His Worship the Mayor
Councillors

City of Marion

Notice of General Council Meeting

Council Chamber, Council Administration Centre
245 Sturt Road, Sturt

Tuesday, 22 July 2025 at 6.30 pm

The CEO hereby gives Notice pursuant to the provisions under Section 83 of the *Local Government Act 1999* that a General Council Meeting will be held.

A copy of the Agenda for this meeting is attached in accordance with Section 83 of the Act.

Meetings of the Council are open to the public and interested members of this community are welcome to attend. Access to the Council Chamber is via the main entrance to the Administration Centre on Sturt Road, Sturt.



Tony Harrison

Chief Executive Officer

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1 Open Meeting

2 Kaurna Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Kaurna people, the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to their elders past and present.

3 Disclosure

All persons in attendance are advised that the audio of this General Council meeting will be recorded and will be made available on the City of Marion website.

4 Council Member Declaration of Interest (if any)

5 Confirmation of Minutes

5.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 24 June 2025	
Report Reference	GC250722R5.1
Originating Officer	Business Support Officer - Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell
Corporate Manager	Manager Office of the Chief Executive – Sarah Vinall
General Manager	Chief Executive Officer – Tony Harrison

RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 24 June 2025 be taken as read and confirmed.

ATTACHMENTS

1. G C 250624 - Final Minutes [**5.1.1** - 17 pages]

Minutes of the General Council Meeting
held on Tuesday, 24 June 2025 at 6.30 pm
Council Chamber, Council Administration Centre
245 Sturt Road, Sturt

PRESENT

His Worship the Mayor Kris Hanna

Councillor Jayne Hoffmann
Councillor Nathan Prior
Councillor Matt Taylor
Councillor Raelene Telfer
Councillor Luke Naismith
Councillor Jason Veliskou
Councillor Amar Singh (from 6.33pm)
Councillor Sarah Luscombe

In Attendance

Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison
General Manager Corporate Services - Tony Lines
General Manager City Development - Ben Keen
Chief Financial Officer - Ray Barnwell
Manager Office of the CEO - Sarah Vinall
Governance Officer - Amey Johnson

1 Open Meeting

The Mayor opened the meeting at 6.30pm.

2 Kaurna Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Kaurna people, the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to their elders past and present.

3 Disclosure

All persons in attendance are advised that the audio of this General Council meeting will be recorded and will be made available on the City of Marion website.

4 Council Member Declaration of Interest

The Chair asked if any member wished to disclose an interest in relation to any item being considered at the meeting.

The following interests were disclosed:

- Councillor Telfer declared a material conflict of interest in item GC250624R12.10 Community Grants 2024-25 Round 2

5 Confirmation of Minutes

5.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 27 May 2025
Report Reference GC250624R5.1

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Hoffmann**

That the minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 27 May 2025 be taken as read and confirmed subject to the following amendment

- Page 10 Item 8.1 Change the title of the deputation speaker to Dr Sarah List

Carried Unanimously

6.33pm Councillor Singh entered the meeting

6 Communications

6.1 Elected Member Verbal Communications

In accordance with the *Code of Practice - Procedures at Council Meeting 2017/18,* Council Members were provided the opportunity to give a verbal update.

Councillor Veliskou provided a verbal update.

Councillor Telfer provided a verbal update.

Councillor Luscombe provided a verbal update.

Moved Councillor Veliskou **Seconded Councillor Singh**

That the following items be moved en bloc

- GC250624R6.2 Mayoral Communication Report
- GC250624R6.3 CEO and Executive Communication Report

Carried Unanimously

6.2 Mayoral Communication Report
Report Reference GC250624R6.2
Name of Council Member Mayor - Kris Hanna

Date	Event	Comments
21st May	National Volunteer Week Thank You Afternoon Tea – Mitchell Park	Attended
22nd May	Coast FM	Interview
22nd May	Lord Mayor's Event & Dinner	Attended
23rd May	LGA OGM	Attended
24th May	Volunteer Sign Up Day Event	Attended
25th May	Australian Lebanese Association History Festival 2025	Attended
27th May	Reconciliation Week Breakfast Event	Attended

27th May	Adelaide Chinese Senior College Event	Gave Speech
31st May	Elizabeth Ryan Reserve Official Opening	Gave Speech
31st May	Southern Cultural Immersion Reconciliation Event	Gave Speech
2nd June	Economic Development Business Showcase Week	Gave Speech
2nd June	Met CEO of gymnastics SA to discuss future building needs	Attended
4th June	Our Lady of Grace Primary School meet and greet visit	Attended
5th June	Tonsley Connections	Attended
9th June	Barbecue lunch at Marion RSL	Attended
13th June	SA Refugee Week Launch	Attended
14th June	City of Marion Refugee Week Event	Gave Speech
In addition, the Mayor has met with residents, MPs and with the CEO and Council staff regarding various issues		

Moved Councillor Veliskou **Seconded Councillor Singh**

That the Mayoral Communication report be received and noted.

Carried Unanimously

6.3 CEO and Executive Communication Report
Report Reference GC250624R6.3

Date	Activity	Attended By
22 May 2025	AI for Local Government Innovators Conference	Ben Keen Tony Lines
23 May 2025	Meeting | Flinders University – Connection to Urban Planning	Ben Keen
23 May 2025	May OGM CEO Breakfast – LGA	Tony Lines
26 May 2025	Navigation Workshop with Atomix	Tony Lines
27 May 2025	2025 Reconciliation Week Breakfast	Ben Keen
27 May 2025	Meeting | Council and Flinders Partnering – Steering Committee	Ben Keen
28 May 2025	Meeting | LG Professionals SA Cross Network	Ben Keen
29 May 2025	2025 Emerging Leaders Program Opening Retreat Dinner	Tony Lines
31 May 2025	MC Elizabeth Ryan Reserve – Official Opening	Tony Harrison

3 June 2025	Meeting | SRWRA CEO Recruitment	Angela Allison
4 June 2025	Meeting Marcus Gehrig CEO RSPCA	Tony Harrison
4 June 2025	Teams Meeting | City–Country Shared-Services Alliance with City of Marion	Tony Harrison
6 June 2025	Meeting | Louise Miller-Frost MP	Tony Harrison
6 June 2025	Meeting | City of Mitcham Graduate Program Collaboration	Tony Harrison Ben Keen
13 June 2025	Meeting | LKCC	Ben Keen
13 June 2025	Meeting | LG Professionals Strategic Plan	Ben Keen
16 June 2025	Public Works Committee Hearing	Ben Keen
16 June 2025	SRC JV Advisory Committee Meeting	Angela Allison
17 June 2025	Tour of Fleetwood SA	Tony Harrison Tony Lines Ben Keen
19 June 2025	LG Professionals | GM and Directors Network	Ben Keen
19 June 2025	Tonsley PCG Bi-Monthly Meeting	Ben Keen
19 June 2025	Meeting | Nadia Clancy MP	Tony Harrison
20 June 2025	Meeting | Mayor Kris Hanna, Rebecca Tappert and Belinda Marsh (SANFL)	Tony Harrison
20 June 2025	LG Professionals SA 2024 Ignite Program Graduation	Tony Harrison
23 June 2025	GMs & SPM monthly meeting with CCS and PAE	Tony Lines

Moved Councillor Veliskou **Seconded Councillor Singh**

That the CEO and Executive Communication report be received and noted.

Carried Unanimously

7 Adjourned Items - Nil

8 Deputations

8.1 Revocation of land at 5 St Lawrence Ave, Edwardstown

Report Reference GC250624D8.1

Mr Jenkinson gave a five-minute deputation to Council regarding the revocation of land at 5 St Lawrence Ave, Edwardstown, (Abbeyfield).

8.2 Revocation of land at 5 St Lawrence Ave, Edwardstown - Refused

Report Reference GC250624D8.2

Ms Jan McConchie requested to make a deputation regarding the revocation of land at 5 St Lawrence Ave, Edwardstown.

The request was denied by the Mayor on the basis that there was already one person making a deputation in relation to this topic. The option was given to share the deputation time; however, this was declined by the applicant.

The grounds for the speaker being denied speaking to the deputation is reported to Council in accordance with the Local Government (Procedures at Meetings 2013, Section 11 (5).

9 Petitions – Nil

10 Committee Recommendations

Moved Councillor Prior **Seconded Councillor Luscombe**

That the following items be moved en bloc

- GC250624R10.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the Review and Selection Committee Meeting held on 28 May 2025
- GC250624R10.2 Confirmation of Minutes of the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee Meeting held on 3 June 2025
- GC250624R10.3 Confirmation of Minutes of the Infrastructure and Environment Committee Meeting held on 10 June 2025

Carried Unanimously

10.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the Community and Youth Grants Committee Meeting held on 28 May 2025

Report Reference GC250624R10.1

Moved Councillor Prior **Seconded Councillor Luscombe**

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the minutes of the Community and Youth Grants Committee meeting held on 28 May 2025.
2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Community and Youth Grants Committee.

Carried Unanimously

10.2 Confirmation of Minutes of the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee Meeting held on 3 June 2025

Report Reference GC250624R10.2

Moved Councillor Prior **Seconded Councillor Luscombe**

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the minutes of the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee meeting held on 3 June 2025.
2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee.

Carried Unanimously

10.3 Confirmation of Minutes of the Infrastructure and Environment Committee Meeting held on 10 June 2025

Report Reference GC250624R10.3

Moved Councillor Prior **Seconded Councillor Luscombe**

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the minutes of the Infrastructure and Environment Committee meeting held on 10 June 2025.
2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Infrastructure and Environment Committee.

Carried Unanimously

11 Confidential Items - Nil

12 Corporate Reports for Decision

12.1 Community Land Revocation - Abbeyfield House, 5 St Lawrence Avenue, Edwardstown

Report Reference GC250624R12.1

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Hoffmann**

That formal meeting procedures be suspended to discuss the item.

Carried

6.58pm formal meeting procedures suspended

7.26pm formal meeting procedures resumed

Moved Councillor Naismith **Seconded Councillor Hoffmann**

That Council:

1. Notes the feedback received from the local community in relation to the consultation on the Section 194 Report for Consultation on the revocation of community land classification for 5 St Lawrence Avenue, Edwardstown, and
2. Resolves to proceed with the revocation process and write to the Minister for Local Government to request consent to the revocation of community land classification, and
3. Authorises the Mayor to write to the Minister for Human Services, and the Minister for Housing requesting that they agree to either:

    a. Supporting the transfer of formal ownership of 5 St Lawrence Avenue, Edwardstown

for nil consideration to South Australian Housing Trust (SAHT), with a proviso of an agreement requiring that should the property be sold in the future the City of Marion would be entitled to a proportion of the sale proceeds in accordance with the current funding deed, and a caveat being placed on the title to secure this interest, and require an assurance, that the property will be placed under the management of the SAHT Master Agreement and that the ongoing occupation by the existing residents will be secure

OR

b. That the relevant State Government Agencies support the sale of the City of Marion's interest in the 5 St Lawrence Avenue, Edwardstown via a select expression of interest (EOI) to a disability focused Community Housing Provider (CHP) with South Australian Housing Trust (SAHT) retaining their interest via a Deed of Statutory Charge and the use of a Statutory Covenant, so the property could be managed under the Master Agreement that ensures that housing is delivered in line with social housing standards and would be monitored under the National Regulatory System for Community Housing (NRSCH) / National Housing Regulator.

4. In the event that the Minister for Local Government declines the request to consent to the Community Land Revocation, rendering items 3a and 3b redundant, authorises staff to undertake a select EOI from disability focused CHPs for the lease of 5 St Lawrence Avenue, Edwardstown from 1 July 2026 with a report to be presented to Council for consideration of the applications received at the conclusion of the EOI.
5. Notes that should the Minister for Local Government approve the request for consent to revoke the Community Land classification then a further report will be presented to Council to consider next steps when responses have been received in relation to items 3a and 3b above.

Moved Councillor Veliskou **Seconded Councillor Luscombe**

That this item be adjourned to the General Council Meeting to be held on the 26 August to allow for additional information.

Carried

Meeting adjournment

The meeting was adjourned for a period of 5 minutes to allow for a short break.

7.37pm meeting adjourned

7.42pm meeting resumed

12.2 Footpath and Verge monitoring and maintenance

Report Reference GC250624R12.2

Moved Councillor Veliskou **Seconded Councillor Naismith**

That Council:

1. Does not change the monitoring regime of footpaths until the current list of defects is completed.
2. Allocates an additional budget of up to $1,165,000 to 2025-26 to rectify the defects in 2025-26 funded by short term borrowing repaid over 2026-27, 2027-28, and 2028-29.

3. Does not change the monitoring and maintenance regime for street trees unless the weather conditions indicate a fourth weed spray is required in any financial year.

Carried Unanimously

12.3 Streetscape Plan – Update

Report Reference GC250624R12.3

Moved Councillor Telfer **Seconded Councillor Luscombe**

That Council:

1. Notes the report.
2. Reduce the budget for the following two projects as an interim budget adjustment:
   a. Newland Avenue Streetscape reduce from $1.2m to $1m in 2025-26
   b. Norfolk Road Streetscape budget reduced from $3m to $2m in 2028-29
3. Notes that the Streetscape Plan and projects to be updated based on Ward Member feedback and a report to be brought back to Council in August 2025 seeking final endorsement of the Streetscape Plan and budget.

Carried Unanimously

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Naismith**

That the following items be moved en bloc

- GC250624R12.4 Annual Business Plan 2025-2026 and Long-Term Financial Plan
- GC250624R12.5 Valuation Adoption for 2025-2026
- GC250624R12.6 Rates Declaration for 2025-2026
- GC250624R12.7 Rate Rebates for 2025-2026

Carried Unanimously

12.4 Annual Business Plan 2025-2026 and Long Term Financial Plan

Report Reference GC250624R12.4

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Naismith**

That Council, subject to the amendments/insertions as are necessary to reflect decisions made from report GC250624R12.2 (increased footpath expenditure) and GC250624R12.3 (decreased streetscape expenditure) and also taking into account the changes brought about by a differential rate on short term accommodation properties:

1) Adopts the Financial Policies (Attachment 3)
   a) Rating Policy
   b) Treasury Management Policy
   c) Fees and Charges Policy
   d) Reserve Funds Policy
   e) Asset Accounting Policy
   f) Budget Policy

2) Pursuant to Section 123(6) of the *Local Government Act 1999* and regulation 6 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011*, adopts the Annual Business Plan 2025-2026 (Attachment 1)

3) Pursuant to Section 123(7) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, and regulation 7 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011*, adopts the Annual Budget 2025-2026 (Attachment 1)

4) Pursuant to Section 122(1a) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, and regulation 5 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011*, adopts the Long Term Financial Plan 2025-2035 (Attachment 2).

5) In accordance with the 2025-2026 Annual Business Plan and budgeted borrowings included in the 2025-2026 budget, will negotiate with lending authorities for additional loan borrowings of up to $11.9m

6) Authorises the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer to execute any relevant documentation in relation to the borrowings as required for and on behalf of Council and affix the Council's common seal thereto.

Carried Unanimously

12.5 Valuation Adoption for 2025-2026

Report Reference GC250624R12.5

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Naismith**

That Council:

1. Pursuant to Section 167(2)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999* adopts the capital valuations as supplied by the Office of the Valuer-General, (at Supplementary Week 51 dated 23 June 2025), as the Valuations that are to apply to land within its area for rating purposes for the 2025-2026 financial year.
2. Notes that, at the time of adoption, the Valuation totalled $40,119,899,320 (including $38,472,862,421 Rateable and $1,647,036,899 Exempt).

Carried Unanimously

12.6 Rates Declaration for 2025-2026

Report Reference GC250624R12.6

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Naismith**

That Council:

1. Pursuant to Section 153(1)(b) and 156(1)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999,* declares differential general rates according to land use based on Capital Value within the area for the 2025-2026 financial year as follows:

   a. 0.224988 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Categories 1 - Residential, 7 Primary Production, 9 – Other.

b. 0.562470 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Categories 2 – Commercial Shop, 3 – Commercial Office, 4 - Commercial Other.

c. 0.562470 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Categories 5 - Industry Light and 6 - Industry Other.

d. 0.517472 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Category 8 - Vacant Land

2. Pursuant to Section 158 (1)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, fixes a minimum amount payable by way of General Rates in respect of rateable land within the area for the 2025-2026 financial year of $1,261.00.

3. Pursuant to Section 153(3) of the *Local Government Act 1999,* determines not to fix a maximum increase under this Section in the general rate to be charged on a principal place of residence of a principal ratepayer upon the basis that relief is otherwise provided under the 'Discretionary Rebate – Residential Land Use (Residential Rate Rebate)' provision of its Rating Policy.

4. As required by the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*, and pursuant to Section 69 of that Act and Section 154 (1) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, declares a Separate Rate of 0.006479 cents in the dollar on all rateable land in the area covered by the Green Adelaide Board within this Council's area for the 2025-2026 financial year.

5. Pursuant to Section 181 (1) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, determines that rates are payable in four equal or approximately equal instalments, and resolves that pursuant to section 181(2) of the Act the due dates for those instalments shall be:
   - 1 September 2025
   - 1 December 2025
   - 2 March 2026
   - 1 June 2026

6. Pursuant to Section 44 of the *Local Government Act 1999,* delegates to the Chief Executive Officer the power at Section 181(4)(b) to alter the due date for payment of any rate or instalment payment of a ratepayer where circumstances warrant such action, and to make any arrangement for payment of an account (either including or excluding the imposition of fines thereon) over an extended period.

Carried Unanimously

12.7 Rate Rebates for 2025-2026

Report Reference GC250624R12.7

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Naismith**

That Council:

1. Notes the Schedule of Rate Rebates (refer Attachment 1).

2. Resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 25% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the *Local Government Act 1999* to Foodbank SA on the properties it occupies for the 2025-2026 financial year.

3. Resolves that a discretionary rebate of 25% be granted under Section 166(1)(d) of the *Local Government Act 1999* to Suneden School on the property it occupies and uses for educational purposes for the 2025-2026 financial year.

4. Resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 100% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the *Local Government Act 1999* to Scouts SA on the properties it occupies for the 2025-2026 financial year.

5. Resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 50% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the *Local Government Act 1999* to the Abbeyfield Society (Marion) on the property it occupies at 5 Lawrence Ave, Edwardstown for the 2025-2026 financial year.

6. Resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 50% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the Local Government Act 1999 to the Plympton Glenelg RSL Sub Branch on the property it occupies at 464 Marion Rd, Plympton Park for the 2025-2026 financial year.

7. Resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 25% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the Local Government Act 1999 to South Adelaide Squash Centre on the property it occupies at 2A Midera Avenue, Edwardstown for the 2025-2026 financial year.

Carried Unanimously

Order of the Agenda

The Mayor sought and was granted leave of the meeting to vary the order of the agenda to consider the following items next on the agenda

- GC250624R12.9 EV Charging Stations
- GC250624R12.11 Youth Grants 2024-2025 Round 2
- GC250624R12.13 Infrastructure and Environment Committee – Terms
- GC250624R13.1 Q3 Quarterly Corporate Risk Report
- GC250624R13.2 Monthly Work Health and Safety Report
- GC250624R13.3 Finance Report – May 2025

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Prior**

That the following items be moved en bloc

- GC250624R12.9 EV Charging Stations
- GC250624R12.11 Youth Grants 2024-2025 Round 2
- GC250624R12.13 Infrastructure and Environment Committee – Terms
- GC250624R13.1 Q3 Quarterly Corporate Risk Report
- GC250624R13.2 Monthly Work Health and Safety Report
- GC250624R13.3 Finance Report – May 2025

Carried Unanimously

12.9 EV Charging Stations

Report Reference GC250624R12.9

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Prior**

That Council:

1. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer or approved delegate to enter into an agreement and grant a combined 221 Authorisation for the alteration of a public road and a 222 Permit for

the business use of a public road for a term of 5 years (with further options for a further 5 + 5 years).

Carried Unanimously

12.11 Youth Grants 2024-2025 Round 2

Report Reference GC250624R12.11

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Prior**

That Council:

1. Accepts the recommendation of the Community and Youth Grants Committee to fund a total of $52,596 in Round 2 Youth Grants 2024-2025 (as per the below table):

Organisation	Funding Recommendation
Adelaide Cricket Club	$4,960
The Big AL Foundation	$6,400
Flinders New Venture Institute	$6,567
The Gold Foundation	$10,000
Plympton Little Athletics Centre	$9538
Sonder – Headspace Marion	$4961
South Adelaide Basketball Club	$7920
The Uniting Church Property Trust for The Corner Uniting Church	$2250
Total	**$52,596**

2. Notes the underspend of $26,547 in Round 2 Youth Grants 2024-2025.

Carried Unanimously

12.13 Infrastructure and Environment Committee - Terms of Reference

Report Reference GC250624R12.13

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Prior**

That Council:

1. Amend the Infrastructure and Environment Committee Terms of Reference to include the following additional points in Section 3 – Membership:

   3.5 If the nominated Council Member is unavailable to preside over a meeting, the other nominated Member for that year will act as a proxy Chair.

   and

   3.6 Should both nominated Members be unavailable, the Mayor will open the meeting and

invite nominations from those present to appoint an acting Chairperson.

Carried Unanimously

13 Corporate Reports for Information/Noting

13.1 Q3 Quarterly Corporate Risk report

Report Reference GC250624R13.1

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Prior**

That Council:

1. Notes the Corporate Risk Register

Carried Unanimously

13.2 Monthly Work Health and Safety Report

Report Reference GC250624R13.2

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Prior**

That Council:

1. Note this report

Carried Unanimously

13.3 Finance Report - May 2025

Report Reference GC250624R13.3

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Prior**

That Council:

1. Notes the report.

Carried Unanimously

12.8 Public Transport Strategy - City of Marion Submission

Report Reference GC250624R12.8

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Singh**

That Council:

1. Notes the Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) Public Transport Strategy Snapshot (Attachment 1).
2. Endorses City of Marion's draft submission (Attachment 2) to the Public Transport Strategy consultation subject to the inclusion of the following:
   - **Page 3: Consultation for alterations/new/improved services with Local Government**

We strongly advocate for Local Government to be formally included in the planning of new or revised public transport routes and services within council areas. Councils have extensive local knowledge that can help ensure changes meet community needs and align with local infrastructure and future demands. We encourage DIT to establish a consultation process that ensures Local Government input is embedded in public transport decision-making.

- **Page 5: Majors Road / Southern Connection Improvements**

The City of Marion urges the State Government to prioritise improved public transport access in the O'Halloran Hill area as part of future service planning. Council has made significant investments in key destination facilities along Majors Road, including the Cove Sports Complex, the Sam Willoughby International BMX Facility, and adjacent access to Glenthorne National Park. These destinations, along with the growing student base at IQRA College, warrant enhanced connectivity to meet increasing demand.

We respectfully request that the following services be considered for inclusion in bus service contracts:

- *A new bus service linking Hallett Cove Shopping Centre to South Road and the Flinders Medical Centre / Flinders University precinct via Majors Road;*
- *New bus stops along Majors Road to service the Cove Soccer Club, BMX/pump track, Glenthorne National Park, and IQRA College;*
- *A connecting route between the Cove Sports Complex (via Brooklyn Drive) and the Seaford rail line, with transfer points at Hallett Cove Beach or Hallett Cove railway stations.*

The City of Marion has previously written to the Minister for Transport regarding this request and would like further consideration as these improvements would significantly enhance accessibility for residents and visitors, support local recreation and education facilities, and promote integration with the broader public transport network.

Carried Unanimously

Councillor Telfer declared a material conflict of interest in the item GC250624R12.10 Community Grants 2024-25 Round 2 as she is an office holder of the Marion Dementia Friendly Alliance of SA Inc and will leave the meeting for the item.

8.21pm Councillor Telfer left the meeting

12.10 Community Grants 2024-25 Round 2	
Report Reference	GC250624R12.10

Moved Councillor Veliskou **Seconded Councillor Singh**

That Council:

1. Accepts the recommendation of the Community and Youth Grants Committee to fund a total of $53,918 in Round 2 Community Grants 2024-2025 (as per the below table):

Organisation	Funding Recommendation
Edwardstown Photography Club	$2,700
Foodbank of South Australia Incorporated	$1,143
Friends of Sturt River Landcare Group Inc.	$1,750
Junction	$1,000
Marion Dementia Friendly Alliance of SA Inc trading as the Mitchell Park Pathways Café	$2,700
Morphettville Park Football Club Incorporated	$4,049
Oaklands Community Garden	$4,240
Plympton Sporting and Recreation Club	$5,000
Sheidow Park Cricket Club Incorporated	$1,497
South Coast Cycling Club	$885
Uniting Communities	$6,208
Venture Theatre Company	$9,558
Vietnam Veterans' Federation South Australian Brank Inc, The Yerbury Centre	$945
Wesley Netball Club Incorporated	$2,243
YMCA of SA Youth and Family Services	$10,000
Total	**$53,918**

2. Notes the overspend of $145 in Round 2 Community Grants 2024-2025.
3. Notes the recommendation includes 3 applications above $5000.

Carried Unanimously

8.23pm Councillor Telfer re-entered the meeting

12.12 Draft Community Engagement Charter: City of Marion feedback

Report Reference GC250624R12.12

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Veliskou**

That Council:

1. Endorse the staff feedback submission on the Draft Community Engagement Charter subject to the following amendment:

- Page 1 point (b) “information about issues should be in plain language, objective, readily accessible and in a form that facilitates community participation;”

Carried

14 Workshop / Presentation Items - Nil

15 Motions With Notice

15.1 Artificial spider webs on verges

Report Reference GC250624M15.1

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Taylor**

That a report be brought to Council no later than the 23 September 2025 General Council Meeting providing recommendations regarding how Council could prevent artificial spider webs being placed on verges, for example through a ban, a time limit on how long artificial webs are allowed to be in place before requiring removal, through education campaigns, or other options.

Carried Unanimously

15.2 Rescission Motion - Discretionary Rebates

Report Reference GC250624M15.2

Moved Councillor Veliskou **Seconded Councillor Singh**

That Council:

1. Rescinds the decision from its meeting of 22 April 2025 that states:

That Council:

1. *Given that City of Marion only has seven organisations receiving discretionary rate rebates, phases out all rebates over a 3-year period commencing in 2026/27 as follows:*
    a. *Year 1 – organisations in receipt of a mandatory rebate will not also be entitled to a discretionary rebate, hence their discretionary rebate will be removed.*
    b. *Year 2 – discretionary rebates be reduced to a maximum of 50%.*
    c. *Year 3 – remove all discretionary rebates"*

Lost

16 Questions With Notice - Nil
17 Motions Without Notice - Nil
18 Questions Without Notice - Nil
19 Other Business – Nil

20 Meeting Closure

The meeting was declared closed at 8.52pm.

CONFIRMED THIS 22 DAY OF JULY 2025

_____

CHAIRPERSON

6 Communications

6.1 Elected Member Verbal Communications

In accordance with the *Code of Practice - Procedures at Council Meeting 2017/18* an Elected Member has the right to speak for up to two minutes in the second meeting of Council every second month from February (with the exception of caretaker period).

6.2 Mayoral Communication Report
Report Reference GC250722R6.2
Name of Council Member Mayor - Kris Hanna

Date	Event	Comments
18.06.25	Marion City Lions Club Handover Luncheon – Mayor and Mayoress	Attended
20.06.25	Marion RSL thank you BBQ	Attended
21.06.25	'Souk' (markets) at Tonsley	Attended
23.06.25	IQRA College Year 7 Student Visit to the City of Marion	Gave speech
25.06.25	Lions Club of Edwardstown Handover Dinner	Attended
26.06.25	Coast FM Segment	Attended
27.06.25	Mayor Interview with South Aussie with Cosi at Seacliff Golf Club	Attended
28.06.25	Marino Community Hall Grand Opening	Attended, gave speech
02.07.25	President of South Adelaide Basketball Club re: interior design	Attended
03.07.25	Metropolitan Mayors Forum	Attended
08.07.25	Kane Ellis and Darius Rafizadeh re: Sportal Digital Scoreboards	Attended
10.07.25	Australia Post Warradale Post Office Opening	Attended
10.07.25	Plympton Sporting Recreation Club Officials re: redevelopment plans	Attended
11.07.25	Cove FC match with Adelaide United	Attended
12.07.25	Filipino Association of SA 50th Anniversary Senior Lunch Celebration	Attended
15.07.25	Rotary Club of Edwardstown Changeover Dinner	Attended
In addition, the Mayor has met with residents, MPs and with the CEO and Council staff regarding various issues		

6.3 CEO and Executive Communication Report
Report Reference GC250722R6.3

Date	Activity	Attended By
19/06/2025	Tonsley PCG Bi-Monthly Meeting	Ben Keen
19/06/2025	SMRF JV Advisory Committee Meeting	Angela Allison
20/06/2025	LG Professionals SA Board Meeting	Ben Keen
25/06/2025	Meeting | City of Marion and Shape SA	Ben Keen
26/06/2025	Cross Council Procurement Team monthly meeting with PAE & CCS	Tony Lines
27/06/2025	Meeting re PPA with PAE & CCS	Tony Lines
27/06/2025	LG Professionals | Exploring a Flinders University Civil Engineering Degree Apprenticeship	Ben Keen
30/06/2025	ASES Accreditation session - ELT	Tony Harrison Angela Allison Tony Lines
02/07/2025	ASES Accreditation Group feedback session - ELT	Angela Allison
02/07/2025	GM & SPM Cross Council Strategic Procurement monthly meeting with PAE & CCS	Tony Lines
07/07/2025	Meeting | City of Marion and The Salvation Army Marion Corps	Ben Keen
08/07/2025	Meeting | Engineers Australia	Ben Keen
11/07/2025	LG Professionals SA General Managers and Directors Working group meeting	Ben Keen
16/07/2025	Cross Council Collaboration Workshop	Tony Harrison Ben Keen Tony Lines Angela Allison

7 Adjourned Items - Nil

8 Deputations- Nil

9 Petitions

9.1 West Street, Ascot Park	
Report Reference	GC250722P9.1
Originating Officer	Acting Unit Manager Engineering – Nathan Saxty
Corporate Manager	Manager Engineering, Assets and Environment - Carl Lundborg
General Manager	General Manager City Services - Angela Allison

PETITION FROM

Mr William Hannam (1/13 West Street, Ascot Park)

NUMBER OF SIGNATORIES

205 signatories

DATE PETITION RECEIVED

24 June 2025

CORRESPONDENCE

The petition of Mr. William Hannam draws the attention of the Council to road safety fears for residents, pedestrians, cyclists, motorists and other road users who use West Street, Ascot Park, and respectfully request the following actions:

- Reduces the speed limit on West Street, Ascot Park, from 50 km/h to 40 km/h
- Install a roundabout at the intersection of West Street and Albert Street and/or speed humps along West Street to improve the safety of residents, pedestrians, cyclists, motorists and other road users

ORIGINATING OFFICER COMMENTS

WEST STREET, ASCOT PARK

West Street is a collector road, servicing up to 3,000 vehicles per day with a default urban speed limit of 50 km/h.

The road reserve consists of a 1.2m footpath on both sides of the road, with several DDA compliant bus stops situated on either side of the road for the 241 and 241A bus service which frequents between Marion Centre Interchange (Westfield Marion) to Adelaide CBD. The road width (kerb to kerb) is generally 8.8m between Daws Road and Adelaide Terrace, comprising of trafficable lanes in either direction, line marked bicycle lanes (operational 7-9am northbound and 3-6pm southbound Monday to Friday) with on-street parking permitted outside of these times/days. Street trees are also present on both sides of the street (new plantings and existing mature trees).

The street has varied competing needs, including providing direct access to residential properties, a variety of shops at the southern end (costume hire, bakery, and other food services), serviced by public transport stops, provides an important north-south link (involving Towers Terrace, Robert Street, Railway Terrace and Adelaide Terrace), and promotes active travel with bicycle lanes which form an important link for the endorsed Flinders Greenway.

Traffic assessments undertaken in West Street earlier this year (February 2025) between Albert Street and Deloraine Road highlighted the following –

- Average daily volume of 2,065 vehicles
- Average speed recorded of 46 km/h

Between 2019 and 2023, crash history data for West Street indicates a low frequency of incidents, with five property damage only crashes and one casualty crash recorded. The property damage incidents primarily involved motorists colliding with parked vehicles or roadside infrastructure, largely attributed to inattention or failure to keep left. The single casualty crash occurred in 2022, involving a cyclist who collided with an opening or closing car door. Overall, the crash data reflects minor and infrequent incidents, with no clear pattern or trend indicating a systemic road safety issue.

ALBERT STREET, ASCOT PARK

Albert Street is a local street, expected to service up to 1,000 vehicles per day with a default urban speed limit of 50 km/h.

The road width (kerb to kerb) is generally 8.1m, extending for approx. 360m, between Charles Street and Allambee Avenue, comprising of trafficable lanes in either direction and on-street parking permitted at all times on both sides of the street. A 1.2m footpath exists on both sides of the street and street trees are also present at regular intervals (new plantings and existing mature trees).

Traffic assessment undertaken in Albert Street in 2022 as part of council's proactive road data program highlighted the following –

- Average daily volume of 303 vehicles
- Average speed recorded of 35 km/h

Following a review of available crash history data, there have been no reported incidents in Albert Street.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Over the past decade, Council has conducted multiple investigations along West Street in response to community concerns about traffic, parking, and speed. Reviews in 2014, 2016, 2021, and 2024 confirmed that traffic volumes and speeds are within acceptable limits, with no need for further intervention. Minor parking improvements were implemented in 2017, while bicycle lanes were retained in 2022 due to their strategic role in the proposed Flinders Greenway.

A 2024 investigation into Albert Street found that on-street parking does not impact waste collection or access, and no changes were recommended.

REDUCTION IN SPEED LIMIT ON WEST STREET

The council would not support a reduction in the speed limit for this street as multiple investigations over the past decade have consistently shown that traffic volumes and vehicle speeds are within acceptable limits for the road's classification. Furthermore, in accordance with the Department for Infrastructure and Transport's Speed Limit Guidelines, changes to speed limits should apply to clearly defined and logical areas—such as residential precincts or broader neighborhood zones—rather than to individual streets in isolation. Applying a reduced speed limit to a single road segment without broader contextual justification may lead to driver confusion, inconsistent compliance, and undermines the intent of strategic speed zoning across the network.

ROUNDABOUT AT THE INTERSECTION OF WEST STREET & ALBERT STREET AND / OR SPEED CUSHIONS IN WEST STREET

It is worth noting the petition specifically requested for a roundabout to be installed at the intersection of Albert Street and West Street, Ascot Park, and/or speed humps along West Street. The installation of a roundabout is seen to not be advantageous and/or warranted at the above-mentioned intersection for the following reasons –

- It would change the priority at the junction, where north and south bound traffic on the major road (West Street) would be required to give way to vehicles exiting the minor or local road (Albert Street).
- It would restrict parking on approaches to the intersection, which would be of concern to those residents in the immediate vicinity.
- Under current standards to achieve a safe/efficient design would necessitate the provision of a reasonable large roundabout, which may require land acquisition from adjoining properties. It should be noted that a roundabout needs to ensure that motorists deviate when negotiating the device while catering for the turning movements of larger vehicles.
- Cyclists have difficulties negotiating a roundabout safely and with the proposed Flinders Greenway route this would be a concern.

Whilst all instances in previous reviews of West street confirmed that both traffic volumes and vehicle speeds remain within acceptable levels of service for its classification of a Collector Road, the identification of West Street as a primary cycling route as per Stage 3 of the endorsed Flinders Greenway, provided the opportunity to include traffic calming to assist with the variety of users using the street and promote a slow speed environment. As a result, an option for speed cushions was consulted with the community, along with a variety of other treatments for other streets forming the Greenway, as part of the Flinders Greenway community engagement undertaken in June 2023.

Results specifically relating to West Street included support for the inclusion of speed cushions with cyclist bypass in the street and the existing timed bicycle lanes to be retained. Following the community engagement, council endorsed staff to commence with the detailed design process and explore funding opportunities (grant funding).

FLINDERS GREENWAY PROJECT UPDATE

The Flinders Greenway aims to improve safety and enhance the connection of Tonsley to Adelaide CBD (via the Marino Rocks Greenway). The project was identified in the Cycling Strategy for South Australia and forms an important piece of infrastructure apart of the broader Torrens to Darlington (T2D) Project and Corridor.

Detailed design for the Flinders Greenway project has been completed with recommendations of having speed cushions with cyclist bypass installed on West Street, estimated to cost $90,000. Currently, the City of Marion is working with the T2D Project team and have identified the speed cushions as part of the City Shaping Program. The City Shaping Program is an initiative lead by the State Government to help financially support infrastructure works along the Torrens to Darlington project corridor.

In May 2023, Community Consultation was undertaken on the Flinders Greenway with residents on West Street and the wider community. The options provided included speed cushions and green line marking treatment for the bike lanes at intersections along West Street. The community consultation supported the alignment and the treatment options along the proposed Flinders Greenway.

At the Council Meeting 27 February 2024 (GC240227R11.3), Council endorsed the Flinders Greenway project subject to grant funding.

CITY SHAPING PROGRAM UPDATE

On 4 March 2024, a letter was sent to the Minster for Infrastructure and Transport requesting for the Flinders Greenway to be considered in the Torrens to Darlington (T2D) City Shaping Program. On 14 November 2024, a letter was received by the Minister advising council that a review will be undertaken, and determination of the funding request would be complete by early 2025 (Attachment 2).

Staff are still awaiting the outcome of the City Shaping Program review and have budgeted 50% of the total project costs ($628,000) in the 2025/26 capital works program.

The above-mentioned Flinders Greenway project is initially planned to be constructed as a whole (once grant funding confirmation is provided), although should Council wish to deliver West Street treatments ahead of the broader Greenway project, an alternative option would be to fully fund the works independently ($90,000).

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Notes the petition.**
2. **Notes that the Flinders Greenway Project includes speed cushions for West Street, Ascot Park.**
3. **Notes the Letter from the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport regarding the update on the City Shaping Program (Attachment 2).**
4. **Endorses staff to write to the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport seeking an update on the City Shaping Program review.**
5. **Advises the head petitioner of the resolutions of Council.**

ALTERNATIVE OPTION

1. **Notes the petition.**
2. **Endorses staff to proceed with the installation of speed cushions on West Street, Ascot Park (Outside the Flinders Greenway Project) and fund the project ($90,000) from the Flinders Greenway Budget in 25/26 through the Budget Review Process.**
3. **Advises the head petitioner of the resolutions of Council.**

ATTACHMENTS

1. City of Marion Petition - 22 July 2025 GC [**9.1.1** - 12 pages]
2. Flinders Greenway - Letter from the Minister (November 2024) [**9.1.2** - 1 page]

PETITION – CITY OF MARION

Office Use Only
Date Petition Received

To His Worship the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Marion

Date Petition Initiated: 7 October 2024

Petition Contact Person: William Hannam

Address: 1/13 West Street Ascot Park SA 5043

Telephone: [redacted]

Email [redacted]

The petition of *(identify the individuals or group, e.g. residents of the City of Marion)*

Residents of the City of Marion

Draws the attention of the Council *(identify the circumstances of the case)*

Road safety fears for residents, pedestrians, cyclists, motorists and other road users who use West Street, Ascot Park.

The petitioners therefore request that the Council *(outline the action that the Council should or should not take)*

We, the undersigned, request the City of Marion reduces the speed limit on West Street, Ascot Park from 50kmh to 40kmh.

We also request the Council installs a roundabout at the intersection of West and Albert streets and/or speed humps along West Street to improve the safety of residents, pedestrians, cyclists, motorists and other road users.

Name	Address (if you reside outside of the City of Marion, please indicate if you own a property or business within the City of Marion)	Y / N	Signature
J. SPAIN	3/12 WEST ST ASCOT PARK	N	
M. BAGGIER	3/42 WEST ST ASCOT PARK	N	
S. Wimyalerat	4/42 West St ASCOT Park	N	
GEORGE MACONO	40A WEST ST. ASCOT PARK	N	
L. NAGEL	3/39 west St ASCOT PK	N	
M. PASTRIKOS	4/1 west st " "	N	
Hannah Nagel	3/39 west st Ascot Park.	N	
Lolita MACONO	40a West St Ascot Park	N	
Tamara Agnew	4/36 West St Ascot Pk	N	
Dan	4/38 West Street, Ascot Park	N	

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Name	Address (if you reside outside of the City of Marion, please indicate if you own a property or business within the City of Marion)	Y / N	Signature
J. SPAIN	3/12 WEST ST ASCOT PARK	N	
P. GALLIFORD	2/15 West St Ascot Pk	N	
Y. BATISTICH	1/6 WEST ST ASCOT PK	N	
James. J Z	3/2 West St Ascot PK	N	
[illegible]	1/3 WEST ST ASCOT PK	Y	
Leo Vasilkoski	1/3 West St Ascot Pk	Y	
C Robin	3/5 West St Ascot Pk	N	
K. Shijen	4/4 West St Ascot Park	N	
Yi-Rwei Hung	1/10 west st. Ascot Park	N	
W. HANNAM	1/13 West St ASCOT PARK	N	

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Name	Address (if you reside outside the City of Marion Council area, please indicate in you own a property or business with the council area	Y/N	Contact details	Signature	Date
Mark MINERVINI	24 ALLAMBEE AVE	Y	[redacted]		23.10.
LINDA MINERVINI	"	"			"
NICK CLAVELL	7A ALBERT ST ASCOT PARK	Y			23/10
KELSEY CLAVELL	"	"			23/10
Stacey Williams	7 Albert St Ascot park	Y			23/10
phillip	" " "	Y			23/10
[illegible] Pancheri	5 Albert St Ascot park	Y			23/10/24
[illegible]	"	Y			23/10/24
ROBERT MOBELL	3 ALBERT ST, ASCOT PARK	Y			23.10.24
Mukun Gautam	2/8 Albert Street Ascot park	Y			23.10.24
Shobha Khadka	"	"			23.10.24.
Larry Piscioneri	25 West street Ascot Park	Y			23/10/24
Carmela "	" " "	Y			" "
Jack Harris	U2 21 West street Ascot Park	Y			23/10/24
Kirsten Hayes	U3/21 West street Ascot park	Y			23/10/24
Brad Hayes	U3/21 West street Ascot park	Y			23/10/24
Mobby Smith	4/14 West St Ascot park	Y			23/10/24
" "	" " " "	Y		AS ABOVE	" " "
	" " " "	Y		AS ABOVE	" " "
Mike Baker	72/6 RAGLAN AVE	N			24/10/24
PETER D.	3/4 WEST ASCOT PK	Y			24/10

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We also request the Council install a roundabout at the intersection of West and Albert streets and/or speed humps along West Street to improve the safety of residents, pedestrians, cyclists, motorists and other road users.

Name	Address (if you reside outside the City of Marion Council area, please indicate in you own a property or business with the council area	Y/N	Contact details	Signature	Date
Josie	6/52 West Street Ascot Pk	Y	[redacted]		10/10/24
Gerard	50c West STREET Ascot PARK	Y			10/10/24
Sohwa Lee	16 West Street	Y			10/10/24
Kyunoh Kim	16 West Street	Y			10/10/24
Bae Jung Park	16 West Street	Y			10/10/24
Jay Howard	4/8 West St Ascot Park	Y			11/10/24
Colleen	1/9 West ASCOT PACK	Y			11/10/24
ERIN	1/11 WEST STREET, ASCOT PARK	Y			12/10/24
ELAINE	3/10 WEST ST ASCOT PK	Y		Watson	12/10/24
Kimberley	5/10 west st Ascot Park	Y			12/10/24
Rebecca	5/10 West St Ascot Park	Y			12/10/24
Anahat	1/12 west St Ascot Park	Y			12/10/24
Laura	1/12 west St Ascot Park	Y			12/10/24
MARK	5/12 WEST ST ASCOT PARK	Y			12/10/24
Monica	1/3 West St, ASCOT PARK	Y			12/10/24
Dione Green	4/11 West Street, Ascot Park	Y			14/10/24
JUSTIN	5/2 Percy Ave Mitchell PK				16/10/24
DIANNE M	2/8 WEST ST ASCOT PK	Y		Deanna marty	16/10/24
KYLEE	2/29 West St " "	Y			23/10/24
JOHN KIMONS	42/34 West St Ascot Park	N			23/10/24
DANIEL	43/34 WEST ST ASCOT PARK	Y			23/10/24

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We, the undersigned, request the City of Marion Council reduces the speed limit on West Street, Ascot Park from 50kmh to 40kmh.

We also request the Council install a roundabout at the intersection of West and Albert streets and/or speed humps along West Street to improve the safety of residents, pedestrians, cyclists, motorists and other road users.

Name	Address (if you reside outside the City of Marion Council area, please indicate in you own a property or business with the council area	Y/N	Contact details	Signature	Date
Evon Baker	3/33 West Street Ascot Park	Y	[redacted]		16/10/24
Jane Ross	1/35 West St Ascot Pk	Y			16/10/24
M Thomas	4/35 West Street Ascot Pk	Y			16/10/24
Eddie Turnadge	WEST ST. Ascot Pk	Y			10/10/24
Linda Turnadge	AS ABOVE	Y			10/10/24
B Bergamin	37 West St Ascot Pk	Y			10/10/24
[illegible]	41 West St Ascot Pk	Y			10/10/24
Nilzi Buethathaki	" " "	Y			10/10/24
Qiran Liu	46A West Street Ascot Park	Y			10/10/24.
Shanxian Zhang	46A West Street, Ascot Park	Y			
Storm Duncan	46B West St Ascot park	Y			10/10/24
Shaun Campbell	46 West St. Ascot Pk	Y			10/10/24
Jo Cho	46 West St, Ascot Pk	Y			10.10.24
Jasmin Mayor	5/47 West St, Ascot Park	Y			10/10/24
Fayez Bootos	3/47 West St, Ascot Park	Y			10/10/24
Issa Kalos	3/47 west St, Ascot Park	Y			10/10/24
Amelia Marshall	7/47 West St Ascot park	Y			10/10/24
Jake Marshall	7/47 West St, Ascot Park	Y			10/10/24
Rebekah Sporton	1/47 West St, Ascot Pk	Y			10/10/24
Darryn Clark	1/47 West St Ascot Pk.	Y			10/10/24
Mabel Clark	1/47 West St, Ascot Pk	Y			10/10/24

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We, the undersigned, request the City of Marion Council reduces the speed limit on West Street, Ascot Park from 50kmh to 40kmh.

PETITION – Reduce speed limit on West Street, Ascot Park

We, the undersigned, request the City of Marion Council reduces the speed limit on West Street, Ascot Park from 50kmh to 40kmh.

We also request the Council install a roundabout at the intersection of West and Albert streets and/or speed humps along West Street to improve the safety of residents, pedestrians, cyclists, motorists and other road users.

Name	Address (if you reside outside the City of Marion Council area, please indicate in you own a property or business with the council area	Y/N	Contact details	Signature	Date
J. SPAIN	3/12 WEST ST.	Y	[redacted]		6/10/24
Cindy P.	10 West St	Y			9/10/24
Lejla Baker	2/15 West St	Y			9/10/24
Jarrod Baker	2/5 West St	Y			9/10/24
Daniel Roberts	3/7 West St Ascot Pk	Y			9/10/24
Laura Roberts	3/7 West St Ascot Pk	Y			9/10/24
[illegible] Liu	1/2 West St	Y			10/10/24
Shaoyu Xu	2/4 West St	Y			10/10/24
David Xu	2/4 West St	N			10/10/24
MARION WILKINS	2/3 WEST ST.	N			10/10/24
LISA EVANS	2/6 WEST ST	Y			10/10/24
Norman	3/6 WEST ST	Y			10/10/24
Michael Woods	2/13 West St.	Y			10/10/24
Sim Attwood	3/15 West St	Y			10/10/24
Boe Jeong Park	16 West St	Y			10/10/24
Ksamir Laire	19 West St	Y			10/10/24
Wendy VanLoggem	29b West Street	Y			10/10/24
Grace van Loggem	29b West Street	Y			10/10/24
MICHELE CARDILLO	29 WEST STREET	Y			10/10/24
GABRIELLE KELLY	31A West Street	Y			10/10/24
RICHARD THOMAS	1/34 West Street	Y			10/10/24

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We, the undersigned, request the City of Marion Council reduces the speed limit on West Street, Ascot Park from 50kmh to 40kmh.

We also request the Council install a roundabout at the intersection of West and Albert streets and/or speed humps along West Street to improve the safety of residents, pedestrians, cyclists, motorists and other road users.

Name	Address (if you reside outside the City of Marion Council area, please indicate in you own a property or business with the council area	Y/N	Contact details	Signature	Date
					Oct 12-2024
Gyas Munro	43/2 West St				"
Rajendra Parasad	46A West St				"
SEB DIXON	6/47 WEST ST			SEB	"
Henry Tash	3/53 west st				"
Rua'a Younus	4&3 west street				"
Akram Rasheed	3/52 West Street				"
Ismail Alzghoul	2/52/ west st				"
Krystle Moucho	5/52 West St				"
Dan Zurech	50A West St				"
Clark mallee	50C West St				"
Rebeca Li	48 West St				"
Shanmuam Shong	46A WEST ST, ASCOT PARK				"
Qiran Lin	46A West ST. Ascot Park			Qiran Lin	"
Storm Duncan	46B west st Ascot park	N		storm Duncan	"
Kassandra Jones	2/44 west st Ascot park	Y			"
Ngaruman Khonbanjong	4/42 West st Ascot Park			N. Khonbanjong	"
Aari Panayiotis	38A west st Ascot Park.				"
Talitha Lowe	1/35 west st, ascot PK	Y			23/10/24
Barbara Franklin	14 Nile St Exeter	N			"
Glenn Isaac	23 Cogswell dr Hallett Cove	N Partie			22/10/24

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Name	Address (if you reside outside the City of Marion Council area, please indicate in you own a property or business with the council area	Y/N	Contact details	Signature	Date
Anasuya Paudel	41 adelaide terrace, Ascot Park		[redacted]		Oct 26.24
Christopher McGuire	1/42 Adelaide Terrace Ascot Park				"
Tamika Connor	3/42 Adelaide Terrace Ascot Park				"
Anil panday	5/42 Adelaide Terrace Ascot park				"
parsamsa pokharel	" " "				"
Joshua Walkington	43b Adelaide terrace Ascot park				"
Rupinder Kaur	44 Adelaide Terrace, Ascot Park				26/10/24
Harinderpal Singh	44 Adelaide Terrace, Ascot Park				26/10/24
Mollie Versteegen	47 Adelaide Terrace Ascot Park				26/10/24.
Ron Kolfman	47 Adelaide Terrace Ascot Park				26/10/24
Carl Walker	10B Audrey street Ascot Pk				20/10/24
HELEN [illegible]	46 AUDREY ST ASCOT PARK				26/10/24.
Adriana Cavalcante	1/44 Audrey ST Ascot Park				26/10/24
Claudinei Cavalcante	1/44 Audrey ST Ascot Park				26/10/24
Ester Zazzaro	5/44 Audrey St Ascot Pk				26/10/24
Anita Zazzaro	As above ~~10 Waterman Terrace mitchell PK~~ "				26/10/24
Sue thompson	6/44 Audrey st Ascot Pk				✓
K Gegenhe	9/44 Audrey St Ascot PK				✓
E Stutley	39 Audrey St Ascot Pk.				26.10.24
M. Little	3/40 audrey St. Ascot Pk				26.10.24
Vimala. P	4/40 Audrey St, Ascot Pk				26.10.24

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Sophie	7 ALLAMBEE AVE		[redacted]		26/10/24
Mario	9A ALLAMBEE AVE, EDWARDSTOWN			68	26/10
Cherry	9A Allambee Ave				"
Jun	31 Allambee Ave				"
James King	33A ALLAMBEE AVE				26/10/24
David Nicholas	35 ALLAMBEE AVE, EDWARDSTOWN				26/10/24
Paul King	37 ALLAMBEE AVE, EDWARDSTOWN				"
Deegan Davis	39 Allambee Ave				"
Richard Davis	41 Allambee Ave Ed'stown				26/10/24
David Sharp	64 Connurra Ave Edwardstown				"
Maddi Megarghay	5/71 Connurra ave edwardstown				26/10/24
Brett Coppinger	4/71 Connurra ave edwardstown				26/10/24
Courtney Shoram	1/71 Connurra ave Edwardstown				26/10/24
Deb Gilmore	46 Allambee Ave Edwardstown				26/10/24
Remi Bodyghy	44 Allambee Avenue Edwardstown				26/10/24
Pete Williams	36 Allambee Ave Edwardstown				26/10/24
T.W. LOCAN	32 ALLAMBEE AV. EDWARDSTOWN				26/10/24
Jane Hernandez	34 ALLAMBEE AV. EDWARDSTOWN				26/10/24
Amy Brantley	28 ALLAMBEE AV EDWARDSTOWN				26/10/24
Tim Sherwood	24B ALLAMBEE AVE. EDWARDSTOWN				"
Leigh Heffernan	24A ALLAMBEE AVE Edwardstown				

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HAREESHA SHIVARAMAN	NO 4/ 40 AUDREY STREET		[redacted]	Hareesha.S.	26/10/24
TYLER HILLIER	4/32 Audrey ST				26/10/24
EMILY FOOTE	4/36 AUDREY ST.				V
Shalea Faraman	2/36 West St				26/10/24
Margarita Dolia	5/34 Audrey St				26/10/24
Michael NEGRIN	1/29 Audrey St Escot Park				26.10.24
Shobha Khadka	2/8 Albret St Sscot Park				26/10/24
Phil Rallas	7 Albert St, Ascot Park				26/10/24
Ben Yeung	18 Allambee Ave. Edwardstown				26/10/24
Ya li	38 KONANDO				26/10/24
Ella Richards	10 Allambee Ave Edwardstown				26.10.24
TIM O'NEILL	8 Allambee Ave				26/10/24
Ketan Vashishth	6 Allambee Ave				26/10/24
Ben Rogerson	1a Allambee Ave				26/10/24
Lauren Smith	3A Allambee Ave				26/10/24
KIM SCHMIDT	1/5 ALLAMBEE AVE				26/10/24
Wendy Poulter	2/5 Allambee Ave				26/10/24
Alice Moors	3/5 Allambee Ave				26/10/24
ZAC ZACHARIA	7 ALLAMBEE AVE				26-10-24

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Name	Address (if you reside outside the City of Marion Council area, please indicate in you own a property or business with the council area	Y/N	Contact details	Signature	Date
Hinna	3/4 WEST ST ASCOT PARK 5043	Y		Hinna	24/10/2024
Archana	4/4 West ST Ascot Park 5043	Y			24/10/2024
Shiju	4/4 West ST Ascot Park 5043	Y		Shiju	24/10/2024
Brooke	16A West St Ascot Park 5043	Y	[redacted]		24/10/24
Zac	32C West St Ascot Park 5043	Y			24/10/24
BRUCE ENGLAND	#4 33 WEST ST ASCOT PARK 5043	Y		England	24/10/24
Emilie	30 Audrey St Ascot Park 5043	Y			25/10/24
DOUG HEFFERMAN	24 AUDREY AV ASCOT PK	Y			25/10/24
Megan Sleep	1/50 Adelaide Rd ASCOT PK	Y			25/10/24
Steph McCarthy	8 Willow Pl Eden Hills	N.	[redacted]	McCarthy	28/10/24

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Name	Address (if you reside outside the City of Marion Council area, please indicate in you own a property or business with the council area	Y/N	Contact details	Signature	Date
KEVIN WILLERSDORF	81 Holm Street Murrayville Vic 3578		[redacted]		28/10/24
Heather Willersdorf	81 Holm St, Murrayville Vic				28/10/24
BRAD. KANE	36A MANNING RD. ASCOT PK				28/10/24
Susan Miro	2/47 West St, Ascot Pk				3/11/24
Stephen MIRO	2/47 West St, Ascot pk				2/11/24
MARINA VILSONI	4/47 West St, Ascot Park				7/11/24
PIERRE VILSONI	" "				7/11/24
CLEZEL DIZON	6/47 West St., Ascot Park				7/11/24
GREG EDEN	"				7/11/24
SEBASTIAN DIZON	"				7/11/24

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The Hon Tom Koutsantonis MP

Government of South Australia

Minister for Infrastructure and Transport
Minister for Energy and Mining
Level 14, 83 Pirie Street
Adelaide SA 5000
GPO Box 1533
Adelaide SA 5001
Tel 08 7133 1100
minister.koutsantonis@sa.gov.au

24MIT12672

Mr Tony Harrison
Chief Executive Officer
City of Marion
Ceoea@marion.sa.gov.au

Dear Mr Harrison

Thank you for your letter to me, dated 4 March 2024, and to the Member for Elder, Ms Nadia Clancy, dated 4 June 2024, requesting funding of $587,500 (or 50 per cent) for Stage 3 of the Flinders Greenway project – design and construction.

I am advised that the River Torrens to Darlington project team is currently reviewing all proposed City Shaping projects and commitments. The City of Marion's request for funding for the Flinders Greenway will be considered in this review which is due to be completed early 2025.

Yours sincerely

Hon Tom Koutsantonis MP
Minister for Infrastructure and Transport

14 / 11 / 2024

CC: Ms Nadia Clancy, Member for Elder – Elder@parliament.sa.gov.au
City of Marion Mayor Kris Hanna – Council@marion.sa.gov.au

10 Committee Recommendations

10.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the Infrastructure and Environment Committee meeting held on 8 July 2025	
Report Reference	GC250722R10.1
Originating Officer	Business Support Officer - Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell
Corporate Manager	Manager Office of the Chief Executive - Sarah Vinall
General Manager	Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to facilitate the receiving and noting of the minutes of the Infrastructure and Environment Committee meeting held on 8 July 2025.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A summary of items considered by the Committee Members is noted below.

Reports for Noting

- Field River Update
- Marion Water Update

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Receives and notes the minutes of the Infrastructure and Environment Committee meeting held on 8 July 2025.**
2. **Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Infrastructure and Environment Committee.**

ATTACHMENTS

1. IE C 250708 - Final Public Minutes [**10.1.1** - 8 pages]

Minutes of the Infrastructure and Environment Committee held on Tuesday, 8 July 2025 at 6.30 pm
Council Chamber, Council Administration Centre
245 Sturt Road, Sturt

PRESENT

His Worship the Mayor Kris Hanna

Councillor Jayne Hoffmann

Councillor Nathan Prior
Councillor Raelene Telfer
Councillor Luke Naismith
Councillor Jason Veliskou
Councillor Sarah Luscombe

Councillor Renuka Lama
Councillor Jana Mates (Chair)

Councillor Ian Crossland

In Attendance

Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison
General Manager City Development - Ben Keen
Chief Financial Officer - Ray Barnwell
Manager Engineering, Assets & Environment - Carl Lundborg
Unit Manager Governance and Council Support - Victoria Moritz
Water Resource Coordinator – Glynn Ricketts
Anita Allen – Associate Director URPS
Sarah Lowe – Senior Consultant, URPS
Henry Rutherford – DEW (Green Adelaide Project Coordinator Field River)

1 Open Meeting

The Chair opened the meeting at 6.32pm.

2 Kaurna Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Kaurna people, the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to their elders past and present.

3 Elected Member Declaration of Interest (if any)

The Chair asked if any member wished to disclose an interest in relation to any item being considered at the meeting

The following interests were disclosed:

- Councillor Lama declared a Material conflict of interest in the confidential item *Proposed Adams Road, Trott Park Code Amendment*.

4 Confirmation of Minutes

4.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the Environment Committee Meeting held on 10 June 2025

Report Reference IEC250708R4.1

Moved Councillor Naismith **Seconded Mayor Hanna**

That the minutes of the Environment Committee Meeting held on 10 June 2025 be taken as read and confirmed.

Carried Unanimously

5 Business Arising

5.1 Business Arising Statement - Action Items

Report Reference IEC250708R5.1

Moved Councillor Telfer **Seconded Mayor Hanna**

That the Infrastructure and Environment Committee:

1. Notes the business arising statement.

Carried Unanimously

6 Confidential Items

6.1 Cover Report - Proposed Adams Road, Trott Park Code Amendment (Confidential)

Report Reference IEC250708F6.1

Councillor Lama declared a material conflict of interest in the item due to owning property in close proximity to the area defined for the proposed Code Amendment and will leave the meeting for the item.

6.34pm Councillor Lama left the meeting

Moved Councillor Veliskou **Seconded Councillor Telfer**

1. Pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(m) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Committee orders that the public be excluded from attendance at that part of this meeting relating to Agenda Item IEC250708F6.1 Proposed Adams Road, Trott Park Code Amendment (Confidential) except the following persons: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager Corporate Services, General Manager City Development, General Manager City Services, Chief Financial Officer, Manager Office of the Chief Executive Office, Manager Development and Regulatory Services and Senior Strategy and Policy Planner, Manager Engineering, Assets and Environment and external advisors from URPS - Anita Allen and Sarah Lowe , to

enable the Council to consider the Item in confidence on the basis the Council considers it necessary and appropriate to act in a meeting closed to the public (excepting those persons listed above) in order to receive, discuss or consider in confidence the following information or matter relating to the Item information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom council is conducting, or proposing to conduct, business, or to prejudice the commercial position of council.

2. Determines, on this basis, the principle that meetings of the Council should be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to the proposal over the land, upon the basis that the Council is satisfied that the requirement for the meeting to be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep consideration of the matter confidential given the information relates to a proposal to rezone land that has not yet been made public through the Code Amendment process.

Carried Unanimously

6.35pm the meeting went into confidence

Moved Councillor Naismith **Seconded Councillor Hoffmann**

That the Infrastructure and Environment Committee:

1. Pursuant to section 91(7) of the Local Government Act 1999, orders that the following document(s) relating to Agenda Item IEC250708F6.1 Proposed Adams Road, Trott Park Code Amendment (Confidential) shall be kept confidential, except when required to effect or comply with Council's resolution(s) regarding this matter, being document(s) relating to a matter dealt with by the Council on a confidential basis under sections 90(2) and 90(3)(m) of the Act:
   - Report - IEC250708F6.1 Proposed Adams Road, Trott Park Code Amendment (Confidential)
   - Attachment 1 - Map of the subject allotments forming part of the proposal
   - Minutes - IEC250708F6.1 Proposed Adams Road, Trott Park Code Amendment (Confidential)
2. on the grounds that the document(s) relates to information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to be contrary to the public interest and the receipt, consideration or discussion of the information or matter in an information or briefing session open to the public would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest because it includes private property information and proposals which would prejudice potential future negotiations with land owners.

3. Determines this order shall operate until it is revoked and will be reviewed every 12 months.

4. Pursuant to section 91(9)(c) of the Local Government Act 1999, delegates to the Chief Executive Officer the power to revoke this order in whole or part.

Carried Unanimously

7.12pm the meeting came out of confidence

7 Reports for Discussion - Nil

8 Reports for Noting

7.14pm Councillor Lama re-entered the meeting

8.1 Field River - Update

Report Reference IEC250708R8.1

Field River Restoration Project

Mr Rutherford from Green Adelaide provided an update on the Field River Restoration Project, which focuses on biodiversity and a whole-of-catchment approach from the coast to the Mount Lofty Ranges. The project involves state, local, and private landholders across all land tenures to support long-term catchment management.

Key points:

- Aims to protect biodiversity and restore the river corridor, building on the 1990s Great Southern Urban Forest proposal.
- The Field River is now proclaimed Kauwi-marnirla — Field River Conservation Park by the national Park and Wildlife Serve SA, with a management plan in development for consultation in December 2025.
- Strong partnerships with Green Adelaide, Kaurna Nation, National Park and Wildlife Service, City of Marion, Cit of Onkaparinga, Greening Australia, Trees for Life, volunteers, and sponsors are central to delivery.
- Work with Kaurna Nation and the Kaurna Firesticks Team is progressing to incorporate cultural heritage and traditional fire practices.
- Supports Friends of Upper and Lower Field River volunteer groups.
- Commonwealth grants are funding restoration works, including woody weed control.
- Stormwater assets within the park have been identified for repair.
- Visitor safety improvements have been made at the historic Worthing Mine site.

The Committee discussed the Field River Restoration Project following Henry Rutherford's presentation with the following key points noted:

- **Catchment Extent:** The Committee noted the Field River and southern/eastern creeks flow into the sea at Hallett Cove, marking the northern extent of the catchment area.
- **Linking with RAP Activities:** Discussion was held on strengthening connections between the RAP Committee and Field River activities. Henry advised that the Kaurna Firesticks Team partnership is in its early stages, with cultural burning currently occurring on Commonwealth land, with opportunities to expand these practices over time onto council reserves in collaboration with environmental volunteer groups. .
- **Stormwater Management and Microplastics:** The Committee inquired about erosion, weed seed dispersal, and microplastics management. It was noted that microplastics are a significant concern, with large volumes entering the system, requiring a focus on social behaviour and community responsibility to reduce impacts.

- **Signage and Park Access:** Issues with vandalism of Field River trail signage were discussed, noting initial signage was destroyed shortly after installation. Future operational and fire management planning will focus on improving public access, signage, and user-friendly mapping over the next year.
- **Creek Flows and Springs:** The Committee discussed seasonal creek flows, noting that while many sections dry in summer, there are permanent springs at Hallett Cove, Reynella, and Sheidow Park that maintain flows in parts of the system year-round.

7.38pm Councillor Lama left the meeting
7.40pm Councillor Lama re-entered the meeting

Stormwater Management Plan
Mr Ricketts, Water Resource Coordinator, provided an update and presentation on the Field River Stormwater Management Plan. The following discussion was noted:

- Collaboration with the City of Onkaparinga as the lead Council is underway, with an MOU drafted. Unlike other stormwater management plans focused on flooding, due to the geography of the area, this plan prioritises water quality, erosion control, and water harvesting.
- Council is preparing to approach the Stormwater Management Authority for funding (approx. $100,000) in September, with further updates to return to Council.
- Funding models, including potential State and Federal contributions, will be explored, noting the plan's environmental and ecological focus for the Field River.
- Public consultation and education will be included in the process.
- The plan will consider connections to Glenthorne, including leveraging existing wetland systems and detention basins to help mitigate water impacts before discharge to the gulf.

7.44pm Councillor Naismith left the meeting
7.46pm Councillor Naismith re-entered the meeting

Moved Councillor Luscombe **Seconded Councillor Crossland**

That the Infrastructure and Environment Committee:

1. Notes the update report from staff and Green Adelaide on activities surrounding the Field River.

Carried

8.2 Marion Water Update

Report Reference IEC250708R8.2

Mr Ricketts, Water Resource Coordinator introduced the item, and the Committee received an update and presentation on Marion Water business and future opportunities noting 334 ML of treated stormwater supplied in 2024/25, with usage regularly exceeding 2.0 ML/day.

The Marion Water business is actively exploring future opportunities to enhance the recycled water network and strengthen long-term water security. These opportunities were discussed with the following key points noted:

Torrens to Darlington (T2D) Opportunity

- Water testing over two years confirmed viability to supply T2D construction needs, with potential to support irrigated vegetation along the North-South Corridor during construction and extend pipelines as the public realm develops.
- A cost-benefit analysis is underway, with indicative costs of $1.2M (50% recoverable via project contributions) for pipeline and well infrastructure, considering financial and environmental risk profiles before returning to Council.
- It was emphasised that above-ground irrigation needs must remain the priority to avoid adverse impacts on the City of Marion.
- The project may fund a sixth extraction well at Oaklands Wetland to increase supply security.

Majors Road Soccer and Reserves Opportunity

- Expanding supply from Seacliff Golf Course to soccer pitches at Majors Road is being explored to replace potable water, addressing high irrigation demand.
- Council's contribution would be around $200K, with the majority grant-funded, noting potable water currently costs over $200K/year for four pitches.

New Groundwater Access

- An EOI has been submitted for 200 ML of new groundwater allocations, providing water security and reliability benefits. A report will return to Council in August.
- The Committee noted ongoing efforts to identify grant opportunities to support expansion.

Additional Discussion Points

- The Committee discussed a review of the current four-year plan is underway, with Councillors indicating a preference for a 10-year business plan to guide water security, pricing, and investment decisions. This will be taken to the next Steering Committee for consideration.
- The Committee discussed water banking management, with strategies to address salinity risks following a dry winter, including purchasing additional water to support reserves.
- Potential future utilisation of water bodies such as Glenthorne Lake for irrigation was queried by the Committee, with feasibility to be assessed in the stormwater management planning process.

- The current pricing model ($2.53/kL) was discussed, noting it remains below SA Water's lowest tariff while recovering full costs, including renewal, without profiteering.
- The suggestion was made to increase Marion water prices.

Moved Councillor Naismith **Seconded Mayor Hanna**

That the Infrastructure and Environment Committee:

1. Notes the report
2. Notes that future reports will be presented to the General Council meetings seeking endorsement of the initiatives outlined in this report.

Carried Unanimously

9 Workshop / Presentation Items - Nil

10 Other Business

11 Meeting Closure

The meeting was declared closed at 8.29pm.

CONFIRMED THIS 5 DAY OF AUGUST 2025

_____

CHAIRPERSON

11 Confidential Items

11.1 Cover Report - Morphettville Tennis Club	
Report Reference	GC250722F11.1
Originating Officer	Business Support Officer - Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell
Corporate Manager	Manager City Property - Mark Hubbard
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Ben Keen

REASON FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

Local Government Act (SA) 1999 S 90 (2) 3

(d) commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which (i) could reasonably be expected to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied the information, or to confer a commercial advantage on a third party; and (ii) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest

RECOMMENDATION

Pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(b) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Council orders that the public be excluded from attendance at that part of this meeting relating to Agenda Item GC250722F11.1 Morphettville Park Tennis Club, except the following persons: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager City Development, General Manager City Services, General Manager Corporate Services, Manager Office of the CEO, Manager City Property, Manager City Activation, Unit Manager, Property Strategy and Delivery, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support, Governance Officer, Unit Manager Engagement, Media and Events and Media and Engagement Advisor, to enable the Council to consider the Item in confidence on the basis the Council considers it necessary and appropriate to act in a meeting closed to the public (excepting those persons listed above) in order to receive, discuss or consider in confidence the following information or matter relating to the Item:- information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to because it could infer a financial advantage to another entity when the project is opened to tender.

Notes the disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest because it could infer a financial advantage to a third party when the project is opened to tender and impair the tender process.

Determines, on this basis, the principle that meetings of the Council should be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep consideration of the information or matter confidential.

11.2 Cover Report - Confirmation of Minutes of the Confidential Infrastructure and Environment Committee meeting held on 8 July 2025	
Report Reference	GC250722F11.2
Originating Officer	Business Support Officer - Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell
Corporate Manager	Manager Development and Regulatory Services - Gary Brinkworth
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Ben Keen

REASON FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

Local Government Act (SA) 1999 S 90 (2) 3

(m) information relating to a proposal to prepare or amend a designated instrument under Part 5 Division 2 of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* before the draft instrument or amendment is released for public consultation under that Act

RECOMMENDATION

Pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(m) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Committee orders that the public be excluded from attendance at that part of this meeting relating to Agenda Item GC250722F11.2 Proposed Adams Road, Trott Park Code Amendment (Confidential) except the following persons: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager Corporate Services, General Manager City Development, General Manager City Services, Chief Financial Officer, Manager Office of the Chief Executive, Manager Development and Regulatory Services, Senior Strategy and Policy Planner, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support, Governance Officer, Manager Customer Experience, and Media and Engagement Advisor, to enable the Council to consider the Item in confidence on the basis the Council considers it necessary and appropriate to act in a meeting closed to the public (excepting those persons listed above) in order to receive, discuss or consider in confidence the following information or matter relating to the Item information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom council is conducting, or proposing to conduct, business, or to prejudice the commercial position of council.

Determines, on this basis, the principle that meetings of the Council should be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to the proposal over the land, upon the basis that the Council is satisfied that the requirement for the meeting to be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep consideration of the matter confidential given the information relates to a proposal to rezone land that has not yet been made public through the Code Amendment process.

12 Corporate Reports for Decision

12.1 Irrigation	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.1
Originating Officer	Recreation and Open Space Planner – Amy Liddicoat
Corporate Manager	Manager City Activation - Mathew Allen
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Ben Keen

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to present the Open Space Plan Irrigation Guide to Council for endorsement.

REPORT HISTORY

Report Reference	Report Title
GC230713	Draft Irrigation Management Plan
GC090914	Final Irrigation Management Plan
IEC250408	Greening Open Space

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council's 2014 Irrigation Management Plan focused on managing drought conditions and prioritising irrigation for sport and recreation. With growing community demand for greener spaces and access to alternative water sources, a new Open Space Plan Irrigation Guide has been developed to guide future irrigation planning.

The guide aligns with Council's Open Space Classifications and supports the following broader objectives:

- Enhancing community health and wellbeing through access to green spaces.
- Strengthening neighbourhood amenity and liveability.

A detailed assessment of 53 unirrigated Reserves identified 43 as suitable for new irrigation.

Subject to Council endorsement, funding options can be presented at the Information Session - Forum on 2 September 2025 prior to presenting cost considerations for endorsement at the General Council meeting held on 23 September 2025. Any changes to capital and operational costs would also be incorporated into the Open Space Asset Management Plan, Long Term Financial Plan and annual budget process.

The proposed irrigation guide would replace the previous Irrigation Management Plan and Irrigation Decision Support Tool, ensuring future irrigation investment aligns with Council's vision for a greener, healthier, and more liveable city.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Endorses the Open Space Plan Irrigation Guide (Attachment 1) and notes that it supersedes the Irrigation Management Plan and Irrigation Decision Support Tool.**
2. **Supports a further report to the Information Session - Forum held on 2 September 2025 that seeks feedback from Council Members for Capital and Operating funding options prior to a report to the General Council meeting on 23 September 2025.**

DISCUSSION

Background

The City of Marion has 121 irrigated reserves (including those planned for irrigation in the Open Space Plan) and 124 unirrigated reserves. The 2014 Landscape Irrigation Management Plan and Irrigation Decision Support Tool were developed during drought conditions to manage and prioritise irrigation, focusing mainly on sport and active recreation. Since 2014, lifted water restrictions and alternative water sources (Oaklands) have enabled irrigation of additional sites.

At the Council Member Planning Day on 18 January 2025, Council Members discussed opportunities to irrigate more reserves. Further analysis was presented to the Infrastructure and Environment Committee on 8 April 2025, Members requested a revised irrigation decision tool be developed.

Community feedback gathered during development of Council's Strategic Plan, Reserve upgrade consultations and customer requests demonstrates strong demand for more green spaces for passive recreation, such as dog walking, picnics and relaxation.

Benefits of Irrigated Open Space

The Open Space Plan (2024–2034) recognises the essential role that irrigated green spaces play in supporting a healthy city and community. By ensuring open spaces remain accessible and fit for recreation, irrigation helps deliver diverse and inclusive places where people can be active, connect socially and experience nature—supporting physical and mental health across all ages. Prioritising greening in disadvantaged areas can also help reduce health inequities, ensuring everyone benefits from safe and welcoming public spaces.

Irrigation Decision Support Tool

The 2014 Irrigation Management Plan included a decision support tool to guide the planning of irrigated sites. The tool provided important guidelines following the drought and data collected in the internal matrix spreadsheet contained detailed asset information for each site. The Plan and support tool therefore acted as a policy, checklist and operational management tool.

Limitations for current planning include:

- The tool was established to turn off irrigation and did not include reserves that had not previously been irrigated. Of the 53 sites reviewed for irrigation, 22 are not listed in the tool.
- The tool guided irrigation planning post-drought and limited irrigation to sites with existing formal recreational facilities (playgrounds). Reserves without play facilities were not included for irrigation.
- With the addition of recycled water (Oaklands) other reserves were later irrigated, however this excluded sites beyond the Oaklands network.

Opportunities for reviewing the tool include:

- Community demand for increased green space.
- Health and wellbeing benefits of unstructured recreation and access to green space, often compounded by higher density living and less private open space.
- Climate impacts from extended dry weather events (species loss, tree health).
- Availability of alternate water sources and reduced likelihood of future water restrictions (bore water, Oaklands, desalination plant).
- Asset data is now integrated into Council's Asset Management System (Assetic).

Open Space Plan Irrigation Guide

The new proposed guide, to be included as an appendix to the Open Space Plan, aligns irrigation planning with Council's Open Space Classifications and reinforces irrigation's contribution to:

- Community health and wellbeing through access to green spaces.
- Local neighbourhoods, civic amenity and liveability.

Aligned with Council's Open Space Policy, the new guide supports both structured (sport, community events) and unstructured (play, walking, relaxation) recreation and promotes equitable access to green spaces, especially in areas of socioeconomic disadvantage.

An allocation of biodiversity landscaping at each irrigated site has been included in the guide, as landscaping and trees provide significant cooling outcomes to that of irrigated turf. This ensures that irrigation investment and environmental impacts from potable water sources are offset with a contribution to climate resilience through improved biodiversity.

Open Space Classifications and Site Assessment

The new guide uses Council's Open Space Classifications to identify sites suitable for passive recreation (e.g., dog walking, picnics).

Sites classified as 'Recreation-Non-active' will now include irrigation within the Open Space Framework Service Level Guide.

Due to the cost implications and constraints of irrigating small areas, sites classified as 'Recreation – Non-active' under 2000m² are assessed against the following criteria:

- Usability for passive recreation.
- Location in areas of higher socio-economic disadvantage.
- Location in areas with low open space provision.

- Evidence of community demand.
- Previous playground removal.
- Lack of nearby open space (>300m walking distance); and
- Availability of alternative water sources.

Of the 53 potential sites previously suggested for irrigation a further review was undertaken using the proposed Irrigation Guide. 43 sites met the Irrigation Guide criteria and are recommended for irrigation. Some reserve re-classifications are proposed to better reflect their recreation potential (refer **Attachment 2**).

10 sites did not meet the Irrigation Guide criteria. In these cases, the site potential was more aligned with nature conservation, natural landscaping or linear / linkage classifications which would not be irrigated.

All sites will be assessed using the criteria in the guide (**Attachment 1**) and then prioritised into High, Medium and Low. Sites that meet multiple criteria listed within the Irrigation Guide will be prioritised higher (refer to table below).

Priority Level	Criteria description	Required Criteria to qualify	Rationale
High	Areas where irrigation is highly beneficial for community use and equity.	Must meet at least 3 of the Irrigation Guide Criteria.	Targets spaces with the highest need and community demand. Potential impacts will support wellbeing and equitable access to green space.
Medium	Areas where irrigation is moderately beneficial for community use and equity	Must meet at least 2 of the Irrigation Guide Criteria	Targets spaces with community demand **or** equitable access to green space.
Low	Areas with limited community need for irrigation.	Meets 0-1 criteria, **or** is classified as Formal Garden / Amenity	Useable open space is generally within 300m or it lacks opportunity for passive recreation.

Future changes to irrigation identified within the Open Space Plan can occur through:

- Formal reviews; or
- Motions to Council

Water Sources

Where council needs to use water to maintain existing services, we will strive to access the water sources in accordance with the following hierarchy:

1. On-site retention – Retain rainwater onsite using water sensitive urban design or storage such as tanks.
2. Recycled water – Treated stormwater from Marion Water if supply is feasible (as per Marion Water Plan).

3. Groundwater – Sustainable use of groundwater resources in line with water allocation plans for the region.
4. Potable Water – Drinking quality mains water supplied by SA Water through the mains reticulation.
5. Other sources – This may be supplied in emergencies only if the other sources are unavailable.

Council currently has 37 reserves (out of the 121 irrigated reserves) connected or planned to connect to Oaklands, and 8 reserves using bore water. Subject to grant approval, Marion Water is working to extend the recycled water network further south to the Southern Soccer Facility located on Majors Road, with the extension expected to be operational for the 2025/26 irrigation season.

Additional expansions will depend on grant funding or developer contributions due to high capital costs and limited return on investment. Staff are also exploring access to additional native groundwater to reduce reliance on potable water. Updates on these initiatives will be provided to Council through the Water Business.

The majority of the new irrigation sites would rely on potable water, drawn from the River Murray, Adelaide Hills catchments, and the Adelaide Desalination Plant. These sources have high energy and emissions impacts. Water price rises and potential restrictions are possible in the future.

To maximise the benefits of green space and minimise the impacts, sustainable practices should be prioritised, including unirrigated natural landscaping, efficient irrigation and continued investment in non-potable water sources.

Cost Considerations

New irrigation sites in the draft Open Space Plan (**Attachment 2**) could be programmed and prioritised based on the following scenarios:

- **Scenario 1** – The design and construction of 6-year program of works.
- **Scenario 2** - The design and construction could occur over the remaining 9 years of the Open Space Plan from 25/26 to 33/34. This would enable irrigation sites to be aligned with current Open Space Plan works.
- **Scenario 3** – The design and construction of a 15-year program of works.

Subject to approval of the guide, staff propose a Forum discussion on the subsequent detail, prioritisation, timing and funding. This can then be finalised at a General Council meeting in September.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Open Space Plan Irrigation Guide [**12.1.1** - 2 pages]
2. Priority Irrigation_ 43 sites no dates [**12.1.2** - 2 pages]



APPENDIX C

Irrigation

Attachment 1 - Irrigation Guide

Reserve Irrigation

The City of Marion provides irrigation in reserves to support sporting, recreational, physical and mental health, amenity and environmental outcomes.

Irrigation supports the objectives of the Open Space Policy to

- Enhance physical and mental health through accessible, active, and social spaces
- Improve amenity in neighbourhoods and business precincts
- Strengthen sense of place and neighbourhood character
- Support climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Maintain sustainable and attractive natural environments
- Ensure long-term sustainable open space management

Role of Irrigated Open Space

- Structured activity areas – for competitive sport, fitness, and community events
- Unstructured recreation areas – for informal play, walking, dog exercise, picnics, and relaxation

Benefits

- Health and Wellbeing: supports physical activity, social connection, emotional health, and equity in disadvantaged communities
- Amenity: contributes to the visual appeal of civic and neighbourhood settings, including streetscapes and formal gardens
- Environmental: increased green space, biodiversity, tree health and nature connection

Irrigation Maintenance and Service Levels

- Irrigation systems must be fit for purpose.
- Service levels and maintenance will be in accordance with Councils Open Space Asset Management Plan.
- Efficiency and smart technology should be prioritised to minimise water use.

Water sources

Water source feasibility will be assessed in collaboration with the Marion Water Advisory Committee. Priorities, as per the Environmental Sustainability Plan, are

1. On-site rainwater retention – using water sensitive urban design or storage such as tanks
2. Recycled water – Treated stormwater from Marion Water (as per Marion Water Plan).
3. Groundwater – sustainable use aligned with regional allocation plans
4. Potable water – supplied by SA Water (used when other sources are not viable)

APPENDIX C

Irrigation Guide

The following classifications and rationale guide irrigation planning within the Open Space Framework.

Irrigation Guide	
OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATION	**IRRIGATION RATIONALE**
Play	All reserves with play spaces will include irrigated areas.
Recreation – Active	All 'Recreation – Active' reserves will be irrigated.
Recreation – Non-Active >2000m2	All 'Recreation – Non-Active' reserves over 2000m2 will be irrigated.
Recreation – Non-Active <2000m2	May be irrigated where multiple criteria are met • Useable for passive recreation (eg. Dog walking, picnic, relaxation). • Located in an area of higher disadvantage (SEIFA). • Located in an area of low open space (below the COM average m2 open space / person). • Community demand (customer requests). • Playground has been removed. • Lack of nearby useable open space (>300m walking distance). • Alternative water source availability.
Formal Garden/ Amenity	Sites near civic facilities, gateway reserves on major roads, or formal garden beds may be irrigated.
Linear / Linkage	Generally not irrigated, except for useable areas >2000m2.
Natural Landscaping Area	No irrigation.

Site Considerations

Each open space in the City of Marion has unique attributes and surroundings, requiring a tailored irrigation approach aligned with the Irrigation Guide. Individual site assessments will identify opportunities and constraints to inform the size of the irrigated area and the proportion of natural landscaping.

General irrigation guidelines for each reserve:

Irrigation Area	Guidelines
Irrigation Area (% of site)	As a guide the irrigated area will be approximately 40-70% of the total reserve size.
Irrigation Area (Maximum Size)	The maximum irrigated area should typically range between 2,000–5,000m^2, depending on the size of the reserve.
Natural Landscaping	An area of natural landscaping should be provided at each reserve for biodiversity and to contribute to urban cooling (refer to Natural Landscaping Guidelines).

Site Constraints

When planning irrigation at each site, the following constraints must be considered as they may limit coverage or increase costs:

- **Trees:** Arborist advice is required to determine whether hydrovac excavation is needed to protect roots, to assess the extent of irrigation, and to identify areas unsuitable for excavation.
- **Remnant native grasses:** Where native grasses are identified, these areas may receive reduced irrigation or be set aside for natural landscaping.
- **Topography:** Flat, useable areas should be prioritised for irrigation; steep areas may receive reduced irrigation or be set aside for natural landscaping.
- **Water pressure and flow:** Low pressure/flow may require installation of tanks and mps, increasing costs and space requirements.
- **Utility access:** Sites lacking power or water supply will need additional infrastructure, which can add costs and extend design timelines.
- **Cost:** In some cases, the combined constraints and required infrastructure may make irrigation unfeasible.

Attachment 2

Reserve Irrigation and Open Space Classification - For indicative purposes only

	Reserve Name	Suburb	Open Space Plan Classification	Revised Classification	Priority for Irrigation
1	Teesdale Crescent Reserve *	Plympton Park	Natural landscaping area	Recreation - non-active	H
2	Na Botto Reserve	Morphettville	Recreation - non-active		H
3	Branksome Terrace Reserve *	Dover Gardens	Recreation - non-active		H
4	Waratah Square Reserve	Seacombe Gardens	Recreation - non-active		H
5	Rosefield Lane Reserve	Sturt	Recreation - non-active		H
6	Newland Ave Linear Park	Marino	Recreation - non-active		H
7	Peter Court Reserve	O'Halloran Hill	Nature conservation	Recreation - non-active	H
8	Grace Road Land *	Darlington	Recreation - non-active		H
9	Resolute Crescent Reserve	Hallett Cove	Recreation – non-active		H
10	Kensington Street Reserve *	Clovelly Park	Recreation - non-active		H
11	Kent Avenue Reserve *	Seacombe Gardens	Natural landscaping area	Recreation - non-active	H
12	Fairhill Reserve *	Hallett Cove	Recreation - non-active		H
13	French Crescent Reserve *	Trott Park	Recreation - non-active		H
14	Strutt Court Reserve *	Trott Park	Recreation - non-active		H
15	Vista Street Reserve	Seacombe Heights	Recreation - non-active		M
16	Terra Avenue Reserve	Mitchell Park	Recreation - non-active		M
17	Nicholas Road Reserve *	Marion	Natural landscaping area	Recreation - non-active	M
18	Hughes Court Reserve *	Trott Park	Natural landscaping area	Recreation - non-active	M
19	Hume Street Reserve	Seaview Downs	Recreation - non-active		M
20	Beeches Road Reserve *	Hallett Cove	Recreation - non-active		M
21	Robertson Place Reserve	Marino	Recreation - non-active		M
22	Montague Drive Reserve	Sheidow Park	Natural landscaping area	Linear / Linkage	M
23	Phyllis Court Reserve	Trott Park	Recreation - non-active		M
24	Tonsley Hall Reserve *	Mitchell Park	Recreation - non-active		M
25	Elura Avenue Reserve *	Sheidow Park	Recreation - non-active		M
26	Klippel Avenue Reserve	Trott Park	Recreation - non-active		M
27	Tyson Avenue Reserve	Trott Park	Recreation - non-active		M
28	Daws Road Reserve *	Ascot Park	Natural landscaping area	Amenity	L
29	Matthew Street Reserve *	O'Halloran Hill	Natural landscaping area	Recreation - non-active	L
30	Islington Drive Reserve *	Sheidow Park	Recreation - non-active		L
31	Admella Ct Reserve	Hallett Cove	Nature conservation	Recreation - non-active	L
32	Lucretia Way Reserve *	Hallett Cove	Nature conservation	Recreation - non-active	L
33	West Street Reserve B	Seacliff Park	Natural landscaping area	Recreation - non-active	L
34	Gretel Crescent Reserve	Hallett Cove	Natural landscaping area	Recreation - non-active	L
35	Kalmia Court Reserve	Hallett Cove	Nature conservation	Recreation - non-active	L
36	Linear Park Reserve	Hallett Cove	Linear / linkage		L
37	Perry Barr Farm	Hallett Cove	Recreation - non-active		L
38	Ragamuffin Drive Reserve	Hallett Cove	Nature conservation	Recreation - non-active	L
39	Westcliff Reserve	Marino	Recreation - non-active		L
40	Percival Crescent Reserve *	Trott Park	Recreation - active		L
41	Scarvel Avenue Reserve	Trott Park	Natural landscaping area	Recreation - non-active	L
42	Brabham Straight	Marion	Natural landscaping area	Amenity	L
43	Brenda Street Reserve	Mitchell Park	Natural landscaping area	Amenity	L
	Arafura Court Reserve	Hallett Cove	Nature conservation		No Irrigation
	Newland Avenue Reserve	Marino	Community garden		No Irrigation
	Zwerner Drive Reserve	Hallett Cove	Linear - Linkage		No Irrigation
	Manunda Way Reserve	Hallett Cove	Nature conservation		No Irrigation
	Weerab Drive Reserve	Hallett Cove	Nature conservation		No Irrigation
	Morford Reserve	Sheidow Park	Natural landscaping area	Linear / Linkage	No Irrigation
	Berrima Road Reserve	Sheidow Park	Nature conservation		No Irrigation
	Doulton Drive Reserve	Trott Park	Recreation - non-active	Natural Landscaping	No Irrigation
	Heysen Drive Reserve	Trott Park	Linear / Linkage		No Irrigation
	Lander Road Reserve	Trott Park	Recreation - non-active	Natural Landscaping	No Irrigation

* Recommended works already within the Open Space Plan

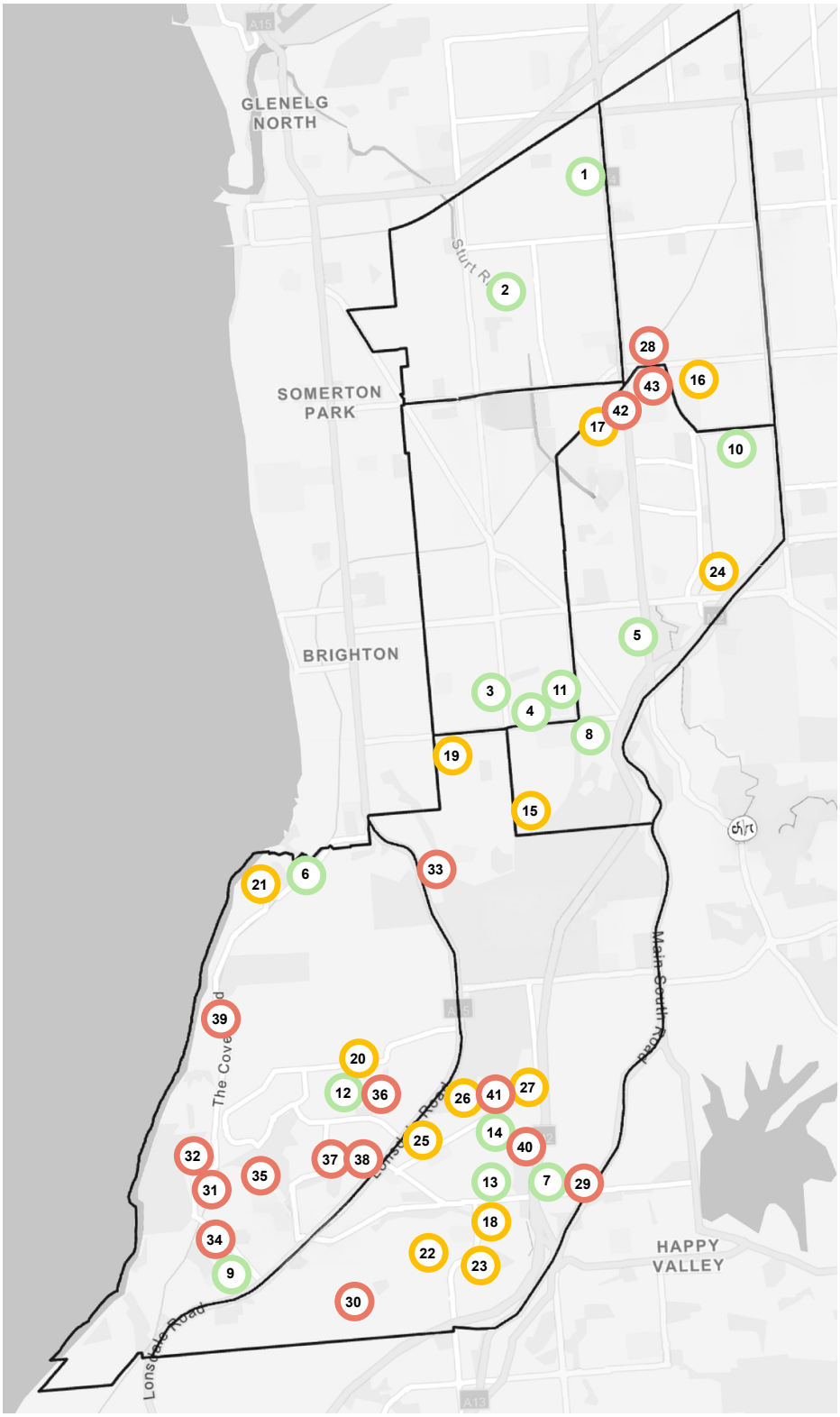
Priority Level	Criteria description	Required Criteria to qualify	Rationale
High	Areas where irrigation is highly beneficial for community use and equity.	Must meet at least 3 of the Irrigation Guide Criteria.	Targets spaces with the highest need and community demand. Potential impacts will support wellbeing and equitable access to green space.
Medium	Areas where irrigation is moderately beneficial for community use and equity	Must meet at least 2 of the Irrigation Guide Criteria	Targets spaces with community demand **or** equitable access to green space.
Low	Areas with limited community need for irrigation.	Meets 0-1 criteria, **or** is classified as Formal Garden / Amenity	Useable open space is generally within 300m or it lacks opportunity for passive recreation.

Note:

- Irrigating a reserve may be a higher or lower priority if works are already scheduled within the Open Space Plan.
- Reserves under 2000 sqm may be assessed as a lower priority, dependent on other criteria being met.

Attachment 2

Reserve Irrigation and Open Space Classification Map



12.2 Crozier Terrace – Conversion of Private Road to Public Road	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.2
Originating Officer	Team Leader Property – Henry Mathews
Corporate Manager	Manager City Property - Mark Hubbard
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Ben Keen

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To seek a resolution to commence a process pursuant to Section 210 of the Local Government Act 1999 to convert privately owned roads in the Oaklands Park area, around the Oaklands Railway Station and contained in Deposited Plan 2334, to public roads.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the broader Oaklands Crossing Project, the Department of Infrastructure and Transport commenced a project in 2019 to tidy up boundaries surrounding the newly updated Oaklands Railway Station to create a single rail corridor which includes track, a landscaped buffer and pedestrian access. Currently the boundaries of the rail corridor including the landscaped buffer and pedestrian access encroach over the boundary of Crozier Terrace in the vicinity of the pedestrian access between Crozier Avenue and Morphett Street.

During preliminary enquiries to commence the road closure process it was discovered that Crozier Terrace has never been declared a public road. Council is being asked to commence a process pursuant to Section 210 of the Local Government Act (the “LG Act”) to convert the private road to a public road. This process involves Council making reasonable enquiries to locate the private owner including a three-month public notification period.

If an owner of the private road is located, Council must obtain their consent before the road is declared public. Once the road is declared public, the road closure process to correct the current boundary encroachment can proceed.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **That Council commences the process to convert Barry Road, Johnstone Road, Kearnes Road, Crozier’s Terrace, Crozier Terrace and Murray Terrace comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 1031 Folio 45 and delineated in Deposited Plan 2334 from private roads to public roads pursuant to Section 210 of the Local Government Act 1999 by publishing notices to start the three month public notification period.**
2. **That a further report be prepared for Council following the conclusion of the public notification period advising of any objections or ownership claims received and next steps in the process to declare the roads as public pursuant to Section 210 of the Local Government Act 1999.**
3. **That Council authorises the Chief Executive Officer to execute any necessary documentation to give effect to this resolution.**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The original subdivision of this portion of Oaklands Park was completed in 1915 with all the allotments and roads contained in Certificate of Title Volume 1031 Folio 45 (**Attachment 1**) and delineated in Deposited Plan 2334 (**Attachment 2)**. The roads are identified on both the title and the plan as:

- Barry Road
- Johnstone Road
- Kearnes Road
- Crozier's Terrace
- Crozier Terrace
- Murray Terrace

For subdivisions completed prior to the enactment of the Town Planning and Development Act of 1920, all roads remain under the ownership of the original land developer until they are formally transferred or vested to the local council. Given the extensive number of roads created through this process in metropolitan Adelaide, it is not uncommon for some roads to have never been vested or transferred to the local council. Consequently, these roads remain private even though the local council has assumed responsibility for their maintenance. This situation persists until an official action, such as a road closure, necessitates the declaration of these roads as public.

The Surveyor-General's Roads Unit has confirmed that these roads are private roads because there is no vesting endorsement on Certificate of Title Volume 1031 Folio 45 to the Council for public road purposes. Although it is only Crozer Terrace that is part of the proposed road closure process, it is seen as prudent to declare all the roads in Deposited Plan 2334 to be public roads. Both Crozier Terrace and Crozier's Terrace are included due to variations in the road name on official Lands Titles Office plans.

In situations where the owner of a private road is either unknown or cannot be located, the Council may only proceed with a declaration under Section 210 of the LG Act regarding that road if reasonable inquiries have first been conducted to identify the owner. Should the inquiries lead to the identification of the owner, the declaration can only be made if the owner provides their consent.

Under the LG Act, the owner of land includes the executor or administrator of the estate. Consequently, if the registered proprietor of a private road is deceased, the Council must direct its inquiries towards identifying any executor or administrator of the estate to meet the reasonable inquiries standard. The Council is obligated to conduct searches of probate records until a living executor or administrator is located, or there is insufficient information available to continue the search.

A recent search of the probate office resulted in grants of probate being obtained for the two joint owners of the private roads, Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait, who died in 1924 and 1930 respectively. It appears from the reading of each will, that the private roads were, inadvertently or otherwise, omitted from their administered estates. The will of Thomas Currie Tait bequeathed all of his assets to his wife, Catherine Curtis Tait. The will of Catherine Curtis Tait left her assets in unequal shares to each of her five children. There was insufficient information to proceed further with the search because some beneficiaries seem to have changed their names following marriage, and dates of death could only be found for two of the five children.

Although there was insufficient information to complete the probate searches to a point where an owner was found, Council can be confident that it has satisfied its obligations under Section 210(1)(b) of the LG Act to make reasonable inquiries.

Council must also give three months public notice before it declares the private road as a public road. It is proposed that this notice be published in the following locations:

- The Adelaide Advertiser
- SA Government Gazette
- Marion Council website news article

The intention of the public notice is to allow anyone who believes they are an owner to come forward to Council with their potential claim. Any potential owner will need to prove their claim. Should they be successful, Council will need to obtain their consent before the private road is declared to be a public road. It is possible that an owner may claim compensation as part of the conversion to a public road but given the roads have been treated as public roads by virtue of them being maintained by the Council since they were created in 1915 and they are included on the Road Register, any value as a private road is considered to be nominal.

The public notification requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the LG Act, Council's Public Consultation Policy and Public Consultation Procedure.

A further report will be prepared for Council following the conclusion of the public notification period noting any ownership claims or objections of the proposal to convert the private roads to public roads might have generated. Council will be advised of any consents or compensation claims that have arisen from the notification process and be asked to proceed with the declaration of the roads as public, pursuant to Section 210 of the LG Act by placing a notice in the Government Gazette. At this stage, the surveyors will be able to continue with the road closure process to correct the encroaching rail corridor over Crozier Terrace.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Certificate of Title Volume 1031 Folio 45 [**12.2.1** - 4 pages]
2. Attachment 2 - Deposited Plan 2334 [**12.2.2** - 1 page]

South Australia.

(CERTIFICATE OF TITLE)

Register Book

Vol. 1031 Folio 45

New Certificate of Title from Vol 964 Folio 138

Thomas Currie Tait of Bookeen Hill in the State of New South Wales gentleman and Katherine Curtis Tait his wife are

the proprietor of an estate in fee simple

subject nevertheless to such incumbrances liens and interests as are notified by memorial underwritten or endorsed hereon in

Those pieces of land situated in the County of Adelaide being the Blocks 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 and 30 Barry Road Johnstone Road Karnes Road Frazier's Terrace and Murray Terrace of the subdivision of portions of Sections 144 145 and 146 situated in the Hundreds of Adelaide and Noarlunga laid out as Oaklands Estate Subject nevertheless to such rights of way as may exist over the said Roads and Terraces Which said Barry Road Johnstone Road and Terraces are bounded as appears in the plan deposited in the Lands Titles Registration Office No 2334

which said Section s are delineated in the public map of the said Hundreds deposited in the office of the Surveyor-General.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal this Twenty second day of June 1915

Signed the 22nd day of June 1915, in the presence of G W L Lewis

G Whitelaw

Registrar-General.

Transfer No 630011 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to Susan Ann Wainwood and Henrietta Summers of portion of the within Blk 3 as Tenants in Common Produced for registration the 15 day of January 1915 at 2.50 pm

Rob. Allerwood Dep Regr

Cancelled as regards portion of the within Blk 3 and New Certificate of Title issued thereon Vol 1034 Fol 68

Dep Regr

Transfer No 630770 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to Emily Alice O'Daniel of the within Blk 8 Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am

Rob. Allerwood Dep Regr

Cancelled as regards the within Blk 8 and New Certificate of Title issued thereon Vol 1034 Fol 86

Dep Regr

Transfer No 630772 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to Eugene Ignatius Molony of portion of the within Blk 4 Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am

Rob. Allerwood Dep Regr

Cancelled as regards portion of the within Blk 4 and New Certificate of Title issued thereon Vol 1034 Fol 69

Dep Regr

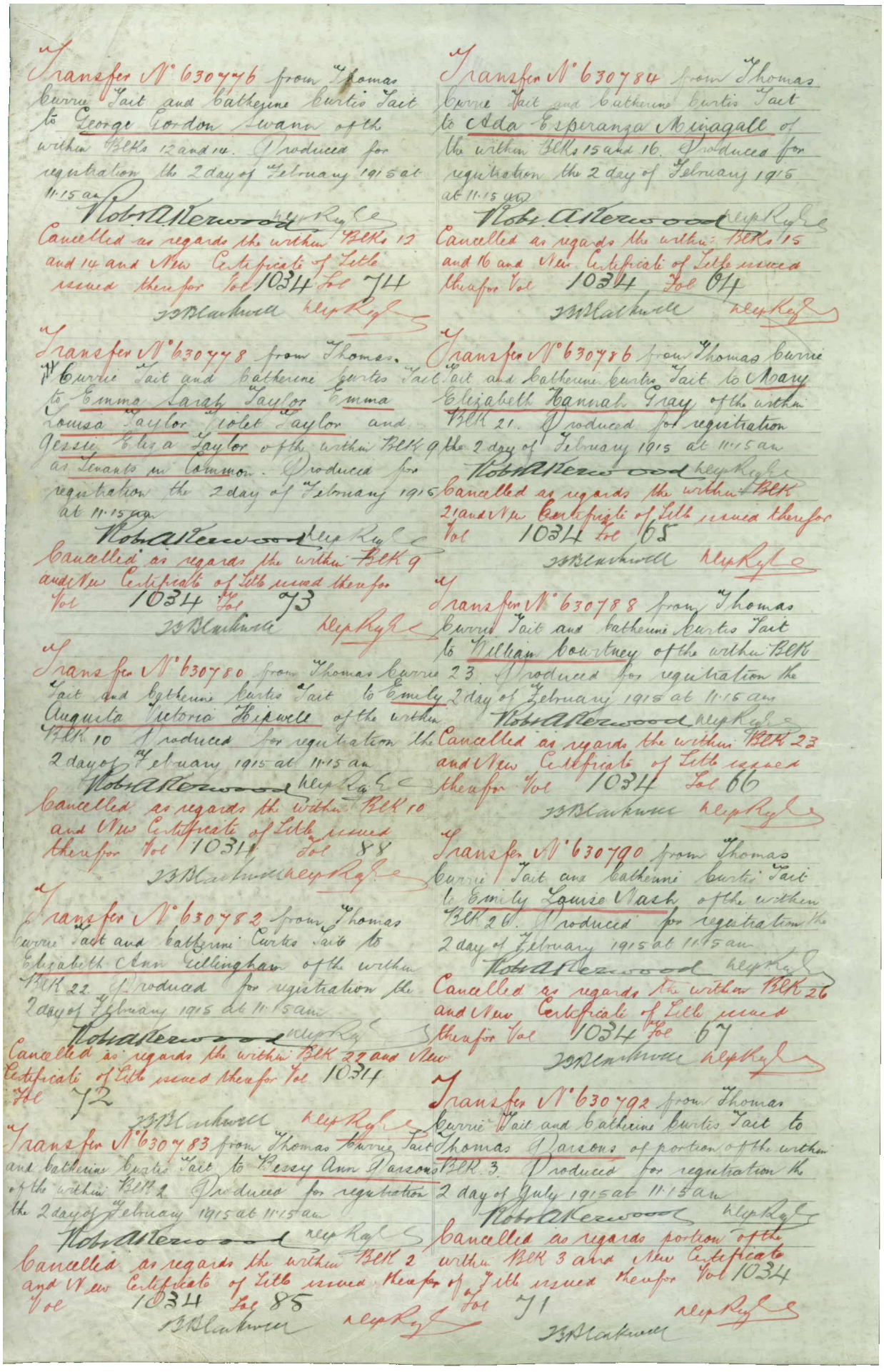
Transfer No 630774 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to James Alexander Craig and John Scott of the within Blk 13 as Tenants in Common Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am

Rob. Allerwood Dep Regr

Cancelled as regards the within Blk 13 and New Certificate of Title issued thereon Vol 1034 Fol 95

Dep Regr

Over



Transfer N° 630776 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to George Gordon Swann of the within Blks 12 and 14. Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Regr
Cancelled as regards the within Blks 12 and 14 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 74
J S Blackwell Dep Regr

Transfer N° 630778 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to Emma Sarah Taylor Emma Louisa Taylor Violet Taylor and Jessie Eliza Taylor of the within Blk 9 as Tenants in Common. Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Regr
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 9 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 73
J S Blackwell Dep Regr

Transfer N° 630780 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to Emily Augusta Victoria Hipwell of the within Blk 10 Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Regr
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 10 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 88
J S Blackwell Dep Regr

Transfer N° 630782 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to Elizabeth Ann Cellingham of the within Blk 22 Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Regr
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 22 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 72
J S Blackwell Dep Regr

Transfer N° 630783 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to Bessy Ann Parsons of the within Blk 2 Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Regr
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 2 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 85
J S Blackwell Dep Regr

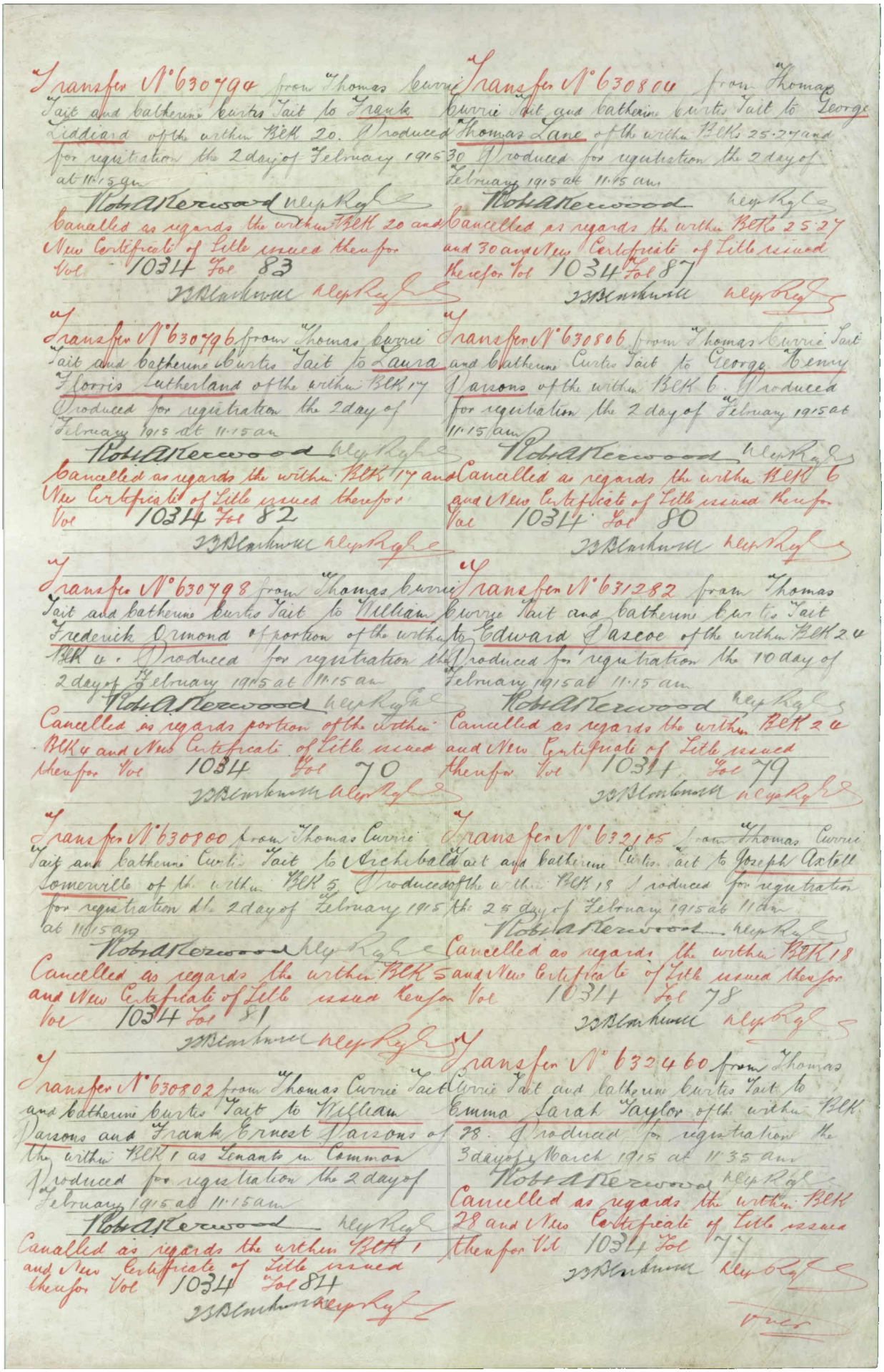
Transfer N° 630784 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to Ada Esperanza Minagall of the within Blks 15 and 16. Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Regr
Cancelled as regards the within Blks 15 and 16 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 64
J S Blackwell Dep Regr

Transfer N° 630786 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to Mary Elizabeth Hannah Gray of the within Blk 21. Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Regr
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 21 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 65
J S Blackwell Dep Regr

Transfer N° 630788 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to William Courtney of the within Blk 23. Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Regr
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 23 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 66
J S Blackwell Dep Regr

Transfer N° 630790 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to Emily Louise Nash of the within Blk 26. Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Regr
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 26 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 67
J S Blackwell Dep Regr

Transfer N° 630792 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to Thomas Parsons of portion of the within Blk 3. Produced for registration the 2 day of July 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Regr
Cancelled as regards portion of the within Blk 3 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 71
J S Blackwell Dep Regr



Transfer N° 630794 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to Frank Liddiard of the within Blk 20. Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Reg
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 20 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 83
J S Blankwell Dep Reg

Transfer N° 630796 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to Laura Florris Sutherland of the within Blk 17 Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Reg
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 17 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 82
J S Blankwell Dep Reg

Transfer N° 630798 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to William Frederick Ormond of portion of the within Blk 6. Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Reg
Cancelled as regards portion of the within Blk 6 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 70
J S Blankwell Dep Reg

Transfer N° 630800 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to Archibald Somerville of the within Blk 5 Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Reg
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 5 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 81
J S Blankwell Dep Reg

Transfer N° 630802 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to William Parsons and Frank Ernest Parsons of the within Blk 1 as Tenants in Common Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Reg
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 1 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 84
J S Blankwell Dep Reg

Transfer N° 630806 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to George Henry Parsons of the within Blk 6. Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Reg
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 6 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 80
J S Blankwell Dep Reg

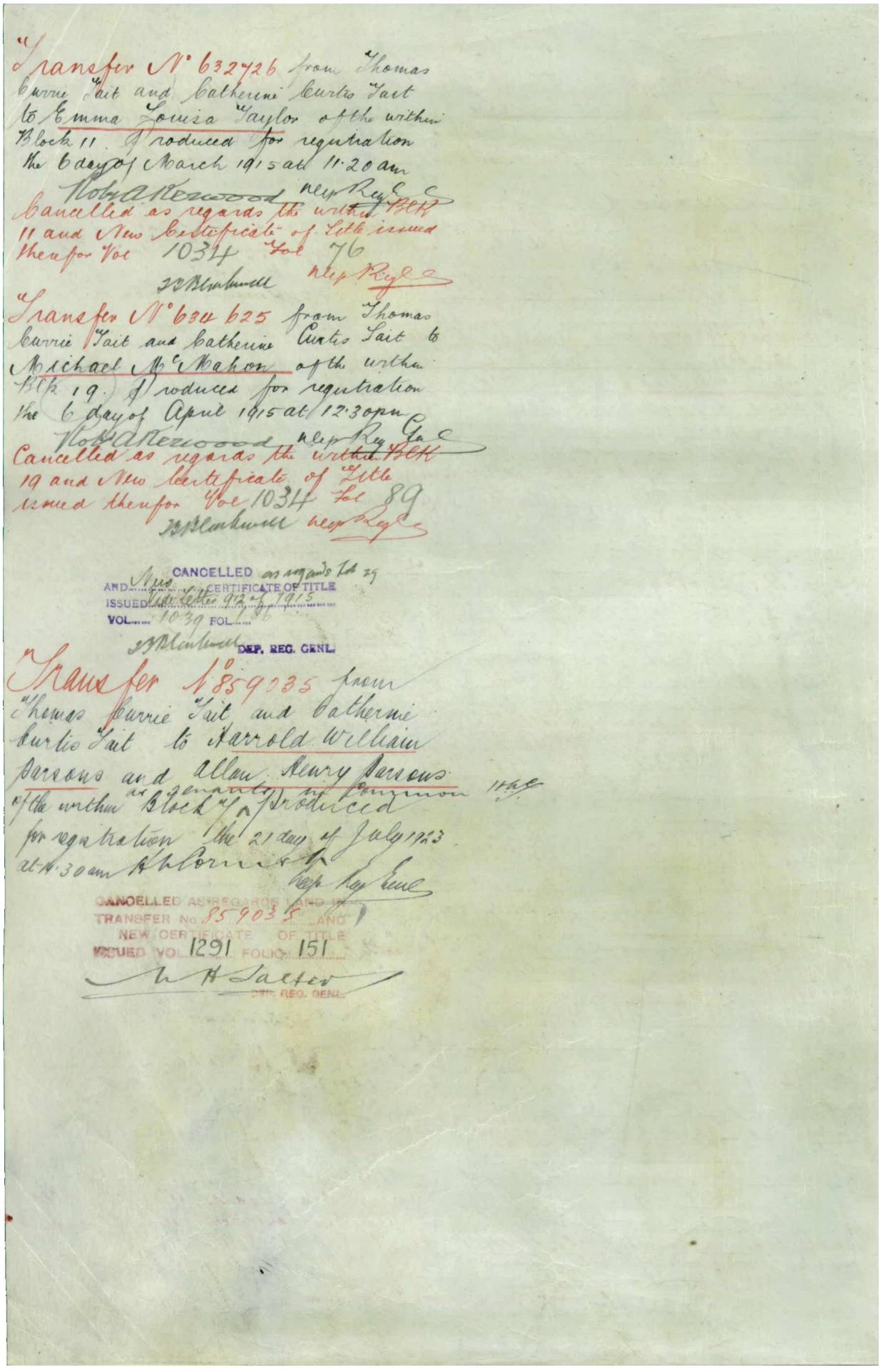
Transfer N° 630808 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to George Thomas Lane of the within Blks 25-27 and 30 Produced for registration the 2 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Reg
Cancelled as regards the within Blks 25-27 and 30 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 87
J S Blankwell Dep Reg

Transfer N° 631282 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to Edward Pascoe of the within Blk 26 Produced for registration the 10 day of February 1915 at 11.15 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Reg
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 26 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 79
J S Blankwell Dep Reg

Transfer N° 632105 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to Joseph Axtell of the within Blk 18 Produced for registration the 25 day of February 1915 at 11 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Reg
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 18 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 78
J S Blankwell Dep Reg

Transfer N° 632460 from Thomas Currie Tait and Katherine Curtis Tait to Emma Sarah Taylor of the within Blk 28. Produced for registration the 3 day of March 1915 at 11.35 am
Robt A Kerwood Dep Reg
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 28 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 77
J S Blankwell Dep Reg

Over



Transfer N° 632726 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to Emma Louisa Taylor of the within Block 11 Produced for registration the 6 day of March 1915 at 11.20 am
Robt A Kenwood Actg Regr
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 11 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 76
Robt A Kenwood Actg Regr

Transfer N° 634625 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to Michael McMahon of the within Blk 19 Produced for registration the 6 day of April 1915 at 12.30pm
Robt A Kenwood Actg Regr
Cancelled as regards the within Blk 19 and New Certificate of Title issued therefor Vol 1034 Fol 89
Robt A Kenwood Actg Regr

CANCELLED as regards Lot 29
AND New CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
ISSUED Vide Letter 912 of 1915
VOL. 1039 FOL. 136
Robt A Kenwood DEP. REG. GENL.

Transfer N° 859035 from Thomas Currie Tait and Catherine Curtis Tait to Harrold William Parsons and Allan Henry Parsons as Tenants in Common 1/2 of the within Block 21 Produced for registration the 21 day of July 1923 at 11.30 am
Actg Regr Genl

CANCELLED AS REGARDS LAND IN
TRANSFER No. 859035 AND
NEW CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
ISSUED VOL. 1291 FOLIO 151
H Lacey
DEP. REG. GENL.

2334

Oaklands Estate

Approved as regards boundaries of Railway Land

J.G.Beyerieff
Chief Engineer for Railways
12.2.15

Being Subdivision of portion of Sections 14 ~~13~~ ~~145~~ 146 Hundreds of Noarlunga & Adelaide.

146

A.C.O. 2-56

L.T.O. Plan No. 6052

L.T.O. Plan No. 6054

Alteration of Hundred boundary vide Lr 2717/15

PTS 145

PTS 144

H.D. OF ADELAIDE

F.P. PART 110 11639

H.D. OF NOARLUNGA

PART 110

2085

117

143

M.O.R.P.H.E.T.T. ROAD

MURRAY TERRACE

Oakland's CROZIER'S PUBLIC R.D.

KEARNE'S ROAD

New Rd.

Railway

Land

Stn.

RESERVE

River Sturt

18 6A. 0R. 0P.

19 7A. 0R. 38P.

20 4A. 2R. 5P.

21 6A. 0R. 3P.

22 3A. 1R. 36P.

23 5A. 0R. 10P.

24 6A. 0R. 5P.

25 4A. 0R. 3P.

26 1A. 3R. 8P.

27 2A. 2R. 37P.

28 1A. 3R. 9P.

29 2A. 0R. 36P.

30 1A. 1R. 6P.

1 15A. 0R. 5P.

2 10A. 0R. 0P.

3 10A. 0R. 0P.

4 10A. 0R. 0P.

5 9A. 3R. 5P.

6 6A. 0R. 0P.

7 2A. 2R. 8P.

8 2A. 2R. 8P.

9 2A. 2R. 12P.

10 2A. 0R. 2P.

11 1A. 1R. 32P.

12 1A. 1R. 18P.

13 2A. 1R.

14 1A. 1R. 5P.

15 * 2A. 2R. 13P. 14P

16 2A. 2R. 13P.

17 3A. 1R. 11P.

Reserve and Road from Block 1 Vide Lr 814/1060

Chief Draftsman.

Scale Links 100 50 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 Chains.

Portion of the within Murray Terrace has been closed and portion of the adjoining Railway has been taken for a New Road vide Confirmation of Road Order in Gazette dated 8th day of August 1963. (Tracing 511)

Asst. Chief Draftsman.

* Lot 15 redefined vide Dkt 3080/1973 c.t.o. 11/12/73

Portion of the within Bis now vested in The District Council of Marion as a Road to be known as Murray Avenue Vide Memorandum of Transfer 6009573

Corrections in Red vide L.T.O. Docket No 576/35.
Reg. Genl. 2-8-35

Portions to Road Purposes:
Pt Lot 21 to Council Vide Dkt. 806/75
Pt Lot 26 to Crown vide Tr 3132940.
Pt Lot 10 to Council vide Dkt. 2016/70
Pt lot 18 to Council vide Dkt. 1686/71
Pt. lot. 26. to Crown vide. Tr 3613544.
Pt. lot. 9 to Council vide F.P. 17330 Pro P.D.O 16/11/82
Pt. lot. 11 to Council vide dkt. 51/1576 Pro P.D.O. 16/11/82

Note
Permanent marks shewn thus ⊙ consisting of iron pipes drivey six inches below the ground. X twelve inches in length

CHANGE OF STREET NAMES
Morphett Rd vide Dkt 2956/1970 c.t.o.

⊗ Redefinition of boundaries of Pt Lot 10 Vide F.P.X 16/82 pro. P.D.O. 3-5-82

⊗ Pt lot 9 redefined vide dkt 3553/82 (F.P. 17330) Pro P.D.O. 23.11.82

We, the Registered Proprietors, approve of this Subdivision. Vide C.T. 964/158

We, the District Council of Marion, approve of this Subdivision

Chairman
Clerk.

I, SYDNEY HAMILTON AYLIFFE, of Adelaide, Licensed Surveyor, do hereby declare that the Boundaries and Measurements given in this plan are correct, and that I have personally Surveyed the land. And I make this declaration believing the same to be true.

Declared before me at Adelaide, this 3rd day of October 1914.

J.P

APPROVED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 472 AND 473, ACT 1182 OF 1914.

SURVEYOR GENERAL

Portion of the within lot 22 has been vested in the Corporation of the City of Marion for r/s Vide Dkt. 1054/82

Asst. Chief Draftsman.

APPROVED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 472 AND 473, ACT 1182 OF 1914.

SURVEYOR GENERAL

12.3 266 Sturt Road, Marion	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.3
Originating Officer	Team Leader Property – Henry Mathews
Corporate Manager	Manager City Property - Mark Hubbard
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Ben Keen

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To provide Council with an update on the purchase of 266 Sturt Road, Marion, and to seek a decision on the Community Land classification of the property and the additional borrowings to fund the purchase.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 8 July 2025, Council's purchase offer for 266 Sturt Road, Marion was accepted by the vendor and the contract of sale was signed by the CEO under delegation.

Pursuant to Section 193 (4)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, all land that is acquired by a council is taken to have been classified as community land unless the council resolves to exclude it before it becomes local government land.

Furthermore, at the time of adopting Council's 2025-2026 budget the opportunity to acquire this property was not anticipated, and the acquisition funding has not been incorporated in the budget. To support the purchase, up to $905,000 may need to be borrowed if equivalent savings are not identified during the 2025–2026 budget year.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Notes the purchase of 266 Sturt Road, Marion and endorses additional borrowings in 2025-2026 of up to $905,000 to fund the purchase.**
2. **Resolves to exclude 266 Sturt Road, Marion from Community Land classification pursuant to Section 193 (4) (a) of the *Local Government Act 1999.***

GENERAL ANALYSIS

1. Purchase of 266 Sturt Road, Marion

At the 1 July Members Forum, discussion took place on whether to pursue the opportunity to purchase the property at 266 Sturt Road and the following day staff were advised by the CEO that there was an interest from Members to pursue the purchase.

On 8 July 2025, Council's purchase offer for 266 Sturt Road, Marion was accepted by the vendor and the contract of sale was signed by the CEO under delegation. The property is located on the corner of Sturt Road and Jasmine Avenue next to Council's Club Marion sporting precinct.

The pertinent details of the sale are as follows:

- **Address:** 266 Sturt Road, Marion (Certificate of Title Volume 5524 Folio 204)
- **Purchase Price:** $905,000.00
- **Settlement:** 30 Days (8 August 2025)
- **Deposit:** 10%
- **Conditions:** Subject to a satisfactory Building and Pest inspection (undertaken 8 July 2025 with satisfactory result)

2. Community Land Classification

Pursuant to Section 193 (4)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999:*

> *Local government land (other than a road) that is acquired by, or is brought under the care, control and management of, the council after the commencement date [of the Local Government Act 1999] is taken to have been classified as community land unless the council resolves before it becomes local government land that it is to be excluded from classification as community land.*

If Council wishes to exclude 266 Sturt Road, Marion from community land classification, it must resolve to do so prior to the settlement date of 8 August 2025.

This is a strategic purchase given the property's location adjacent to the Club Marion sporting precinct. Excluding the property from the community land classification will ensure that Council has flexibility while it decides how to utilise this land without needing to undertake the revocation process if a future use is incompatible with a community land classification.

Should Council resolve to exclude the property from the community land classification, a notice will be published in the Government Gazette in accordance with Section 193 (6) (a) of the Local Government Act 1999.

Council retains the option to classify any local government land that has been excluded from the community land classification as community land under Section 193 (5) of the Local Government Act 1999 if it wishes to do so in the future.

3. Funding Implications and Potential for Offset

At the time of adopting the Council's 2025-2026 budget the opportunity to acquire this property was not anticipated and the funding to purchase was not incorporated in Council's budget.

To support the purchase, up to $905,000 may need to be borrowed if equivalent savings are not identified during the 2025–2026 budget year. Should borrowings be required the annual debt servicing cost would be approximately $117,260, including $26,761 in interest.

Whilst Council considers the strategic opportunities for this property, 266 Sturt Road has the flexibility to be used for both residential and commercial use, and it is anticipated that the annual rental derived from the property can be used towards offsetting the interest costs.

Should savings be identified during the 2025–2026 budget review process, they may be used to offset or reduce the borrowing requirement.

4. Recommendation

It is recommended that Council endorses additional borrowings to fund the purchase of 266 Sturt Road, Marion and resolves to exclude it from Community Land classification to allow for greater flexibility for its future use.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

12.4 LGA Annual General Meeting 2025 - Call for Items of Business	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.4
Originating Officer	Governance Officer – Amey Johnson
Corporate Manager	Manager Office of the Chief Executive - Sarah Vinall
General Manager	Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to consider Notice of Motions for forwarding to the Local Government Association (LGA) for consideration at the LGA Annual General Meeting (AGM) 2025 and to nominate a proxy voting delegate.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Member councils are invited to submit proposed items of business to be considered by SAROC, GAROC or the LGA Board of Directors for inclusion on the agenda of the General Meeting.

The LGA AGM will be held on Friday 21 November 2025 at the Adelaide Convention Centre.

In order for items of business to be considered for the AGM, proposed items must be received by the LGA no later than ***Monday 18 August 2025.***

Two proposed items of business have been received and are included for Council's consideration:

Support for a Sector-Wide Approach to Carbon Sequestration and Nature Repair Markets

That the Annual General Meeting requests the LGA to

1. Recognises the opportunity for local government to engage with environmental markets, including the Australian Government's carbon credit schemes and nature repair market, as a way to incentivise tree planting and nature-based restoration in support of climate and biodiversity goals; and
2. Explores options for a coordinated sector-wide approach to support councils to participate in environmental markets, including:
    a. Identifying pathways for councils to register eligible projects such as tree planting, biodiversity restoration, and constructed wetland to generate carbon credits or biodiversity certificates;
    b. Facilitating access to accredited project developers and market experts to ensure integrity, feasibility, and benefit-sharing in carbon and nature repair projects;
    c. Promoting urban–rural partnerships where metropolitan councils can invest in verified regional projects that deliver co-benefits for climate, biodiversity, and community resilience;
    d. Providing training and tools to support councils to understand and navigate the legal, financial, and reporting requirements of participation in carbon and biodiversity markets;
    e. Advocating for greater recognition and funding support for local government-led environmental projects under national market schemes; and
    Ensuring alignment with the LGA Climate Commitment Action Plan 2024–2030, net zero targets, and the Australian Government's Nature Repair Market Act 2023.

Support for a Coordinated Sector-Wide Approach to Sustainable Procurement

That the Annual General Meeting requests the LGA to

1. Recognises the critical role of sustainable procurement in supporting councils to reduce emissions, stimulate the circular economy, and meet net zero targets; and
2. Investigates the development of a coordinated sector-wide approach to sustainable procurement, including:
    a. Development of standardised sustainable procurement guidance and tools for councils;
    b. Integration of strong sustainability and emissions reduction criteria into LGA Procurement contracts and supplier arrangements;
    c. Capacity building and training for council staff on sustainable procurement practices;
    d. A shared platform to access case studies, supplier information, and procurement templates; and
    e. Alignment with the LGA Climate Commitment Action Plan 2024–2030, LGA Net Zero Accelerate Program recommendations and State Government circular economy objectives.

Any Council Member can attend the LGA AGM, but Council must have a voting delegate determined by Council resolution. The current voting delegate for the LGA AGM is Mayor Kris Hanna and the proxy for the 2024 LGA AGM Meeting held in November was Councillor Crossland. Traditionally the proxy is the Deputy Mayor, however any member may nominate as proxy. Council will need to determine the proxy voting delegate for the 2025 LGA AGM.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Appoints Mayor Kris Hanna as the Voting Delegate for the 2025 Local Government Association Annual General Meeting and Councillor XX as the Proxy Voting Delegate**

2. **Authorises the Chief Executive Officer to appoint a second Proxy Voting Delegate in the event the Voting Delegate and the Proxy Voting Delegate cannot attend the LGA AGM**

3. **Submits the following motions for consideration at the LGA Annual General Meeting 2025:**
    a. **Support for a Sector-Wide Approach to Carbon Sequestration and Nature Repair Markets (Attachment 1)**

        That the Annual General Meeting requests the LGA to

        1. Recognises the opportunity for local government to engage with environmental markets, including the Australian Government's carbon credit schemes and nature repair market, as a way to incentivise tree planting and nature-based restoration in support of climate and biodiversity goals; and
        2. Explores options for a coordinated sector-wide approach to support councils to participate in environmental markets, including:
            a. Identifying pathways for councils to register eligible projects such as tree planting, biodiversity restoration, and constructed wetland to generate carbon credits or biodiversity certificates;
            b. Facilitating access to accredited project developers and market experts to ensure integrity, feasibility, and benefit-sharing in carbon and nature repair projects;

c. Promoting urban–rural partnerships where metropolitan councils can invest in verified regional projects that deliver co-benefits for climate, biodiversity, and community resilience;
d. Providing training and tools to support councils to understand and navigate the legal, financial, and reporting requirements of participation in carbon and biodiversity markets;
e. Advocating for greater recognition and funding support for local government-led environmental projects under national market schemes; and
Ensuring alignment with the LGA Climate Commitment Action Plan 2024–2030, net zero targets, and the Australian Government's Nature Repair Market Act 2023.

b. Support for a Coordinated Sector-Wide Approach to Sustainable Procurement (Attachment 2)

That the Annual General Meeting requests the LGA to

1. Recognises the critical role of sustainable procurement in supporting councils to reduce emissions, stimulate the circular economy, and meet net zero targets; and
2. Investigates the development of a coordinated sector-wide approach to sustainable procurement, including:
    a. Development of standardised sustainable procurement guidance and tools for councils;
    b. Integration of strong sustainability and emissions reduction criteria into LGA Procurement contracts and supplier arrangements;
    c. Capacity building and training for council staff on sustainable procurement practices;
    d. A shared platform to access case studies, supplier information, and procurement templates; and
    e. Alignment with the LGA Climate Commitment Action Plan 2024–2030, LGA Net Zero Accelerate Program recommendations and State Government circular economy objectives.

DISCUSSION

The LGA has released a call for items of business for the LGA AGM in November 2025. In preparation for the meeting, the LGA has advised Councils of the following information:

Items of Business
The purpose of the AGM is to consider items of strategic importance to local government and the LGA, as recommended by South Australian Region Organisation of Councils (SAROC), Greater Adelaide Region Organisation of Councils (GAROC) or the LGA Board of Directors.

Member councils may at any time throughout the year proposed an item of business for a General Meeting. To submit a proposal Council needs to complete the LGA AGM – Proposed Item of Business form**.** Proposals should be accompanied by sufficient supporting information to assist SAROC,

GAROC and the Board of Directors to make informed decisions and recommendations. Councils are encouraged to discuss proposed items of business with the LGA secretariat prior to being submitted. It is at the discretion of Council whether to refer an item to GAROC or the Board of Directors.

In order for items of business to be considered for the AGM, proposals must be received by the LGA no later than Friday 30 August 2024. All proposed items will then be considered by either SAROC, GAROC or the LGA Board of Directors and must be approved by them for inclusion in the agenda for the AGM. The agenda will be provided to councils at least 30 days prior to the meeting.

It is suggested that upon resolving to submit any items of business to the LGA, the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to amend the wording (without changing the meaning or purpose of the motion) if required.

Council Members were advised via email on 10 June 2025 and subsequently reminded on 30 June 2025 of the Call for proposed items and were asked to submit any items for consideration to Administration by 12noon Monday 7 July 2025.

Voting Delegate

At the City of Marion, historically the Mayor has been the Voting Delegate and the Deputy Mayor has been the proxy unless they have been unable to attend the meeting. Pursuant to Rule 36 of the LGA Constitution, only persons who are Council Members are eligible to be a Voting Delegate, therefore all Council Members are eligible to be the Voting Delegate or Proxy.

The current Voting Delegate is Mayor Hanna and the previous Proxy was for the 2024 LGA AGM was Councillor Crossland. Unless contrary advice is provided to the LGA, the above-nominated Voting delegate will remain Mayor Hanna. Council will need to determine a Proxy.

In Summary

- Proposed items of business are due to the LGA by Monday 18 August 2025.
- Advise of Voting Delegates.

ATTACHMENTS

1. LGA General Meeting Proposed Item of Business Motion 1 [**12.4.1** - 4 pages]
2. LGA General Meeting Proposed Item of Business Motion 2 [**12.4.2** - 3 pages]

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LGA General Meeting – Proposed Item of Business

The purpose of this form is to request consideration by SAROC, GAROC or the Board of Directors of an item of business to be included on the agenda of an LGA General Meeting - refer Clause 16.3.1 of the LGA Constitution. Prior to submitting a proposed Item of Business, please refer to the Considering Proposed Items of Business for LGA General Meetings Guidelines.

Council name	City of Marion
The body the item is being referred to *Proposals may only be submitted to the ROC of which council is a member, or to the LGA Board of Directors.*	Board of Directors
Subject of the proposed item of business	Support for a Sector-Wide Approach to Carbon Sequestration and Nature Repair Markets
Proposed motion for the General Meeting	That the Annual General Meeting requests the LGA to: 1. Recognise the opportunity for local government to engage with environmental markets, including the Australian Government's carbon credit schemes and nature repair market, to incentivise tree planting and nature-based restoration in support of climate and biodiversity goals; and 2. Explore and research options for a coordinated sector-wide approach to support councils to participate in environmental markets, including: a. Identifying pathways for councils to register eligible projects such as tree planting, biodiversity restoration, and constructed wetlands to generate carbon credits, biodiversity certificates, or other market-based incentives. This may include opportunities for registering collective work across multiple council partners. b. Facilitating access to accredited project developers and market experts to ensure

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	integrity, feasibility, and benefit-sharing in carbon and nature repair projects. c. Facilitating the development of urban–rural partnerships where metropolitan councils can invest in verified regional projects that deliver co-benefits for climate, biodiversity, and community resilience. d. Providing training and tools to support councils to understand their opportunities in environmental markets and navigate the legal, financial, and reporting requirements of participation. e. Advocating for reforms to current regulations that limit how urban councils can access environmental markets due to challenges with land tenure, size and scale of projects.
Supporting information *Provide a summary of the issue(s), relevant background information, description of the impact on the sector and evidence that this is an item of strategic importance to local government.*	Tree planting and nature-based restoration projects offer councils an effective way to reduce carbon emissions, improve resilience to climate change, enhance biodiversity and build community health and wellbeing. These activities also present opportunities for councils to generate verified environmental outcomes under Australian Government environmental market frameworks. The Australian Government's *Nature Repair Act 2023* establishes a formal mechanism for issuing tradable biodiversity certificates, while established carbon credit schemes such as the Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU) program offer pathways to quantify and reward carbon sequestration through projects like reforestation, revegetation and wetland restoration. However, these environmental markets are complex and relatively new to local government, with many councils currently lacking the resources, technical expertise, or confidence to participate. In addition, market frameworks are often designed for large-scale rural projects, requiring long-term land tenure, substantial land areas and rigorous verification processes. These conditions are difficult to meet in urban environments where plantings are typically smaller in scale, located on mixed-use public land and may not

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	permanence requirements. As a result, many urban councils find the administrative and financial burden of environment market participation outweighs the potential benefits. A sector-wide approach led by the LGA would support: • Development of consistent, high-integrity approaches to project design and market participation; • Access to expert advice and accredited project developers; • Urban–rural partnerships that enable equitable access to land and co-benefits; • Shared tools and training to build council capability across metropolitan and regional areas; and • Collective advocacy for reforms that improve local government access to funding and recognition under national schemes. With coordinated support, councils may be able to unlock greater value from environmental markets, ensuring that collective efforts of tree planting, urban greening and biodiversity efforts contribute meaningfully to local and national net zero targets, biodiversity restoration and sustainability goals.
Regional LGA *(Information requested from councils in SAROC only)* *Advise if this item has been considered by your RLGA and outcome of discussion*	N/A
LGA Policy Manual *Does this item require a change to the LGA Policy Manual (new policy or amendment to existing policy)?*	(View LGA's Policy Manual) Depending on the outcome of the investigation, there is potential to add a new section to "4.1 Natural Environment" around "Environmental Markets" with a statement that identifies opportunities for local government's nature-based restoration work to be recognised, registered and valued in national environmental markets.
LGA Strategic Plan reference	Strategy 3 – Advance – 3.2 New partnerships and services help councils innovate and prepare for the future.
Council Contact Officer submitting form	Amey Johnson

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	Amey.johnson@marion.sa.gov.au 8375 6826
Council Meeting minute reference and date of meeting	
Date submitted to LGA	

Please return Word version of completed form to lgasa@lga.sa.gov.au.
Refer to LGA OGM/AGM Webpage in respect to deadlines for upcoming General Meetings.

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LGA General Meeting – Proposed Item of Business

The purpose of this form is to request consideration by SAROC, GAROC or the Board of Directors of an item of business to be included on the agenda of an LGA General Meeting - refer Clause 16.3.1 of the LGA Constitution. Prior to submitting a proposed Item of Business, please refer to the Considering Proposed Items of Business for LGA General Meetings Guidelines.

Council name	City of Marion
The body the item is being referred to *Proposals may only be submitted to the ROC of which council is a member, or to the LGA Board of Directors.*	Board of Directors
Subject of the proposed item of business	Support for a Coordinated Sector-Wide Approach to Sustainable Procurement
Proposed motion for the General Meeting	That the Annual General Meeting requests the LGA to: 1. Recognise the critical role of sustainable procurement in supporting councils to reduce emissions, stimulate the circular economy and meet net zero targets; and 2. Investigate the development of a coordinated sector-wide approach to sustainable procurement, including: a. Development of standardised sustainable procurement guidance and tools for councils; b. Integration of strong sustainability and emissions reduction criteria into LGA Procurement contracts and supplier arrangements; c. Capacity building and training for council staff on sustainable procurement practices; d. A shared platform to access case studies, supplier information, and procurement templates; and e. Alignment with the LGA Climate Commitment Action Plan 2024–2030, LGA Net Zero Accelerate Program recommendations and State Government circular economy objectives.

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Supporting information *Provide a summary of the issue(s), relevant background information, description of the impact on the sector and evidence that this is an item of strategic importance to local government.*	The *Net Zero Accelerate: Sector-Wide Emissions Summary Report* (LGA, 2024) identifies procurement as a significant driver of council emissions, particularly through supply chain emissions associated with goods, services, construction and waste (often referred to as "Scope 3 emissions" in carbon accounting). Many councils have made strong progress in reducing operational emissions from fuel and electricity (Scopes 1 and 2), but now face the challenge of tackling emissions embedded in their supply chains. The report recommends embedding sustainability considerations into procurement processes and strengthening the sustainability focus of LGA Procurement to support councils in making climate-conscious purchasing decisions. This includes promoting low-emission materials, recycled content, and suppliers aligned with environmental and social goals. However, individual councils face barriers, including: • Lack of consistent tools and templates for evaluating sustainability in tenders; • Uncertainty around balancing cost, risk, and environmental outcomes; • Limited awareness of available low-carbon or circular economy suppliers; • Inconsistent sustainability criteria in LGA Procurement contracts or panels. A coordinated, sector-wide approach would help address these barriers, reduce duplication, and build shared capability. Specifically, the LGA can: • Lead the development of procurement guides and training aligned with emissions reduction and circular economy principles; • Work with LGA Procurement to review and strengthen its sustainability criteria and supplier selection processes;

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build stronger communities.

	• Create a centralised resource hub with sample procurement documents, case studies, and supplier directories; • Advocate for increased access to verified sustainable products and services, including local markets for recycled materials. By embedding sustainability into procurement, councils can accelerate progress toward net zero, stimulate local green markets, and deliver on community expectations for environmental leadership and responsible financial stewardship.
Regional LGA *(Information requested from councils in SAROC only)* *Advise if this item has been considered by your RLGA and outcome of discussion*	N/A
LGA Policy Manual *Does this item require a change to the LGA Policy Manual (new policy or amendment to existing policy)?*	(View LGA's Policy Manual) Recommend confirming that this is priority of the LGA through including "Sustainable Procurement" as a priority area under 4.4 Managing the Risks of Climate Change.
LGA Strategic Plan reference	Strategy 3 – Advance – 3.2 New partnerships and services help councils innovate and prepare for the future.
Council Contact Officer submitting form	Amey Johnson Amey.johnson@marion.sa.gov.au 8375 6826
Council Meeting minute reference and date of meeting	
Date submitted to LGA	

Please return Word version of completed form to lgasa@lga.sa.gov.au.
Refer to LGA OGM/AGM Webpage in respect to deadlines for upcoming General Meetings.

12.5 Public Art Strategy	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.5
Originating Officer	Public Art and Place Coordinator – Joyce Louey
Corporate Manager	Manager City Activation - Mathew Allen
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Ben Keen

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to present the community consultation feedback and to seek Council's final endorsement of the Public Art Strategy 2025-2030.

REPORT HISTORY

Report Reference	Report Title
GC250422R12.5	Public Art Strategy
GC250128R12.2	Interim Report
GC240528R12.2	Public Art Strategy
FORUM241105R1.2	Public Art Strategy consultation
FORUM240507R1.2	Planning for Public Art

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Public Art Strategy 2025-2030 included in this report has undergone a period of public consultation in alignment with the *Local Government Act 1999*. Community feedback was reviewed and considered as part of the Strategy finalisation. 75% of respondents strongly or somewhat support the Strategy.

Community feedback strongly supports more public art across the City of Marion, valuing its artistic, cultural, social, and wellbeing benefits. There is clear support for a balanced, inclusive approach that reflects local stories, including Kaurna culture, and involves the wider community. Council is commended for its current efforts and encouraged to continue its ambitious vision. Therefore, it was determined that no further amendments to the Strategy were necessary following this review.

The results of the public consultation are summarised in the Community Feedback Report, which is provided as an attachment to this report (Attachment 1). Surveys were hosted via the Making Marion website and where possible, respondents have been contacted and acknowledged for their contribution.

The Strategy is presented to the General Council for final endorsement.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Notes the Community Feedback Report (Attachment 1)

2. **Endorses the City of Marion Public Art Strategy 2025-2030 (Attachment 2)**

DISCUSSION

Public Consultation

Community and stakeholder engagement on the Public Art Strategy 2025-2030 was undertaken from 30 April to 20 May 2025. The draft plan was made available for comment on the Making Marion engagement website. Notices were placed on social media and in Council community and business newsletters directing readers to Council's Making Marion website.

88% of the online responses (14 out of 16) received were from respondents within the City of Marion Council area.

Overall, 75% of respondents strongly or somewhat support the Strategy. The 5 key goals of the strategy were supported, with the goals of; "*Increase the capacity of community, government and commercial stakeholders to develop public art projects, that contribute to the social and economic fabric of the City of Marion*", and "*Develop iconic works which are distinctive, interactive and situate people within the City of Marion*" being the most strongly supported out of the 5 goals.

The "Nature and Sustainability" public art theme was ranked as the most important by respondents.

A response breakdown is provided below along with table 1, which provides a summary of feedback responses and Council's associated response.

Survey responses	16
Written responses	1
Making Marion site visits	255

Table 1: Comment summary and council response

Combined Comment Summary	Council Response
Public art adds delight, vibrancy, and emotional uplift; there is strong support for more artworks across the city.	Noted. Council values community appreciation for public art and will continue supporting its creation and maintenance to enhance the city's vibrancy and community wellbeing.
The Strategy is seen as ambitious yet realistic, with strong support for its direction and funding.	Noted. Council welcomes support for the Strategy's vision and will continue to implement it in a practical, staged, and achievable manner.
Art supports diversity, wellbeing, inclusion, and community connection; it enriches culture and should celebrate local stories, including Kaurna culture.	Noted. Council recognises the importance of inclusive, culturally rich public art and is committed to reflecting local stories and supporting diverse community engagement.
Desire for more community involvement, varied styles, and balanced themes; local artists should have more display opportunities.	Noted. Council supports a balanced and accessible public art program and will explore ways to increase community participation and visibility for local artists.

Suggestion to adopt a ‘percent for art’ policy to ensure sustained investment.	Noted. Council will consider a ‘percent for art’ approach as part of its ongoing strategy to support sustainable public art investment.
Concerns about repeated selection of certain artists, inflated language in the Strategy, and the quality of delivered projects.	Noted. Council remains committed to transparent and competitive selection processes and will continue to monitor the quality and community value of its public art projects.
Feedback that some abstract artworks are unclear or too costly; there is a need for greater cost transparency and clarity in presentation.	Noted. Council acknowledges varied artistic preferences and will aim for a diverse range of artworks while considering clarity and cost in future project delivery.
Call for responsible use of ratepayer funds.	Noted. Council is committed to delivering cost-effective public art projects that provide lasting cultural and social value to the community.
Public art should reflect local identity, place, and history to give meaning to spaces.	Noted. Council agrees and will continue to prioritise public artworks that strengthen sense of place and celebrate the city's unique cultural and historical character.

A full breakdown of responses is provided in the Community Feedback Report **(Attachment 1**).

Consideration of Community Comments and Rationale for No Further Amendments

All community comments were carefully reviewed and considered. The current Strategy already addresses the key themes raised, including inclusivity, quality, transparency, and sustainable investment. Concerns about artist selection and funding will be managed through existing governance and project delivery processes. As such, no further amendments to the Strategy are necessary following this review. Council remains committed to ongoing engagement and review during implementation.

Public Art Strategy 2025-2030

The Strategy provides a framework for the planning, funding and delivery of public art projects that align with the City of Marion’s Strategic Plan 2024-2034, focusing on creating a Liveable Sustainable Community. It enhances public art delivery by strengthening site selection, defining key themes, establishing partnerships and securing third-party funding, and maximising opportunities within major projects, open space, and capital works initiatives.

Planned Strategy delivery

Subject to Council endorsement of the Public Art Strategy 2025-2030, staff will commence delivery of the Action Plan, including the planning and implementation of project activities.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Community feedback report [**12.5.1** - 11 pages]
2. Attachment 2 - City of Marion Public Art Strategy 2025-2030 [**12.5.2** - 42 pages]

Public Art Strategy 2025 - 2030

Community feedback report

July 2025

A great place to *work*
marion.sa.gov.au

CITY OF MARION

Executive summary

1.0 Consultation background (September 2024)

- Initial community consultation on the development of the Public Art Strategy was undertaken by a consultant in September 2024
- Outcomes in this initial consultation indicated that 85% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that Council should invest in public art
- The feedback received from the consultation undertaken in September 2024 has been used to develop the Draft Public Art Strategy

2.0 Response summary

- Consultation on the Draft Public Art Strategy carried out from 30 April to 20 May, provided the community with the opportunity to tell us whether they support the goals of the strategy and what public art theme is most important to them

2.1 Making Marion responses

- 16 responses were received via the online Making Marion survey
- 14 out of the 16 online responses (88%) were from participants from within the City of Marion Council area
- 12 responses (75%) either strongly supported or somewhat supported the draft strategy
- 4 responses (25%) either strongly do not support or somewhat didn't support the draft strategy
- The 5 goals of the strategy were supported, with the goals of; *"Increase the capacity of community, government and commercial stakeholders to develop public art projects, that contribute to the social and economic fabric of the City of Marion"*, and *Develop iconic works which are distinctive, interactive and situate people within the City of Marion"* being the most strongly supported
- The "Nature and Sustainability" public artwork theme was ranked as the most important by respondents
- 1 written response was received. Support levels weren't attributed to this response as the survey questions weren't addressed.

Table 1: Summary of support levels

Overall support level	Within CoM Council area	Outside of the CoM Council area	Total
Strongly support	6	2	**8** (50%)
Somewhat support	4	0	**4** (25%)
Neutral	0	0	**0** (0%)
Somewhat do not support	1	0	**1** (6%)
Strongly do not support	3	0	**3** (19%)

Executive summary

3.0 Consideration of community comments

All community comments were carefully reviewed and considered. The current Strategy already addresses the key themes raised, including inclusivity, quality, transparency, and sustainable investment. Concerns about artist selection and funding will be managed through existing governance and project delivery processes. As such, no further amendments to the Strategy are necessary following this review. Council remains committed to ongoing engagement and review during implementation.

Table 2: Comment summary and council response

Combined Comment Summary	Council Response
Public art adds delight, vibrancy, and emotional uplift; there is strong support for more artworks across the city.	Noted. Council values community appreciation for public art and will continue supporting its creation and maintenance to enhance the city's vibrancy and community wellbeing.
The Strategy is seen as ambitious yet realistic, with strong support for its direction and funding.	Noted. Council welcomes support for the Strategy's vision and will continue to implement it in a practical, staged, and achievable manner.
Art supports diversity, wellbeing, inclusion, and community connection; it enriches culture and should celebrate local stories, including Kaurna culture.	Noted. Council recognises the importance of inclusive, culturally rich public art and is committed to reflecting local stories and supporting diverse community engagement.
Desire for more community involvement, varied styles, and balanced themes; local artists should have more display opportunities.	Noted. Council supports a balanced and accessible public art program and will explore ways to increase community participation and visibility for local artists.
Suggestion to adopt a 'percent for art' policy to ensure sustained investment.	Noted. Council will consider a 'percent for art' approach as part of its ongoing strategy to support sustainable public art investment.
Concerns about repeated selection of certain artists, inflated language in the Strategy, and the quality of delivered projects.	Noted. Council remains committed to transparent and competitive selection processes and will continue to monitor the quality and community value of its public art projects.
Feedback that some abstract artworks are unclear or too costly; there is a need for greater cost transparency and clarity in presentation.	Noted. Council acknowledges varied artistic preferences and will aim for a diverse range of artworks while considering clarity and cost in future project delivery.
Call for responsible use of ratepayer funds.	Noted. Council is committed to delivering cost-effective public art projects that provide lasting cultural and social value to the community.
Public art should reflect local identity, place, and history to give meaning to spaces.	Noted. Council agrees and will continue to prioritise public artworks that strengthen sense of place and celebrate the city's unique cultural and historical character.

Engagement Snapshot

Purpose of engagement

To seek the views and input from the community on the draft Public Art Strategy 2025 - 2030.

Community consultation commenced on **30/04/2025** and closed on **20/05/2025**.

How we engaged:

- Social media campaign
- Emails to key stakeholders
- Promotion to Marion 100 members
- Promotion in Council eNewsletters
- Hard copy materials at Council Libraries and Community Centres

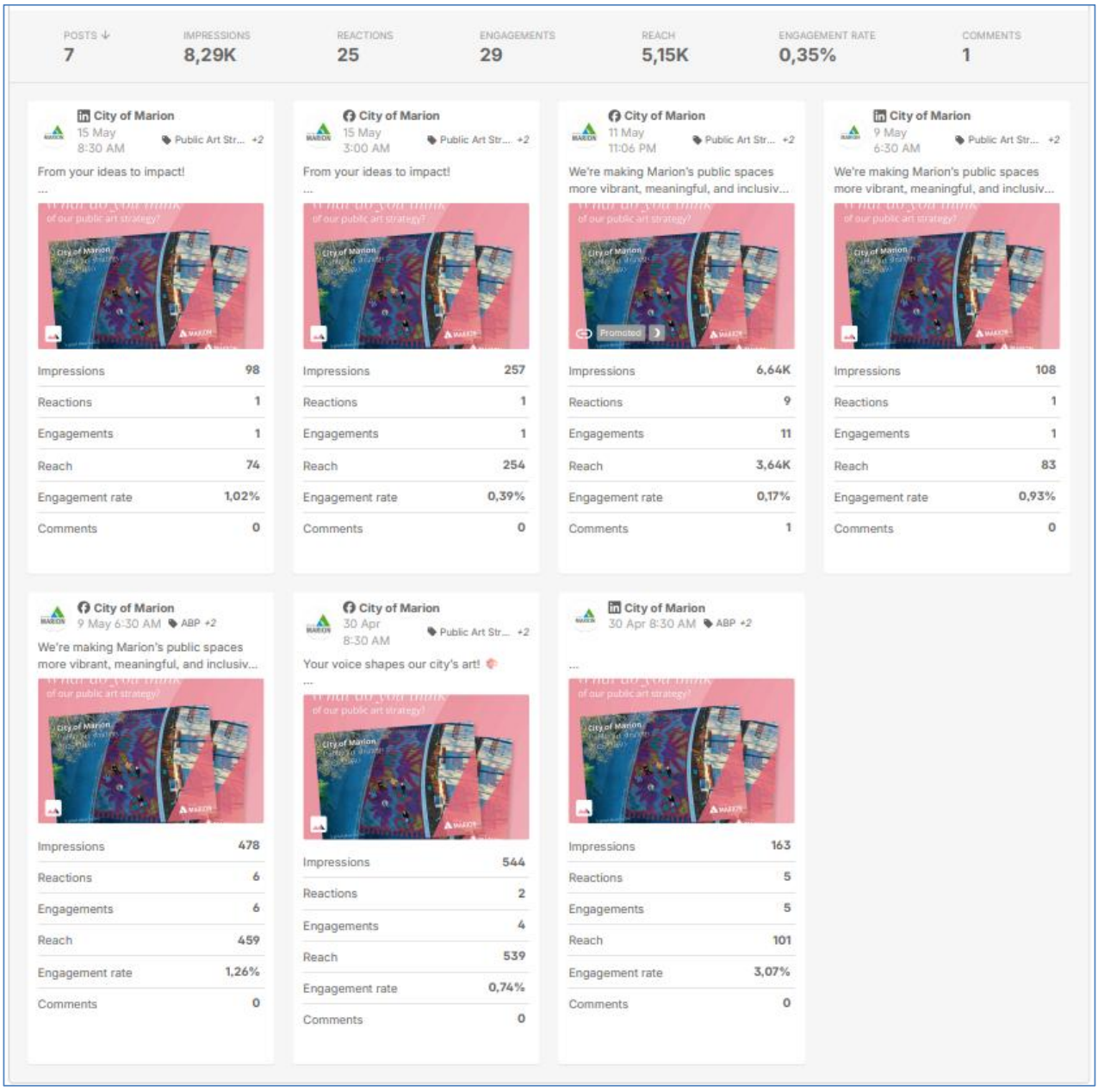




Social media summary

Content:

The campaign used consisted of Facebook and LinkedIn posts throughout the consultation period to promote the opportunity to participate in the survey.



POSTS	IMPRESSIONS	REACTIONS	ENGAGEMENTS	REACH	ENGAGEMENT RATE	COMMENTS
7	8,29K	25	29	5,15K	0,35%	1

City of Marion	15 May 8:30 AM	Public Art Str... +2	From your ideas to impact!
Impressions	98		
Reactions	1		
Engagements	1		
Reach	74		
Engagement rate	1,02%		
Comments	0		

City of Marion	15 May 3:00 AM	Public Art Str... +2	From your ideas to impact!
Impressions	257		
Reactions	1		
Engagements	1		
Reach	254		
Engagement rate	0,39%		
Comments	0		

City of Marion	11 May 11:06 PM	Public Art Str... +2	We're making Marion's public spaces more vibrant, meaningful, and inclusiv...
Impressions	6,64K		
Reactions	9		
Engagements	11		
Reach	3,64K		
Engagement rate	0,17%		
Comments	1		

City of Marion	9 May 6:30 AM	Public Art Str... +2	We're making Marion's public spaces more vibrant, meaningful, and inclusiv...
Impressions	108		
Reactions	1		
Engagements	1		
Reach	83		
Engagement rate	0,93%		
Comments	0		

City of Marion	9 May 6:30 AM	ABP +2	We're making Marion's public spaces more vibrant, meaningful, and inclusiv...
Impressions	478		
Reactions	6		
Engagements	6		
Reach	459		
Engagement rate	1,26%		
Comments	0		

City of Marion	30 Apr 8:30 AM	Public Art Str... +2	Your voice shapes our city's art!
Impressions	544		
Reactions	2		
Engagements	4		
Reach	539		
Engagement rate	0,74%		
Comments	0		

City of Marion	30 Apr 8:30 AM	ABP +2	...
Impressions	163		
Reactions	5		
Engagements	5		
Reach	101		
Engagement rate	3,07%		
Comments	0		

Social Media Summary

30 April – 20 May 2025

Posts	Impressions	Reactions
7	8,290	25
Reach	**Engagements**	**Engagement Rate**
5,150	29	0.35%

Definitions:

Impressions - show the number of times your content was displayed to these users.

Reach - shows the number of unique users that were exposed to your content. If the same person sees one of your posts three times, the Impressions would be 3 but the Reach metric would only count 1.

Engagements - inform about how many times users engaged with a post during their lifetime. Engagement is seen as the combined number of reactions to, comments on, and shares of a post.

Engagement Rate: Calculated by the total engagements a post received divided by the total number of impressions on that post.

Reactions - Reactions are a type of engagement with your Facebook content. They are comprised of the total amount of Love, Haha, Wow, Sad, Angry, and Like actions that users took on your post. This can be reported on in the Measure module.

Participant responses

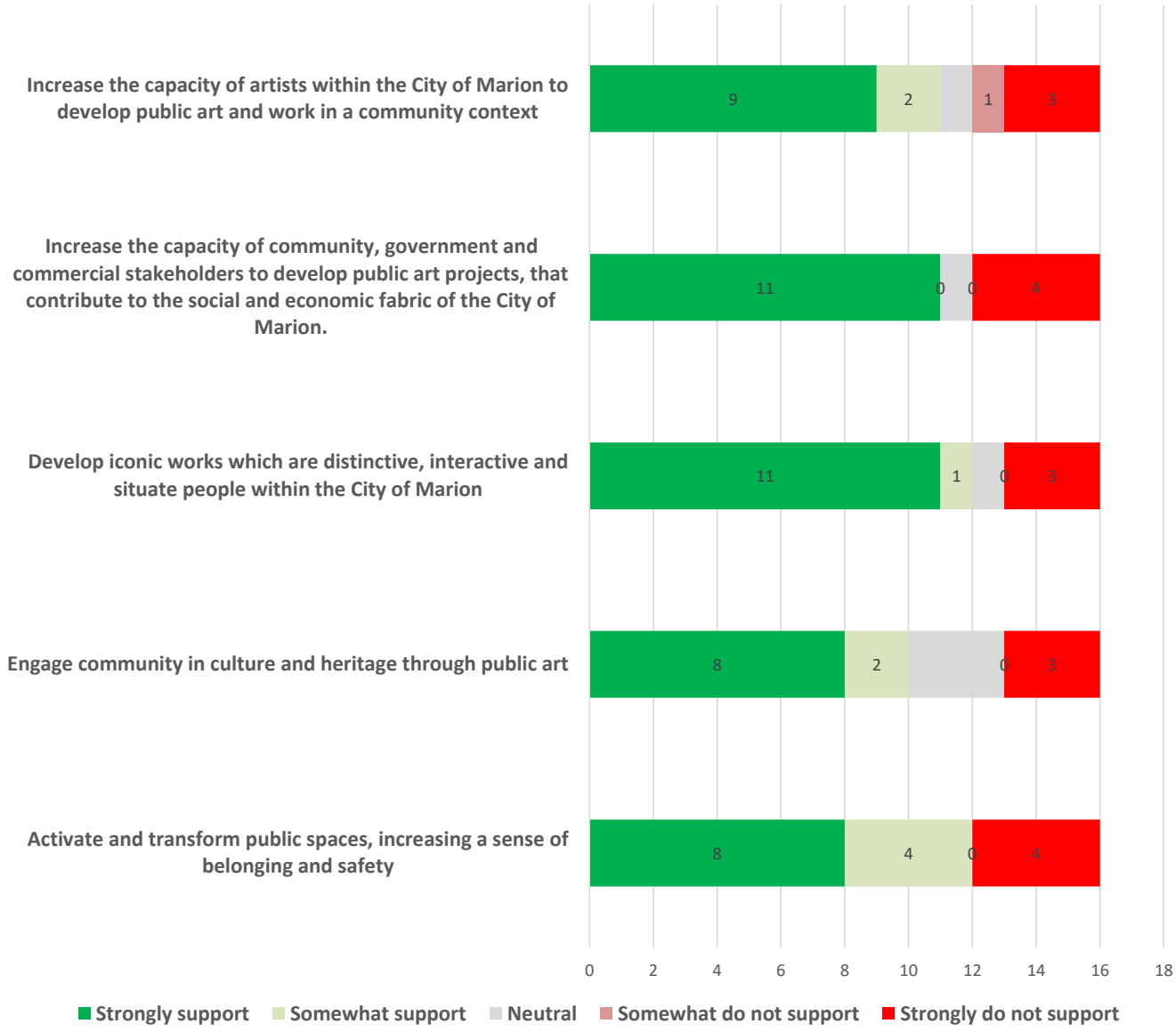
Suburb

SUBURB	RESPONSES
Ascot Park	1
Basket Range	1
Brighton	1
Glengowrie	1
Hallett cove	1
Hallett Cove	1
Marion	1
Mitchell Park	1
Oaklands park	1
Park Holme	1
Park Holme	1
Plympton Park	1
Seacliff Park	1
Seaview Downs	1
South Plympton	1
Warradale	1
Total	**16**

Suburbs outside the CoM

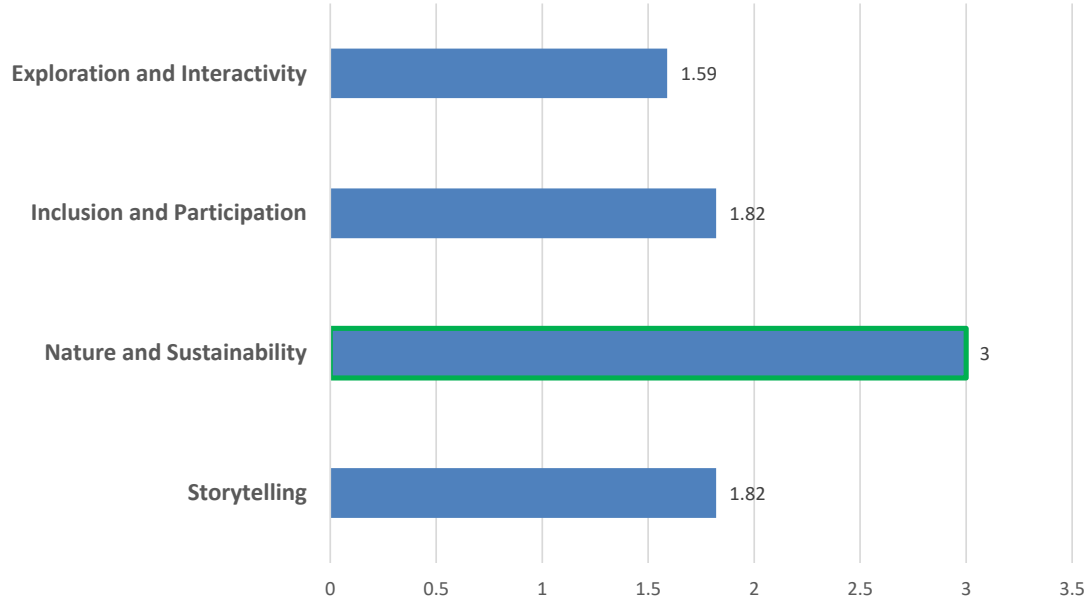
Participant responses

Do you support the 5 goals of the Action Plan?



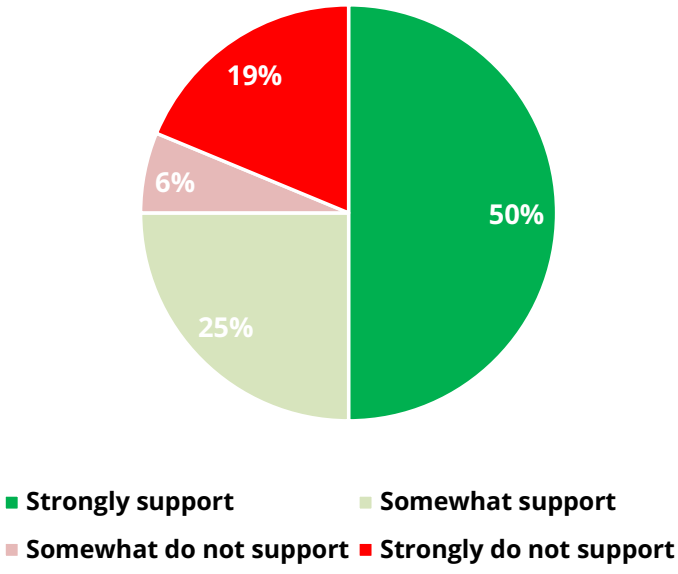
Participant responses

From the 4 identified public art themes (Storytelling, Nature and Sustainability, Inclusion and Participation and Exploration and Interactivity), which one is most important to you?



*Values represent the weighted average from submissions received

Overall support for the draft plan



Comments

Strongly support – please tell us why?

1	As I walk around many areas of Marion, I am constantly discovering artworks I have not seen before. Latest one is a frog made from metal bits, nuts and bolts, cutlery etc. It is nothing short of amazing and placed perfectly along the Sturt drain near Maldon Green. I had not walked along that section of path for many many years and was delighted by the discovery. Adding new artworks and maintaining those already in place keeps the City of Marion alive and interesting. Never know what you will find.
2	It is ambitious yet lays out a realistic path forward
3	Art brightens a dull day
4	Any plan to bring more art into our community is excellent!
5	It is important for the community and supports the future of Art and supports, integration, diversity, shared experiences, positivity and recognises artists and their contribution to the community. It contributes to health and wellbeing. It offers things to do for people who may be alone and feel isolated.
6	Well considered art has the ability to connect people and challenge perceptions, it is free and embedded into our surroundings - enriching our investment in our unique culture
7	Love visiting other places that have good public art - great to have some locally

Strongly do not support – please tell us why?

1	Certain artists seem to be favoured over others to deliver public art works. The plan is inflated Council jargon to make it look like they're doing the right thing. The quality of projects delivered needs to be looked at.
2	Spend ratepayer dollars more wisely

Strongly support – other comments

1	The sense of discovery of public art is quite magical. I approve of the plan and although ambitious - not everything may happen or targets met within given timeframes, I think as long as there is stated and budgeted ambition to continue with a program of public art of so many different kinds, especially works that can involve many members of the community, such as stobie pole art and community murals, public artworks in the city of Marion will continue to proliferate and be maintained for the benefit of the whole community, including visitors. It is so important to tell the history, celebrate diversity of nature and people, encourage understanding of the local Kaurna culture and value what we have in our city, both natural and human made.
2	Council should consider adopting a 'percent for art' policy for all projects within its borders over a certain amount
3	Well done for allocating funds to this project.
4	Would recommend ensuring a balanced approach between all elements, not too focused on any one area. Rather ensure balance and inspiring community. Would also suggest staying away from anything like hold fast bay's sea squirt sculpture which is disgusting.
5	please have more of it
6	Need more places and opportunities for all artists to display their work - displays in shopping centres, shops that have local artists work on their walls, sculptures anywhere and everywhere.

Somewhat support – other comments

1	Some of the current art on display is very good. It does get confusing where the abstracts are not identifiable. It is also mind boggling at the cost of some of the art that is chosen.
2	A sense of place and history give an area purpose and makes it special.

Comments

Somewhat do not support – other comments

1 The Marion RSL needs some assistance with external murals and painting.

Strongly do not support – other comments

1 I would like to see more diversity in the artist selected and higher quality artwork

Written submissions

Received 19/05/2025

Good morning,

As a Marion ratepayer I am all in favour of beautiful art and sculptures, the Marion maiden looking over the bridge, and down the well is always a talking point, the native grasses on the median strips, the street lamps along Finnis street also a nice streetscape, but sadly that abruptly stops at the corner of Finnis and Seccafien.

A lovely idea would be to have stobie poles in our local area with art work telling the Marion story complemented with native grasses on the poorly kept median strips.

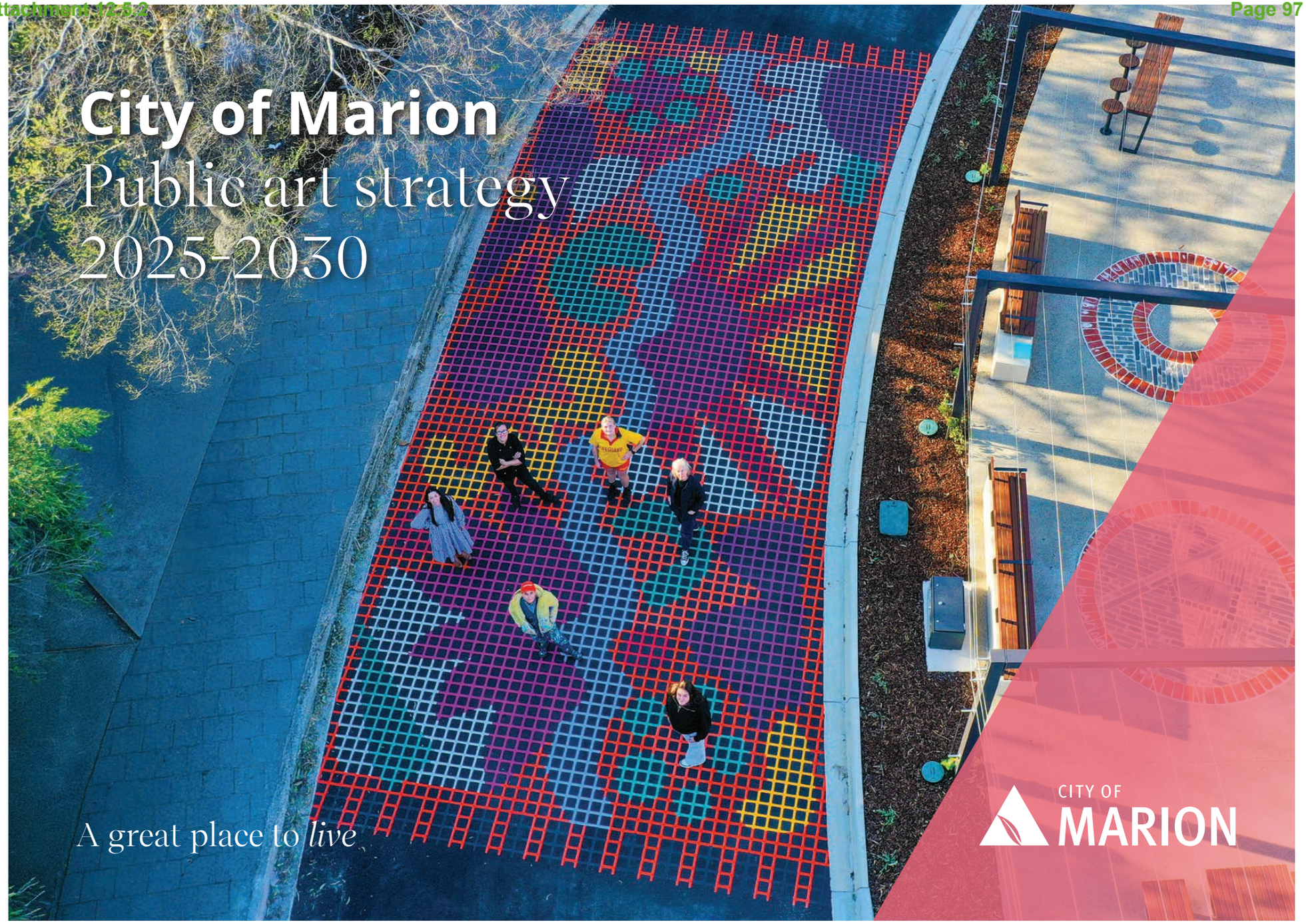
Government or Council approval of dense housing in the Marion area is in my humble opinion out of control, and in the foreseeable future will create an untidy streetscape and a street parking nightmare (example George street Dwyer road)

Residents have no choice but to accept the forthcoming increase in council rates, but I hope in the near future I will see an improvement in the above mentioned.

Regards

NOTE:

As part of our transparency commitment, we have published feedback received during the consultation period. Comments that identify or refer to individual staff members have been anonymised and summarised to protect privacy and comply with workplace and privacy laws.



City of Marion
Public art strategy 2025-2030

A great place to *live*

CITY OF MARION



Kaurna Acknowledgement

Ngadiu tampendi Kaurna meyunna yaitya mattanya yaintya yerta

This Kaurna acknowledgement was prepared in consultation with traditional custodians.

Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Marion acknowledges we are situated on the traditional lands of the Kaurna people and recognises the Kaurna people as the traditional custodians of the land.

Gavin Malone, Sherry Rankin, and Margaret Worth, 'Tjilbruke Gateway', 1997, Warriparinga, Warriparinga Way, Bedford Park, photo by Sam Oster

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Appendix 38

City of Marion's Public Art Strategy has been developed out of engagement with the community through information sessions, workshops, surveys and feedback posters. It has been guided by *Play Your Part* in collaboration with the City of Marion staff and Council members.

Cover art: Sair Bean in collaboration with Mya Damon, 'Unity in Diversity', 2024, Warracowie Way, Oaklands Park

Executive summary

The City of Marion Public Art Strategy and Action Plan (2025–2030) outlines a comprehensive framework for enhancing public spaces through innovative and impactful public art projects. Aligned with the City's Strategic Plan 2024-2034 of "A Liveable, Sustainable Community", this Strategy aims to foster a sense of belonging, celebrate cultural diversity, and support environmental sustainability while engaging the community and promoting economic growth.

What is public art?

"Public art is artwork located in public spaces and buildings other than galleries and museums. It is created by practitioners for outdoor spaces such as parks, foreshores, beaches, city squares, streets, courtyards and forecourts, or indoor spaces in publicly or privately-owned buildings such as schools, hospitals, churches, shopping centres, recreation centres, local government administration centres, office buildings, hotels, etc.

Public art can take many forms in many different materials. It can be free-standing work or integrated into the fabric of buildings or outdoor spaces, such as a sculpture or mural."

- National Association of Visual Arts (NAVA)

Public art comes in various forms, defined by its physicality, purpose, and materials, designed to achieve social, cultural, economic, and community benefits. It is typically created in relation to its environment, with a focus on community and place.



Gerry McMahon, 'Little Marion Skipping, 2008, Marion Historic Village, George Street, Marion

Vision and mission

- **Vision:** A public art collection that celebrates the character and identity of the City of Marion community, its people, and the landscape, and contributes to its vision of a liveable and sustainable community.
- **Mission :** To deliver best-practice public art projects in collaboration with a range of stakeholders and create artwork that not only transforms and enhances public space but also educates and reflects Marion's community, cultural and environmental values.

Strategic goals

- Activate and transform public spaces to enhance community identity and safety.
- Foster community engagement with culture and heritage through public art.
- Create iconic and interactive artworks that situate Marion as a cultural hub.
- Empower community and stakeholders to develop meaningful public art projects.
- Build artists' capacity to work collaboratively and deliver work in a community context.



Themes

- **Storytelling**: Public art celebrates Marion's heritage, culture, transformation, and future aspirations by telling creative and meaningful stories.
- **Nature and sustainability:** Public art reflects Marion's commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable practices by incorporating environmentally friendly materials in the creation of public art projects, promoting sustainability, and raising awareness of environmental issues.
- **Inclusion and participation:** Public art fosters community pride and collaboration by involving residents in its creation, encouraging ownership, and strengthening connections between individuals and their local environment.
- **Exploration and interactivity:** Public art inspires curiosity and dialogue by offering innovative and engaging experiences that provoke thought, spark conversation, and encourage exploration of new ideas and perspectives.



Site selection and hierarchy

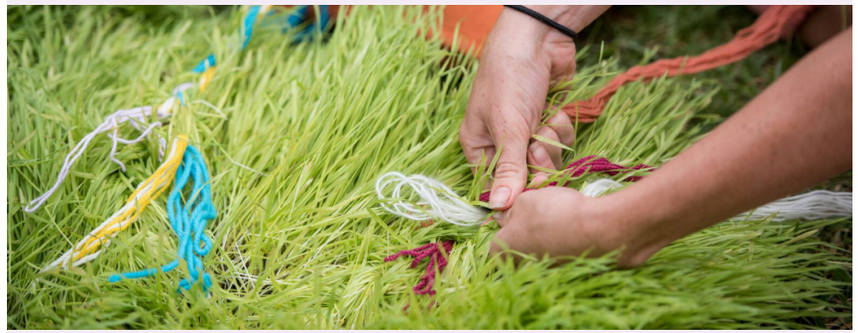
- **Hallmark sites:** High-profile locations for large-scale works. Large to medium scale artworks could be incorporated into this site, and include significant sculptures, large murals, or integrated installations
- **Connector sites:** Key areas linking people and places. This site could include large to medium scale artworks such as significant sculptures, large murals, digital/light based artwork or integrated installations.
- **Neighbourhood sites:** Intimate spaces fostering community connection. This site could include small scale artworks including footpath inlays, small murals, stobie pole art, digital/light based artwork, landscaping elements.

Upper left: Mark Timberlake, Laura Wills, 'Pages of the River', temporary digital installation, 2018, Coach House, Warriparinga

Upper right: Aboriginal Contemporary Arts, 'Kantu' (Leap frog), 2023, Warriparinga, Warriparinga Way, Bedford Park

Why do we need a strategy?

The City of Marion's Public Art Strategy, aligned with the Public Art Guidelines 2020-2028, provides a cohesive framework for integrating public art into urban development. Public art can enhance community spaces and reflects the city's diverse identity.



Laura Wills, 'Weaving Communities', 2017, temporary art installation at Marion Celebrates Festival, photo by Sam Oster

Previously, public art was not always integrated into city planning, leading to some missed opportunities in major projects and partnerships. This strategy addresses those gaps by adopting a strategic, collaborative framework that prioritises early engagement in planning. It focuses on a long-term vision, stronger partnerships, and better resource allocation to ensure public art enhances the city's cultural, environmental, and community goals.

This new strategy improves upon past achievements and aligns with the organisational Strategic Plan. It refines our approach to site selection, third-party funding, and opportunities within major projects, emphasising public art as a fundamental resource to creativity, community engagement, and sustainability. By adopting a more strategic approach, we ensure public art remains integral to Marion's identity and growth.

Given limited funds, external partnerships and funding will be sought to support the creation and delivery of this strategy.

The City of Marion operates within a limited overall budget, with an annual allocation of $25,000* dedicated to the creation of new public artworks and an additional $15,000* for the Art on Utility Boxes, Stobie Poles and other small-scale infrastructure projects. This strategy will support the council in building partnerships and seek external funding, helping to lessen the reliance on council expenditure while continuing to enhance public spaces through art.

Public art can transform spaces into vibrant, welcoming hubs, activate underutilised areas, foster social connections, and improve safety, whilst supporting the City of Marion's broader goals of sustainability, community wellbeing, and cultural celebration.

Marion's cultural diversity and heritage, including the stories of Kaurna people, are central to its identity. Public art provides an accessible platform to celebrate these narratives, fostering reconciliation and a sense of belonging while strengthening connections and creating inclusive spaces.



Groundplay, 'Chain Link People', 2012, Mike Turtur Bikeway, Plympton Park
** As at 2024/2025*

Economically, public art can help stimulate local economies by driving foot traffic to public spaces, supporting businesses, and attracting new audiences. For example, collaborating with businesses and landlords, like the mural on Addison Road in Warradale, enhances public spaces and supports local revitalisation.

Public art can foster community pride, creating a sense of ownership and belonging among residents. This sense of pride, coupled with improved spaces, can lead to higher property values, making the city more appealing to potential residents and investors.



Alexas Bellas, placemaking and activation mural, 2023, Addison Road, Warradale



Martin Corbin, 'Warracowie Wells', 2002, renewed 2024. Sair Bean in collaboration with Mya Damon, 'Unity in Diversity', 2024, Warracowie Way, Oaklands Park

The Public Art Strategy will foster a more connected and inclusive community, creating spaces for interaction and shared cultural heritage. It will enhance the environment, turning ordinary spaces into landmarks that reflect the city's values and identity. A notable work, Unity in Diversity, is a vibrant ground mural made from thermoplastic, located on Warracowie Way, Oaklands Park. The artwork honours the area's rich diversity and historical significance while promoting activity, connectivity, and the vibrancy of the Marion Cultural Centre Plaza and its surroundings.

Why do we need a strategy?

Value of public art

Public art conveys ideas, stimulates conversation, and benefits communities in several ways.

Project2Project, 'Congregate Ins and Outs', 2022, Mitchell Park Sports and Community Centre, photo by Trim Photography





Value of public art

Donna Gordge and community, 'A Place with a History and a Future' detail, 2022, Mitchell Park Sports and Community Centre



Fostering a sense of belonging, pride and connection to place

Public art can reflect local identity and culture. Local residents can develop a sense of ownership and identify with the stories embodied within the work. *'A Place with a History and a Future'* is a hand dyed, printed and stitched textile artwork installed at Mitchell Park Sports and Community Centre. The textile artwork is a community storytelling artwork that acknowledges and celebrates the local environment, culture, industry, employment and community.

Value of public art

Danica Gacesa McLean, Trevor Wren, 'Synthesis B', 2024, Alawoona Avenue, Mitchell Park



Enhancing safety and reducing anti-social behaviour

Artworks that integrate light and sound have the power to transform spaces, attracting more people visiting a space, and enhancing the sense of safety.

'Synthesis A' and *'Synthesis B'* artworks at Alawoona Avenue Reserves showcases this transformative potential. These installations not only illuminate the artwork itself but also provide ambient lighting for the reserve.

Matt Fortrose, 'The Big Thaw', 2021, Appleby Road Reserve, Morphettville, photo by artist



Educating and challenging perceptions

Art can raise awareness of issues like environmental concerns by using recycled materials or creatively educating and engaging audiences.

'The Big Thaw' court murals creatively interpret the impacts of coastal flooding, erosion and saltwater intrusion, linking these issues to rising sea levels and increased land temperatures while potentially sparking conversations on sustainability and environmental stewardship.

Barbary O'Brien and community, 'Save the Big Blue, coastal interpretive signage', 2004, Coastal Walking Trail, Hallett Cove, photo by Sam Oster



Influencing behaviour

Public art can encourage exploration and responsible actions.

'Save the Big Blue' coastal interpretive signs which stretch along Marino to Hallett Cove on the Marion Coastal Walking Trail, welcomes and introduces trail users to the marine coastal environment, Kaurna language and coastal heritage. The signs encourage everyone to help protect the natural landscape.

Value of public art

Gerry McMahon, 'Little Marion Pondering', 2008, Finniss Street, Marion, photo by Sam Oster



Celebrating culture and identity

The *'Little Marion'* sculptures in Marion Historic Village, plays an important role in preserving and sharing the stories of a community.

The artwork, which reflects the memories and experiences of a local resident, helps keep the history of the area alive for current and future generations. The sculptures are adored by the community, with a local family living in the village, even adding ribbons to the hair of the Little Marion figures, highlights how public art can foster a deep, emotional connection between a piece of art and its audience. This sense of shared history and personal involvement turns the sculptures into more than just art - they become part of the living narrative of the village.

Sair Bean, 'Pieces of Edwardstown', 2022, Raglan Avenue, Edwardstown



Boosting community engagement and economic impact

Large-scale public artworks can enhance community engagement, increase a region's vitality, and foster community pride. They can also contribute to higher property values and stimulate economic activity.

The *'Pieces of Edwardstown'* mural serves as a welcoming entry point and is part of the Edwardstown Art Trail. Located near Raglan Avenue and Brookes Terrace, the mural transforms the Castle Plaza wall with vibrant colours and shapes, celebrating the area's past retail industry and growth to the present day.

Sair Bean and Creative Pavements installing 'Unity in Diversity', 2024, Warracowie Way, Oaklands Park



Supporting a vibrant cultural and creative sector

Public art provides opportunities for skill development, collaboration for artists, audience engagement and jobs.

'Unity in Diversity' DuraTherm road artwork was created in collaboration with artists, the local community, and road and pavement fabricators.

When developing public art projects, it is essential to clearly understand the purpose of the work. All parties involved must define the creative vision and intended outcomes, as these will shape the creation process, placement, and physical form of the artwork.

Strategic overview

Vision

A public art collection that celebrates the character and identity of the City of Marion community, its people and the landscape, and contributes to its vision of a liveable sustainable community.

Mission

To deliver best-practice public art projects in collaboration with a range of stakeholders and create artwork that not only transforms and enhances public space but also educates and reflects Marion's community, cultural and environmental values.

Goals

- Activate and transform public spaces increasing a sense of belonging and safety.
- Engage community in culture and heritage through public art.
- Develop iconic works which are distinctive, interactive and situate people within the City of Marion.
- Increase the capacity of a range of community, government and commercial stakeholders to develop public art projects that contribute to the social and economic fabric of the City of Marion.
- Increase the capacity of artists within the City of Marion to develop public art and work in a community context.



Michael Kutschbach, 'e.v.a', 2020, Denham Avenue, Morphettville, photo by S. Noonan

Alignment with City of Marion Strategic Plan 2024–2034

The delivery of the vision and the implementation of the Action Plan, will contribute to City of Marion's Community Vision directions of "Liveable", "Sustainable" "Community" and "Our Organisation".



Priority L2 – Accessible and Multiuse Places and Spaces: Public art installations can transform spaces into community hubs, creating public interest.



Priority S2 – Connecting to the natural environment: Public art can promote the value of and engagement with the natural environment and support its preservation.



Priority C1 – A Welcoming and friendly city: Public art contributes to this goal by celebrating local stories, Aboriginal heritage, and the broader cultural narrative of our community.



Priority O6 – Partnerships: Partnering with artists, Aboriginal groups, and other stakeholders to co-create art that aligns with our community values and strategic directions.

Principles

These principles, alongside the City of Marion's Public Art Guidelines 2020-2028, guide the development and delivery of public art projects. They provide a framework for how council shapes and implements initiatives in collaboration with a range of internal and external stakeholders. Regardless of the project's nature, all these principles should be considered in the planning and implementation stages.

1 Quality and excellence

Utilise the skills of professional practicing artists to create high quality artwork. Best practice approaches will be utilised to develop work of artistic merit.

Supports priority O6: Partnerships

2 Integration

Incorporate public art into council projects wherever possible, including precinct planning, master planning, major projects, open space development, streetscaping, and infrastructure.

Supports priority L2: Accessible and multiuse places and spaces.

Supports priority S2: Connecting to the natural environment

3 Participation

Provide opportunities for our community to engage in public art development, both through practical, hands-on involvement and by sharing their stories.

Supports priority C1: A welcoming friendly city.

4 Partnerships

Foster partnerships with our community and other stakeholders to enhance engagement and support for public art projects. This includes collaborating with developers, government, community organisations, local businesses and education institutions.

Supports priority O6: Partnerships

5 Relevance and purpose

Public art will be relevant to our community, with a clear sense of purpose. It will focus on ideas, stories, and concepts that resonate with local residents and provide a clearly articulated value for the City of Marion.

Supports priority C1: A welcoming friendly city.

6 Capacity building

Offer mentoring and skills development opportunities for artists, and build the skills of others to create, interpret, and appreciate public art.

Supports priority O6: Partnerships



Themes

The themes outlined in this Public Art Strategy are vital as they serve as foundation shaping and curating the City of Marion's Public Art Collection. They provide a consistent framework that informs the development of public art briefs, ensuring that artworks resonate with the community and address shared priorities.

By reflecting the outcomes of extensive consultation and research, these themes represent the collective voice of the City of Marion's residents, businesses, artists, and other stakeholders. They capture the community's unique identity, honour its history, and align with the City's broader strategic goals.

"Public art humanises the built environment and invigorates public spaces and is [an] essential to bringing meaning to communities. We need more of it."

CHEB Art and Design, 'Butterfly Fence' detail, 2016, Jervois Street Reserve, South Plympton

Storytelling

Storytelling is a central element of public art development in the City of Marion providing relevance and opportunities for interpretation. It envisions future hopes and aspirations for the city in creative, interactive and engaging ways. By celebrating our diverse heritage and culture, like the "A Place with a History and Future" textile artwork, and sharing stories of our people and place, public art can help the community connect, acknowledges our culture and identity, and contributes to shaping a Liveable, Sustainable Community.

Key focus areas include First Nations stories, multiculturalism and the narratives embodied within the landscape, built heritage, and the city's transformation from an agricultural food bowl to a bustling suburban, industrial, and recreational hub.

Our community's stories and experiences of what makes Marion an exciting place to live, work and play will also be central drivers in the delivery of public art projects.



Donna Gordge and community, 'A Place with a History and a Future', 2022, Mitchell Park Sports and Community Centre, photo by Trim Photography



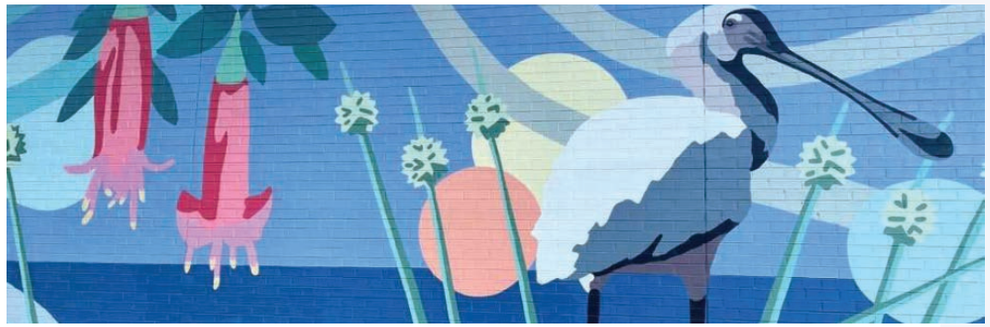
"Show stories of individuals [and individuals], Kaurna, agricultural settlers, brickworks, vineyards, depict what was here."

Nature and sustainability

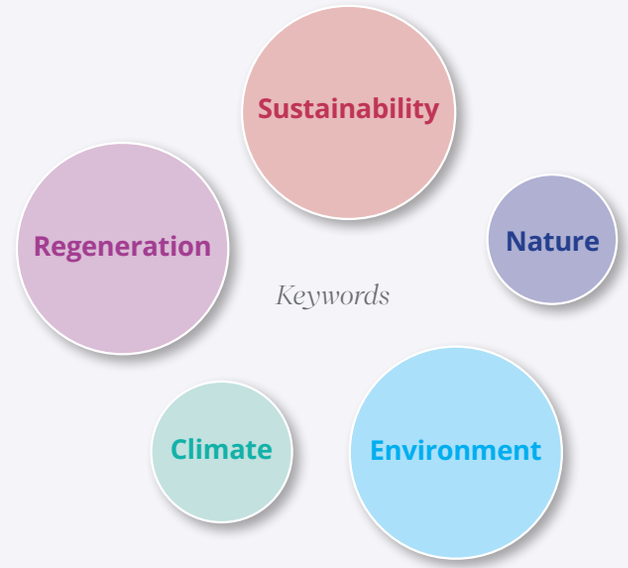
The natural environment, including the flora and fauna within the City of Marion, is highly valued by our community. "Reclaiming Sturt River", an arts and environment public art project, explores the Sturt River, its surrounding spaces, and the social, cultural and biodiversity stories it holds.

Public art projects can acknowledge climate change, regeneration, and human connections with nature through both form and materials, as well as their location. This theme emphasises sustainability and environmental care, with a focus on areas like the Sturt River, the city's coastline, Glenthorne National Park, and open green spaces. Public art centred around nature and sustainability also provide opportunities to educate, provoke thought, and encourage dialogue on local and global challenges.

All artworks will be delivered with consideration on minimising negative environmental impacts during material selection, installation, maintenance, renewal and decommissioning.



Ink and Ruby Studios, 'Birds of the Flood Plain' detail, 2021, Sturt River Linear Path, Finniss Street, Marion



"Celebrating the natural environment within our concrete jungles - anything uplifting and joyful".

Inclusion and participation

City of Marion residents have a strong interest in actively contributing to the culture of their community, as seen in places like the Marion Cultural Centre, Marion Historic Village, library branches and local streets through the stobie pole art program.

Public art development encourages civic engagement, offering opportunities for our community to share ideas, meanings and participate in the creation of the artwork. It helps individuals connect with the collective essence of the community, inviting reflection on shared experiences, identities, and the power of community. Collaborative public art fosters community pride, increases ownership, and encourages reflection, challenging norms and inspiring creative adaptation to the environment.



Lorna Nickels, stobie pole art, 2021, Duncan Avenue, Park Holme



Moreyarti, stobie pole art, 2025, Peckham Road, Plympton Park



"Murals with themes of kindness, community, working together, be active, look after each other, celebrate our differences."

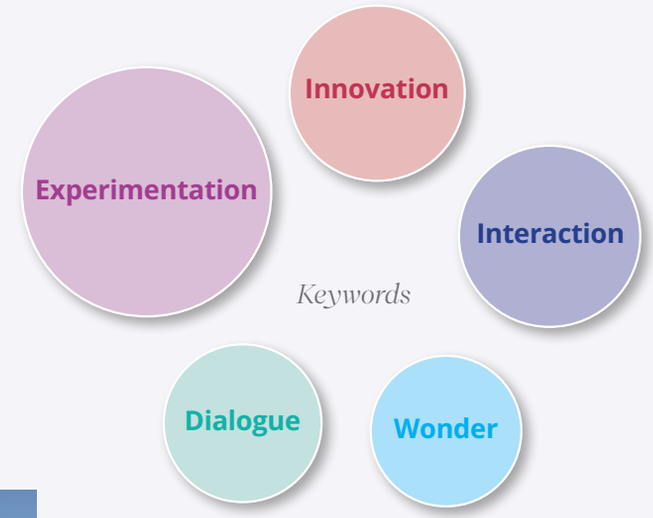
Exploration and interactivity

This theme highlights the power of creative and cultural experimentation to inspire wonder, ignite dialogue, shift perspectives, and craft compelling public art. The City of Marion, a thriving hub of retail areas like Marion Shopping Centre, industry such as Edwardstown, and innovation like Tonsley, has experienced significant transformation since the village of Marion was first mapped out in 1838. Public art in this dynamic context fosters fresh connections with ideas, emotions, and the environment.

An example of this theme is the *'Dig and Delve'* sculpture at Hendrie Street Reserve Playground. An oversized spade, symbolising local agriculture, river life and village settlement. The blade serves as a canvas for images and tactile, visual play, including integrated gongs and keys for playing tunes.



Will Cheesman, Laura Wills, 'Dig and Delve', 2019, Hendrie Street Reserve Playground, Park Holme



"Wouldn't it be wonderful to have a big vision for public art in Marion and to value the importance of imagination".



For this strategy, 5 key council characteristics have been identified, providing an overview that highlights the key areas within the city. The council characteristics have been developed to help identify and incorporate relevant themes for public art, as detailed in the themes section. They provide guidance in the creation of artwork that reflects the city's diverse areas, values, and priorities.

Hallett Cove, 2021, photo by Stellar Momentum

Council characteristics

Culture and heritage

Cultural and Heritage areas include Warriparinga, Perry Barr Farm, Marion Historic Village and Glandore.

Industry

Marion features strong industrial precincts in the north and centre of the city at Edwardstown and Tonsley.

Retail

Retail precincts include Castle Plaza Shopping Centre in the north, Marion Shopping Centre at Oaklands Park, and Hallett Cove Shopping Centre in the south.

Environment

Environmental areas of significance are Glenthorne National Park, Hallett Cove Conservation Park, Coastal Walkway and the Sturt River.

Recreation

Recreational areas stretch from Majors Road in the south to Morphettville Racecourse in the north.

Site selection

The City of Marion, in collaboration with its stakeholders, selects sites for public art based on a range of considerations, and identifies these within a hierarchy that informs the scale, purpose, and nature of the artwork. This approach ensures that each piece is placed in a context that enhances its impact and relevance to the surrounding area.

Site considerations

Location and visibility
Ensure the artwork is accessible and highly visible, considering installation, viewing and maintenance ease.

Demographic use
Tailor site selection to the intended users and purpose—retail, residential, or industrial areas may require different approaches.

Artwork purpose
Align the site with the artwork's goals, such as education or cultural relevance, to amplify its impact.

Strategic priorities
Support the council's vision of a Liveable Sustainable Community by choosing sites that align with development, placemaking, economic growth, natural environmental sustainability and social connectivity.

Site history and future
Consider cultural significance, hazards, and evolution, as well as trends like zoning, population growth, and development plans.

Positive impact on amenity
Public art can have a positive impact on amenity by enhancing the visual appeal of public spaces, creating a sense of identity, and fostering a more engaging and welcoming environment for our community.

Sites for public art

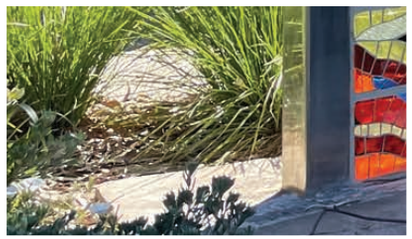
Historically, Marion was known for farming, mining, quarrying and brickmaking. Growth began in the 1880s, with significant subdivision in the 1920s. Significant residential development through the late 1940s, aided by industrial growth and public housing construction.

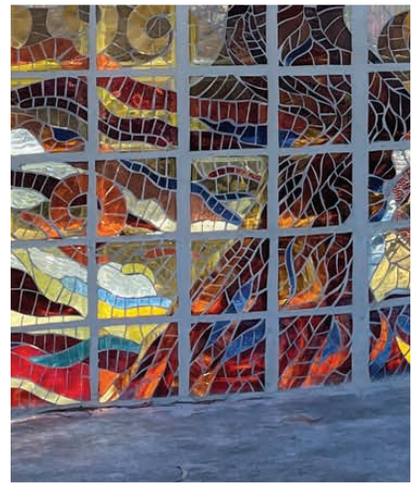
The City of Marion has a resident population of 98,493, with a one per cent annual growth rate and a total land area of 56.17 square kilometres. The city features conservation areas, recreation parks, rivers and a coastline.

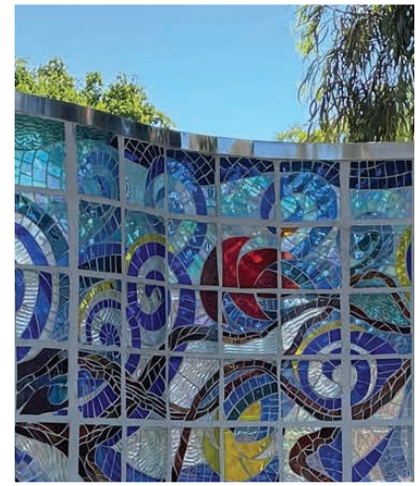
Public art sites are categorised based on key factors. These three main categories, with their specific attributes, are articulated and can be viewed in the supporting maps.

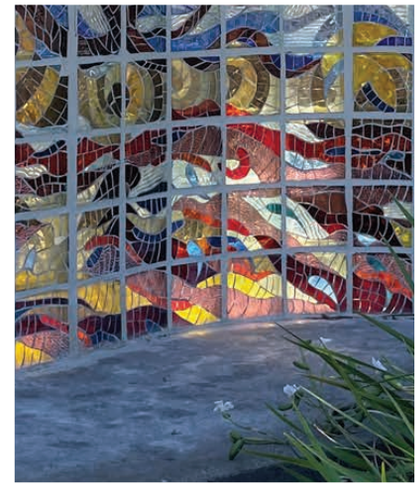
In order to successfully deliver public art at these sites, funding and resourcing for public art projects must be practical to ensure that the intended scope, purpose, and scale of the works can be achieved in line with the Public Art Strategy.

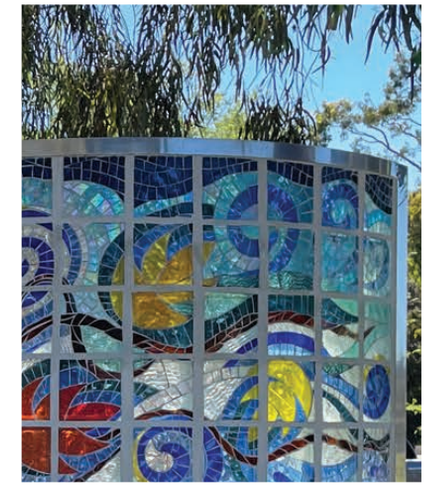
City of Marion will always endeavour to seek external funding, partnerships and relationships to assist in the funding, creation, commissioning and delivery of this Strategy.

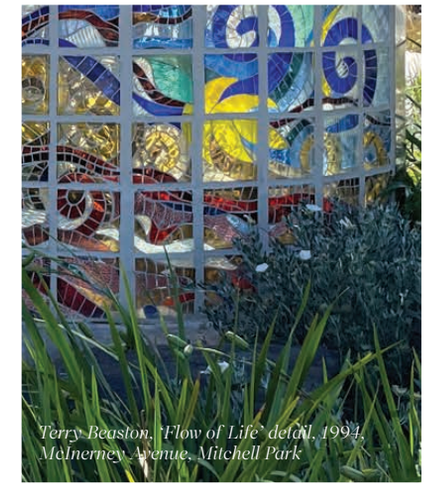












Terry Beaston, 'Flow of Life' detail, 1994, McInerney Avenue, Mitchell Park

Hallmark sites

Hallmark sites are prominent, high-visibility locations with significant pedestrian and/or vehicle traffic, making them ideal for large-scale public art. These sites deliver multi-layered outcomes such as urban renewal, tourism, placemaking and heritage preservation.

Example of opportunities for public art delivery at hallmark sites:*

Project	Year	Type of public art	Council contribution (pending)	External funding (Pending)
Coastal Walkway (align with Coastal Walkway Strategy)	2025-2030	Large-scale artwork	$50,000	$100,000
Tram Grade Separation Projects (Plympton and Morphettville)	2026	Medium scale artworks	-	TBC
Seacliff Village	2026+	Medium scale artwork	-	TBC
Marion Regional Centre	2030+	Mixed-scale artworks including the potential of a sculpture event at Marion Cultural Centre plaza.	-	TBC
Glenthorne National Park	2027+	Medium scale artwork	-	$50,000
Glandore Precinct	2025-2026	Medium scale artwork	$40,250	$15,000

** all opportunities for public art delivery Council will seek, where possible, partnerships, funding contributions and approvals. Large to medium scale artworks could include significant sculptures, large murals, or integrated installations*



Allan Sumner and Exhibition Studios, 'Puru Yuwanthi' (Still standing), 2020, corner Sturt Road and Main South Road, Tonsley

Connector sites

Connector sites link people to various areas or structures and are often part of precincts or specific locations like shopping centres, civic buildings, or recreational reserves. Artworks at these sites vary in scale and scope based on the site's characteristics and specific objectives.

Example of opportunities for public art delivery at connector sites*:

Project	Year	Type of public art	Council contribution (pending)	External funding (Pending)
Sturt Road Sports Precinct (Marion Basketball Stadium)	2025-2027	Medium scale artwork	$40,250	$15,000
Cove Sports Stage 2	2025-2030	Medium scale artwork	$40,250	$15,000
Majors Road Precinct	2030+	Medium scale artwork	TBC	TBC
North-South Corridor	2026-2030	Large scale artwork in collaboration with State Government	-	TBC
Marion Leisure and Fitness Centre	2025-2030	Medium scale artwork	$40,250	$15,000
Plympton Oval	2025-2030	Medium scale artwork	$40,250	$15,000

**Note: all opportunities for public art delivery Council will seek, where possible, partnerships, funding contributions and approvals. Large to medium scale artworks could include significant sculptures, large murals, or integrated installations. These projects could be aligned to and funded by the City of Marion Building Asset Strategy (CoMBAS)*



Project2Project, Oaklands Community Connections wayfinding sign, 2020, Dwyer Road Reserve, Oaklands Park

Neighbourhood sites

Neighbourhood sites are intimate locations within residential areas that connect directly with the local community and reflects the culture of the space. Found on street corners, in residential reserves, or smaller retail strips these sites are ideal for "human scale" artwork or pieces integrated into the site's physical features. Art at neighbourhood sites fosters participation and engagement with local residents, workers, and the community.

Example of opportunities for public art delivery at neighbourhood sites:*:

Project	Year	Type of public art	Council contribution (pending)	External funding (Pending)
Public Art on Utility Boxes, Stobie Poles, bus shelters, small infrastructure	Annual	Murals, small artworks	$15,000 (Council endorsed program)	-
Cove Point	2030+		-	$15,000
Oaklands Green	TBC		-	$15,000
Lander Road Neighbourhood	2030+		-	$15,000
Morphettville Neighbourhood	2030+		-	$15,000

**Note: all opportunities (aside from the Council endorsed Public Art on Utility Boxes, Stobie Poles and other scale-appropriate assets program) for public art delivery Council will seek, where possible, partnerships, funding contributions and approvals. Small scale artworks could include footpath inlays, small murals, digital/light based artworks or landscaping elements.*

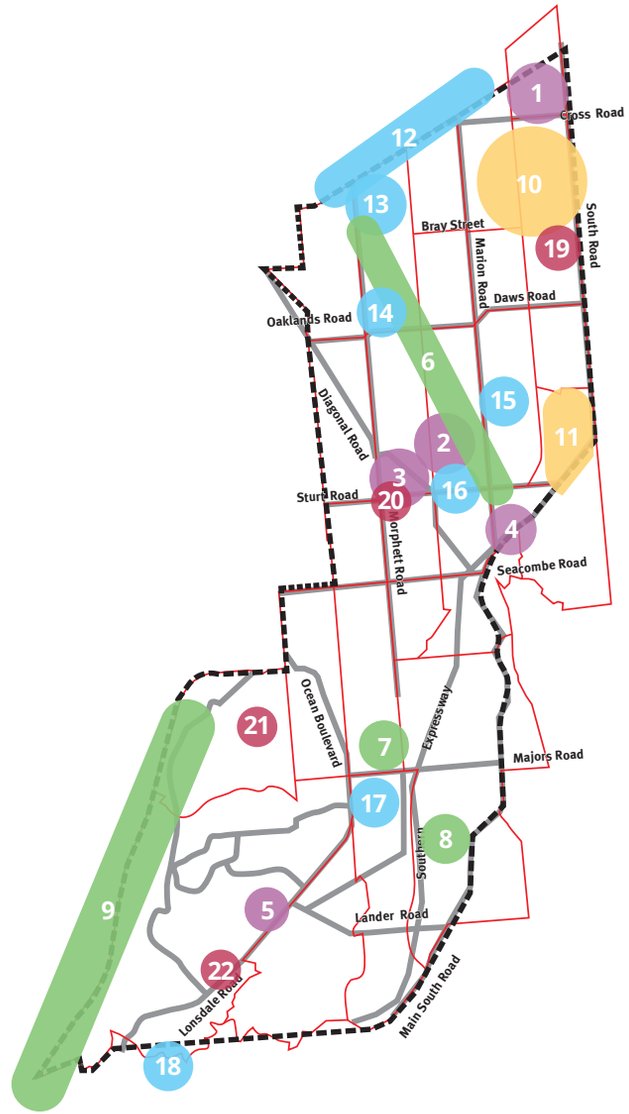


Lorna Nickels, stobie pole art, 2024, Hurst Street, Seaview Downs

Key council characteristics

The council characteristics have been developed to help identify and incorporate relevant themes for public art, they provide guidance in the creation of artwork that reflects the city's diverse areas, values, and priorities.

- Culture and Heritage
- Environment
- Industry
- Recreation
- Retail



1. Glandore
2. Marion Historic Village
3. Marion Cultural and Leisure Precinct
4. Warriparinga
5. Perry Barr Farm
6. Sturt River, Oaklands Wetland
7. O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park
8. Glenthorne National Park
9. Coastal Walkway, Hallett Cove Conservation Park, Marino Conservation Park
10. Edwardstown Industrial Precinct
11. Tonsley Innovation District
12. Mike Turtur Bikeway
13. Morphettville Racecourse
14. Marion Leisure and Fitness Centre
15. Mitchell Park Sports and Community Centre
16. Sturt Road Sports Precinct
17. Majors Road Precinct
18. Cove Sports and Community Club
19. Castle Plaza Shopping Centre
20. Westfield Marion
21. Seacliff Village
22. Hallett Cove Shopping Centre

Note: While certain areas may have multiple characteristics, the most dominant one has been chosen to help simplify classifications



Hallmark sites

Hallmark sites are prominent, high-visibility locations with significant pedestrian and/or vehicle traffic, making them ideal for large-scale public art.

Existing

Future opportunities

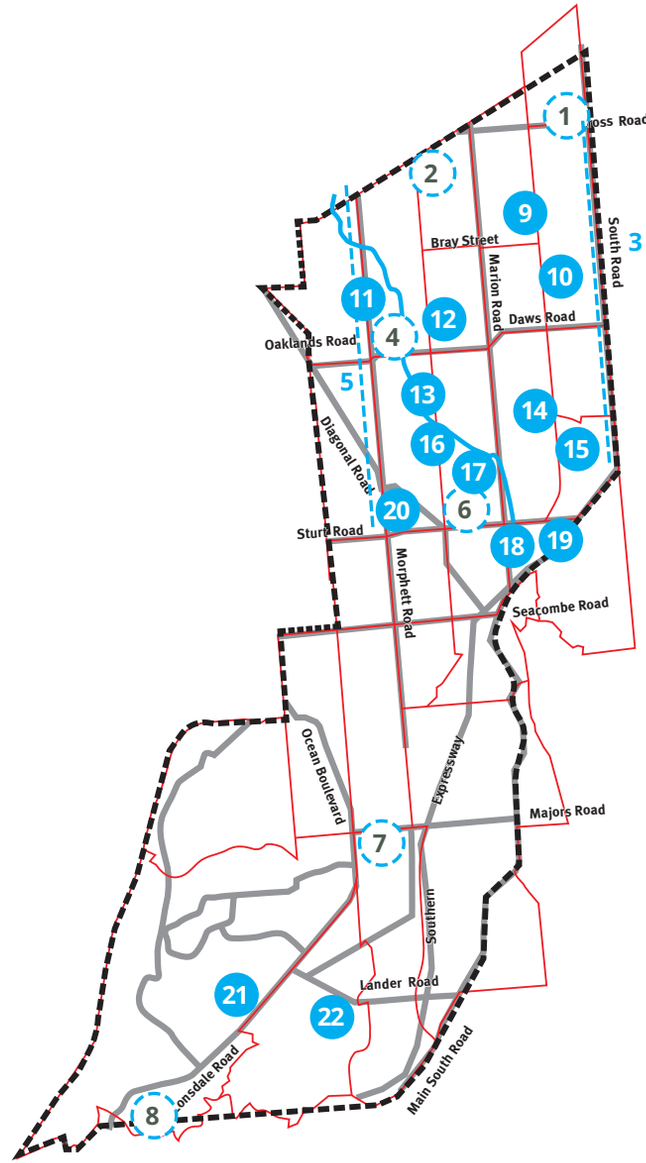
1. Tram Grade Separation Projects
2. Marion Regional Centre
3. Seacliff Village
4. Glenthorne National Park
5. Coastal Walkway
6. Warriparinga

Connector sites

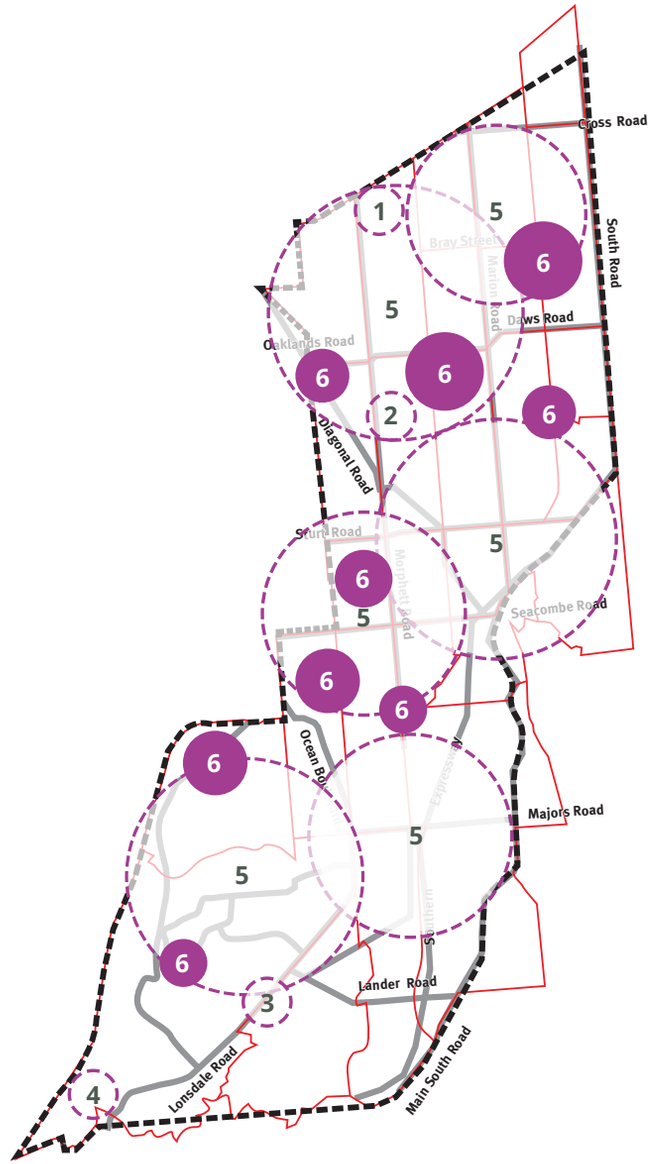
Connector sites link people to various areas or structures and are often part of precincts or specific locations like shopping centres, civic buildings, or recreational reserves.

Existing

Future opportunities



1. Glandore Precinct
2. Plympton Oval
3. North-South Corridor Project
4. Marion Fitness and Leisure Centre
5. Morphett Road Tram Crossing and Morphett Road to Sturt Road Corridor
6. Sturt Road Sports Precinct
7. Majors Road Precinct
8. Cove Sports Stage 2
9. Edwardstown Sports Memorial Recreation Ground
10. Edwardstown Industrial Precinct
11. Morphetttville Parks Sports and Community Club
12. Hendrie Street Reserve Playground
13. Marion Historic Village
14. Mitchell Park Sports and Community Centre
15. Tonsley Precinct
16. Sturt River Linear Path
17. Oaklands Reserve
18. Warriparinga
19. South Road/Sturt Road Precinct
20. Marion Cultural Centre
21. Cove Civic Centre
22. Hugh Johnson Boulevard Reserve



Neighbourhood sites

Neighbourhood sites are intimate locations within residential areas that connect directly with the local community and reflects the culture of the space.

Existing

Future opportunities

1. Morphettville Neighbourhood
2. Oaklands Green
3. Lander Road Neighbourhood
4. Cove Point
5. Stobie Pole art, utility box art, bus shelter art installations, and other small-scale artworks
6. Stobie Pole art, utility box art, bus shelter art installations, and other small-scale artworks

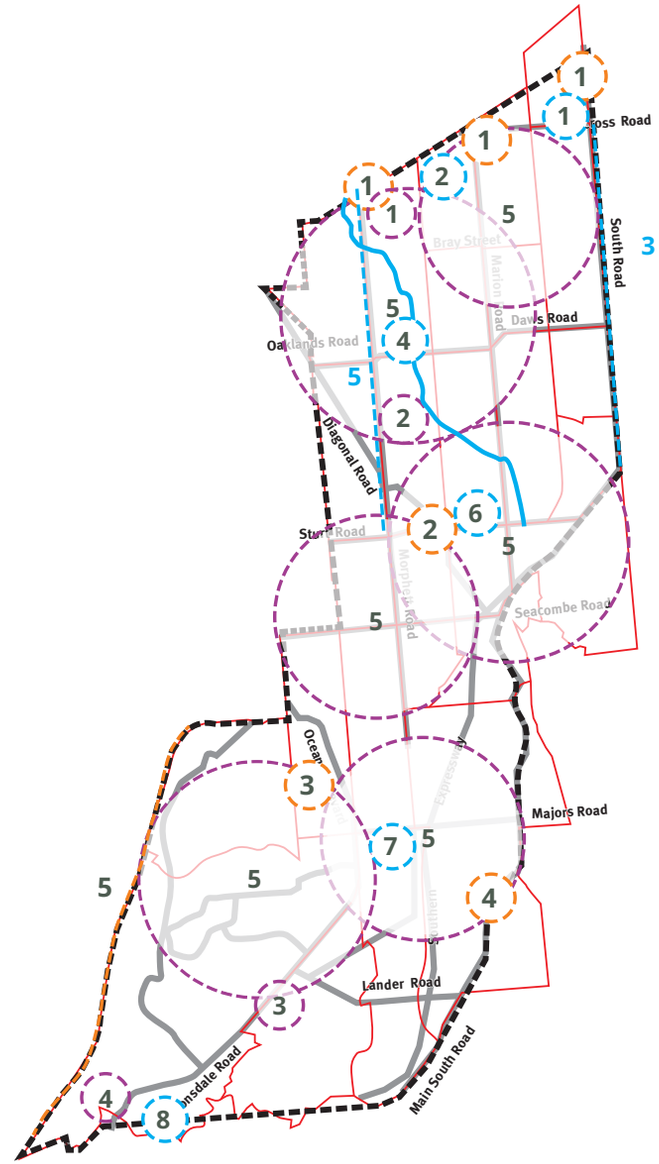
Map overlay of all future opportunities

Hallmark sites

1. Tram Grade Separation Projects
2. Marion Regional Centre
3. Seacliff Village
4. Glenthorne National Park
5. Coastal Walkway

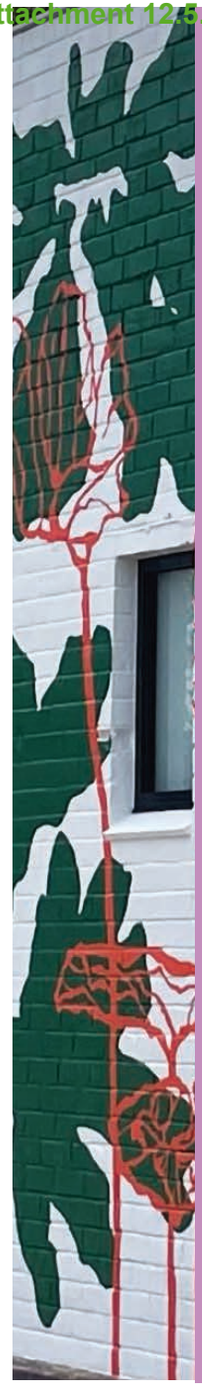
Connector sites

1. Glandore Precinct
2. Plympton Oval
3. North-South Corridor Project
4. Marion Fitness and Leisure Centre
5. Morphett Road Tram Crossing and Morphett Road to Sturt Road Corridor
6. Sturt Road Sports Precinct
7. Majors Road Precinct
8. Cove Sports Stage 2



Neighbourhood sites

1. Morphettville Neighbourhood
2. Oaklands Green
3. Lander Road Neighbourhood
4. Cove Point
5. Stobie Pole art, utility box art, bus shelter art and other small-scale artworks



Action plan

Each goal in the Public Art Strategy is supported by targeted strategies and practical actions, ensuring alignment with the City of Marion's broader vision. The timeframe indicates the expected duration for implementing or addressing each goal, strategy and action.



Strategies	Actions	Timeframe
Goal 1: Activate and transform public spaces, increasing a sense of belonging and safety		
S1.1 Placemaking through art: Use art to create welcoming, vibrant spaces that foster a sense of security and community pride.	Partner with artists to design small and large-scale artworks that revitalise neglected urban areas, create landmarks, and have the potential to boost the local economy near cafés, retail hubs, and other sites (– eg murals, sculptures, installations).	Ongoing
S1.2 Art-Driven revitalisation: Focus on underutilised or unattractive areas, using art to transform and enhance their appeal.	Implement light-based public art, such as illuminated sculptures or light shows, in dark or less-frequented areas to improve perceived safety.	Years 3-4
	Prioritise public art in high-traffic areas like in our local parks and recreation spaces such as Glenthorne National Park, Hallett Cove Foreshore, and transport hubs such as the North-South Corridor, Tram Grade Road Separation Projects, to enhance their aesthetic and functional value.	Ongoing
	Include public art in the development of all major projects such as Glandore Oval, Marion Basketball Stadium, and the Coastal Walkway.	Ongoing
	Integrate art into infrastructure, such as seating, pathways, and lighting.	Ongoing
	Program a variety of public art types across the council, including temporary, ephemeral, permanent, integrated, functional, and interactive artworks.	Ongoing

Action plan

Strategies	Actions	Timeframe
Goal 2: Engage community in culture and heritage through public art.		
S2.1 Community engagement and participation: Involve diverse groups in the design and development of public art to ensure inclusivity and reflect the varied perspectives and needs of our community. **S2.2 Heritage preservation:** Use art to tell the stories of Marion's transformation and celebrate local culture and history. **S2.3 Cultural celebration and storytelling:** Commission works which reflect local stories and the heritage of the region.	Continue delivering the Public Art on Utility Boxes, Stobie Poles and other scale appropriate assets program, providing opportunities for our community to be involved and participate in the creation of public art.	Ongoing
	Include clear expectations for community engagement and participation within all significant public art briefs to ensure artists involve our community in the creative process.	Ongoing
	Assist the development of public art projects through partnerships with schools, community groups, and other agencies to encourage collaboration and strengthen community ties.	Ongoing
	Develop complementary interpretive materials for all public art works, linking them to online resources to enhance understanding and engagement.	Years 3-4
	Collaborate with Kaurna artists to create artwork that celebrate First Nations culture and heritage. Potential locations for these installations include Field River and Coastal Walkway.	Years 3-4
	Assist third party creators to acknowledge heritage, place and stories through public art. This includes reflecting on the changing nature of neighbourhoods, such as the transformation of industrial areas into housing and community spaces. Example locations for this include Cove Point, Oaklands Green and Lander Road Neighbourhood developments.	Years 1-2
	Continue to expand and promote the Art in Public Places Story Map to showcase and share the diverse public art across the city, enhancing public awareness and engagement.	Ongoing

Strategies	Actions	Timeframe
Goal 3: Develop iconic works which are distinctive, interactive and situate people within the City of Marion.		
S3.1 Landmark creations: Develop medium to large-scale artworks with the potential to become iconic and synonymous with the City of Marion, reflecting its identity and values. **S3.2 Engaging public art experiences:** Develop educational, interactive and digital public art initiatives to foster deeper engagement, learning, and connection with our community.	Scope the development of a triennial sculpture prize, focusing on creating distinctive works at locations like the Marion Regional Centre, Coastal Walkway, Glenthorne National Park.	Year 5+
	Work with Planning team to establish a Developer Contribution Scheme/Precinct Levy to encourage developers to invest in public realm improvement and public art.	Years 1-2
	Explore how augmented reality and other digital features can be incorporated into public art projects, reviewing existing initiatives and creating at least one new augmented reality project.	Year 2
	Work with Planning and Economic Development teams and develop guidelines that highlight the benefits of public art in the larger scale developments and encourage developer involvement.	Years 1-2
	Enhance significant locations within the council area by assisting in the delivering of medium to large-scale public art at Hallmark Sites and Connector Sites.	Year 1+
	Prioritise seeking external funding and partnerships for the delivery of significant public art projects.	Ongoing
	Advocate to state agencies for the integration of iconic public art in large-scale public infrastructure projects, such as the North-South Corridor.	Ongoing

Strategies	Actions	Timeframe
Goal 4: Increase the capacity of community, government and commercial stakeholders to develop public art projects, that contribute to the social and economic fabric of the City of Marion.		
S4.1 Public art to achieve broader strategic goals: Develop public art projects that align with and support council's broader strategic priorities, enhancing the city's overall vision and objectives. **S4.2 Stakeholder Empowerment:** Engage a diverse range of agencies, build partnerships, and strengthen capacity to support the development and sustainability of public art projects.	Work across council departments to develop both permanent and temporary public artworks that align with strategic priorities such as environmental sustainability, reconciliation, urban renewal, active ageing, and health and wellbeing.	Ongoing
	Promote the council's community grants program and the Public Art Guidelines 2020-2028 by engaging businesses, schools, and community organisations	Ongoing
	Undertake briefings for staff and other stakeholders on how public art can achieve a range of strategic aims.	Ongoing
	Assist in creating public/private partnerships to deliver a key public art project with both cultural/creative outcomes and a non-arts outcome.	Ongoing

Strategies	Actions	Timeframe
Goal 5: Increase the capacity of artists within the City of Marion to develop public art and work in a community context.		
S5.1 Professional development: Increase the skills of artists to deliver and participate in public art initiatives. **S5.2 Opportunities to collaborate:** Foster opportunities to bring artists, arts professionals and others together.	Incorporate mentoring opportunities wherever possible within public art initiatives.	Ongoing
	Create a public art incubator program that offers artists an opportunity to better understand the processes of responding to briefs, developing a concept and leading the fabrication of work.	Years 1-2
	Engage with local artists wherever possible, and if artists are engaged from outside the council region integrate knowledge and skill sharing for local artists.	Ongoing
	Collaborate with neighbouring councils on professional development opportunities for artists in relation to public art that also fosters the growth of arts-industry networks.	Years 1-2
	Collaborate and liaise with peak arts and cultural bodies to expand opportunities for creatives working in public art (e.g. Guildhouse, Arts SA, Arts Industry Council of South Australia.)	Ongoing

Funding and resources

Funding and Resourcing for public art projects must be practical to ensure that the intended scope, purpose, and scale of the works align with the Public Art Strategy and council budgets. External funding, partnerships and collaborative relationships will be established to support the successful delivery of this Strategy.

In considering the funding of public art initiatives, council will first and foremost explore all opportunities to secure partnerships or grant funding. By prioritising external funding sources, we can maximise resources, extend the reach of public art projects, and ensure sustainable investment in creative and community-driven initiatives.

The recommendations on the right are provided to support the implementation of the Public Art Strategy and Action Plan, ensuring that as the city changes, grows and develops, its vitality, cultural engagement, and public space value will continue to evolve.

Recommendations

Incorporate public art into all **major projects** with a budget of **$35,000+** for projects exceeding **$4 million**, plus a public art program contribution.

Seek and maximise **funding and contributions** from external sources, including the private sector to support impactful public art projects and advance the goals of this strategy.

Integrate public art, where possible, into significant **capital works and open space projects** over **$1 million**, with a budget of **$10,000 - $30,000** for projects valued between **$1 million - $4 million.**

Establish a **Developer Contribution Scheme/ Precinct Levy** to encourage developers to invest in public realm enhancements. This levy could be used for **commissioning public art** or **restoring public spaces** affected by development, such as paths, streetscapes, and open spaces.

Collaborate across council departments to **support public art initiatives**, ensuring that these projects align with and contribute to broader council objectives across multiple strategies.

Support and partner with community and not-for-profit groups to **develop artwork independently** of council.

Foster public and private partnerships that support and **enhance public art initiatives.**

Footnote: Between 2019-2024, 56 public art projects were delivered over six years. City of Marion average annual contribution was $134,300, and grant and external source average annual contribution was $75,300. Includes public art integrated into State Government projects, major projects, city property, engineering, open space, stobie poles, service boxes, bus shelters, business activation

Appendix

City of Marion Public Art Guidelines Definition

The City of Marion defines public art in its Public Art Guidelines 2020-2028, which provide the context for the development of this strategy. It states:

Public art may be:

- permanent and long lasting (usually a minimum of 15 years) using durable material.
- temporary, remaining for a fixed and specified time.
- ephemeral, in place for a very brief span or using non-durable materials, performative arts, projections or sound.

Public art can be stand alone and iconic or integrated into the public realm, architectural projects (both inside and outside), streetscapes, walking and cycling trails, playgrounds and reserves. It can be:

- Site specific, designed specifically for and responsive to, a particular site in regard to scale, materials, form, and concept.
- Commemorative, acknowledging a specific event or person important to the local community, tell the history of the place and connection to country.
- Functional art or design elements integrated into the built or natural environment with a practical purpose such as seating, lighting, furniture, bollards, signage, rubbish bins, landscaping elements, etc. Inside buildings these elements could include building foyers or reception desks, window treatments, door handle, flooring, signage, lighting, furniture, or façade treatments.
- Community art which provides the opportunity for the community to participate in the conceptualising and making of a work of art. This is an empowering process that can contribute to connecting communities and individuals and give voice to and provide a sense of belonging to diverse cultural groups, children, young people, older or those disadvantaged by circumstance. Community art highly values the relationships built in shared creative processes as well as artistic outcomes. Engaging the community in the creation process, fostering connection, belonging, and empowerment, and can give voice to diverse or disadvantaged groups.

Development of this Strategy

This Strategy and Action Plan was developed through research, community consultation, and feedback from key stakeholders, along with a review of relevant documents to understand public art opportunities and expectations in the City of Marion. The following provides an overview of the process.

The following documents were reviewed for this strategy:

- City of Marion Strategic Plan 2024–2034
- City of Marion A Great Place to Play – Open Space Plan 2024–2034
- City of Marion Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029
- City of Marion Reconciliation Action Plan 2024–2026
- City of Marion Walking and Cycling Guidelines 2024
- City of Marion Marketing and Engagement Strategy 2022-2026
- Arts South Australia Public Art and Design Resources
- Business Growth and Engagement Plan (2023/2024, ongoing workplan)
- Artworks Culture and Heritage Asset Management Plan 2024-2034
- Public Art Guidelines 2020-2028

Before developing this strategy, several consultation activities referencing public art were conducted, including both general and targeted consultation:

General consultation

- Consultation with Marion 100, the City of Marion
- Toward 2040... Together – City of Marion Community Engagement Report 2024

Targeted consultation

The following activities were undertaken to gather specific feedback, ideas and public art priorities in the City of Marion:

- Face to face workshops, meetings, and forums with council and City of Marion staff
- Online survey distribution
- Key stakeholder workshops with heritage groups, youth, First Nations communities, and artists.
- General public workshops and library engagement
- Site familiarisation – reviewing current artworks and potential future sites.

Majority of consultation responses were positive, with strong support for public art:

- 85 per cent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that council should invest in public art.
- 96 per cent of respondents indicated that public art is good for the community.

The following provides an overview of consultation numbers and touchpoints:

- 336 community members directly consulted
- 267 written comments provided through surveys and feedback posters
- 108 surveys completed
- 6 feedback posters installed with 174 feedback comments received
- 10 workshops/meetings conducted with 54 attendees

Broader strategic alignment

Public art development aligns with a variety of strategic priorities set by the City of Marion. It serves as a powerful tool to achieve these priorities and reinforces the council's messaging in impactful ways. The following outlines how public art supports and integrates with existing strategies.

City of Marion Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) 2024-2026:

- The RAP highlights public art, like the Tjilbruke Gateway at Warriparinga, that honours Kaurna cultural heritage and supports reconciliation.
- It promotes the inclusion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture through interpretive signage, permanent artworks, and Kaurna representation.

City of Marion Business Growth and Engagement Plan (2023/2024, ongoing workplan)

- Vibrant City: Place based engagement to support public art and placemaking to engage with local businesses to upgrade their façades and public realm through a process of co-design.

City of Marion Walking and Cycling Guidelines 2024

- Integrating public art into pathways and community spaces to enhance engagement, encourage exploration, and promote health and wellbeing through outdoor activity.

City of Marion Biodiversity Plan 2024–2029

- Valuing Nature: Public art can integrate nature themes to raise awareness about biodiversity and the environment.
- Aboriginal land management: Cultural installations like murals, sculptures, or interpretive art pieces can highlight traditional land management practices, celebrate Kaurna heritage and support reconciliation efforts.
- Community Engagement: Public art can engage residents in discussion about biodiversity, conservation, and urban green spaces.

Alignment with Actions:

- Natural Landscaping and Biodiversity Education: Public art in parks or natural areas can feature nature-inspired design, educating the public about local biodiversity.
- Partnerships: Collaborations with local artists, schools, and Aboriginal groups can strengthen community ties and align with biodiversity goals.
- Restoration and Connectivity: Art installations in restoration areas can raise awareness of restoration efforts and showcase native species.

City of Marion Open Space Plan - A Great Place to Play 2024–2034

- Activate and Enhance Open Spaces: Public art aligns with the Plan's goal of creating vibrant, attractive open spaces.
- Cultural and Historical Reflection: Public art engages with Aboriginal culture, supports cultural and interpretive signage, and tells local stories.
- Community Engagement and Participation: Public art offers participatory opportunities, fostering community involvement in open space design.
- Environmentally Sustainable Design: Public art can highlight sustainability themes like biodiversity, water-sensitive urban design (WSUD), and natural landscaping.
- Safety and Accessibility: Public art can improve safety and create welcoming spaces, supporting Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

City of Marion Marketing and Engagement Strategy 2022-2026

- Liveable: Public art enhances public spaces, making them more attractive, safe, and welcoming.
- Engaged: Public art serves as a platform for community engagement.
- Innovative: Integrating digital and interactive public art aligns with Marion's vision of being a leader in technology and innovation.
- Promoting the City of Marion: Public art contributes to Marion's branding as a vibrant, cultural destination and enhancing the city's reputation as a place to live, work, and play.

City of Marion Regional Public Health Plan 2025-2029

- Enliven places and spaces with arts and culture
- Create opportunities for people to contribute to the community, lead their own initiatives, and have a voice in council decision-making.

Alignment with Actions
Focus area 7:

- Deliver creative arts projects in public spaces that build welcoming, inspiring, and enjoyable places for people to be. Plan-for and coordinate implementation of the new Public Art Strategy and Action Plan that will guide the direction for public art across the City

Alignment with Actions:
Focus area 8:

- Make it easier for individuals, groups and businesses to navigate council processes and implement their own community initiatives. Identify and address inefficiencies in council processes and procedures that are barriers to the success of community-led initiatives, across areas such as art, and sustainability. This would initially involve identifying stakeholders and scope.

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CITY OF MARION

Designed by CoM Marketing and Communications 2025

12.6 City of Marion's submission to SA Waste Strategy 2025 - 2030	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.6
Originating Officer	Allison Byrne – Environment Officer (Waste and Recycling)
Corporate Manager	Manager Engineering, Assets and Environment - Carl Lundborg
General Manager	General Manager City Services - Angela Allison

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to seek endorsement of the City of Marion's final submission in response to the State Government's draft waste strategy, *Accelerating SA's transition to a Circular Economy: South Australia's Waste Strategy 2025-2030*.

REPORT HISTORY

Report Reference	Report Title
GC250128R12.1	Final draft submission – Waste to Resources EPP Policy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Industries SA (GISA) invites local governments and other key stakeholders to make submissions in response to its draft strategy, *Accelerating SA's transition to a Circular Economy: South Australia's Waste Strategy 2025-2030*.

As a core provider of waste management services and significant contributor to State Government funding for waste minimisation via the solid waste levy, City of Marion's submission highlights key partnership opportunities in waste diversion, household education and circular economy. The City of Marion's submission to the consultation is in Attachment 3.

The City of Marion's recent submission to the EPA's review of the Waste to Resources Environment Protection Policy (EPP) has not been attached to this report as it has been recently received and endorsed by Council, however it will be included with Council's submission to SA's 2025-2030 waste strategy consultation for review by Green Industries SA.

The closing date for submissions to GISA's draft Waste Strategy 2025 – 2030 is Wednesday 23 July 2025.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Endorses the final draft submission to *Accelerating SA's transition to a circular economy: South Australia's Waste Strategy 2025-2030* (Attachments 2 & 3), subject to any amendments made in the meeting.**

DISCUSSION

The City of Marion acknowledges Green Industries SA's leadership and ongoing work in waste reform and supports the strategic directions proposed in the draft South Australian Waste Strategy 2025–2030. The City of Marion's submission highlights local government's critical role as a partner in delivering many of the strategy's focus areas and emphasises areas where this partnership must be further recognised and supported.

Key points of the submission include:

- **Ambition of Targets**: While the overarching targets are supported, their scale is considered highly ambitious given current resourcing and progress. A more focused approach on fewer, achievable targets is recommended. Some proposed targets—particularly on kerbside contamination and circular consumption—are likely stretch targets requiring substantial regulatory, infrastructure and behavioural change.

- **Local Government Capacity**: the State Government is urged to invest a higher proportion of funds from the solid waste levy back into the targets and actions identified in this strategy. While supportive of improved data collection and standards, the need for adequate resourcing to accommodate any increased reporting obligations is noted. Any additional reporting requirements will strain existing council resources and must be accompanied by appropriate funding and lead times.

- **Support for Waste Avoidance and Circular Economy**: Strong support is expressed for legislation mandating product repairability and durability. Councils are well-placed to support community education, resource sharing, and circular initiatives through local programs and facilities.

- **Food Waste Reduction**: Council invests heavily in food waste education and collection services and supports further collaboration with GISA. However, clarity is sought on councils' expected role in enforcing commercial food waste bans.

- **Kerbside and Material Recovery**: Legislative changes impacting kerbside services should involve councils throughout the process. The City of Marion supports expanding the Container Deposit Scheme (CDS) to include wine bottles and calls for better infrastructure to address problematic waste such as e-waste.

- **Problematic Waste Streams**: Continued community concern around soft plastics and the need for end-of-life solar panel recycling is noted. The City of Marion supports stronger state action and rejects a direct role in hazardous waste collection, citing lack of facilities.

- **Circular Market Development**: The State Government is urged to lead by example in procurement and to implement clear, measurable actions to stimulate markets for recycled content, supported by legislative and financial mechanisms.

- **Community Education and Skills**: Council plays a central role in delivering place-based education and supports the use of national tools like RecycleMate to harmonise awareness efforts. It also endorses clear and reliable labelling standards.

CONCLUSION

The City of Marion reiterates its strong partnership role and contributions to behaviour change and waste minimisation. However, it stresses that education alone is insufficient—systemic change, regulation, infrastructure and sustained funding will be essential to meet the strategy's ambitions.

ATTACHMENTS

1. GISA Waste Strategy 2025-30_ draft for consultation [**12.6.1** - 93 pages]
2. Cover letter Council submission to SA Waste Strategy 2025 2030 [**12.6.2** - 2 pages]
3. City of Marion Submission to SA Waste Strategy 2025 2030 [**12.6.3** - 6 pages]

Accelerating SA's transition to a circular economy

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S WASTE STRATEGY 2025-2030



Government of South Australia

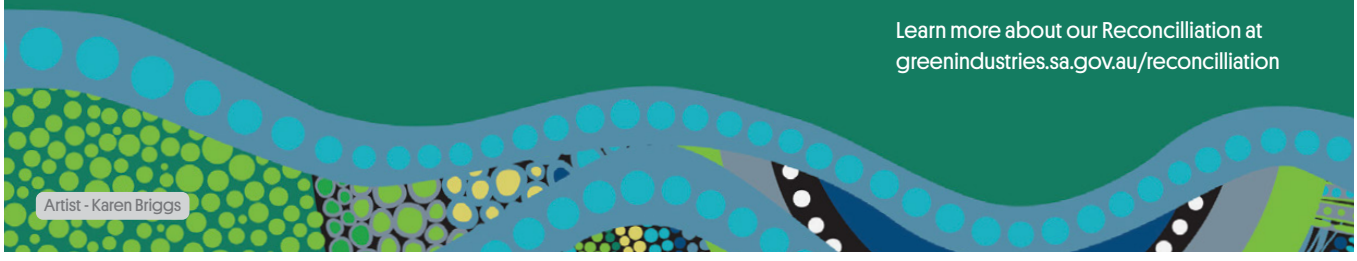
Green Industries SA

Green Industries SA acknowledges and respects the Traditional Custodians whose ancestral lands we live and work upon, and pays respect to their Elders past, present and emerging.

We acknowledge and respect their deep spiritual connections, and the relationship that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have to Country.

We extend our respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their nations in South Australia, and across Australia.

Learn more about our Reconcilliation at greenindustries.sa.gov.au/reconcilliation



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Introduction

In 2020 the Government of South Australia released *Supporting the circular economy: South Australia's waste strategy 2020-2025*.

Developed by Green Industries SA (GISA), the comprehensive strategy provided a framework of goals, targets and priority actions to help the state create a sustainable economy by reducing our reliance on virgin resources, eliminating waste and pollution, and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

A lot has been achieved in the past 5 years but there is work still to be done. This document presents the draft strategy for the next 5 years, for public consultation.

About this document

Accelerating SA's transition to a circular economy: South Australia's waste strategy 2025–2030 builds on its predecessor while taking account of changing local, national and international trends, challenges, commitments and opportunities. It sets a framework of strategic objectives, targets and priority actions that will accelerate SA's transition to a circular economy and help meet our priorities for a sustainable economy and net zero emissions by 2050.

While everyone has a role to play in implementing the strategy, importantly, for the first time, this strategy lists those who will take a lead or partner role in each of the actions and timeframes.

We welcome your comments on the draft strategy, in particular the proposed goals, targets, objectives and actions.

It should be noted that some of the actions listed in this document were subject to public consultation in 2024 through the Environment Protection Authority's (EPA) discussion paper *Beyond recycling: Moving SA towards a circular economy* (Environment Protection Authority, 2024). These have been marked with an asterisk. It is not intended that consultation on this strategy replicate the feedback received by the EPA.

Acknowledgements

This strategy has been developed in collaboration with the EPA and with input from numerous stakeholders, helping to inform targets and priority areas for action. These include the Local Government Association of South Australia, Waste Management and Resource Recovery Association of Australia, Waste and Recycling Industry SA, Australian Organics Recycling Association, Australian Council of Recycling, KESAB environmental solutions, and the SA Business Chamber.

Actions have been co-designed through collaboration with identified action leads listed in the strategy.

Invitation to comment

GISA invites you to provide your views on the draft strategy by lodging a submission through:


YourSAy.sa.gov.au/waste-strategy


GISA.WasteStrategy@sa.gov.au


GPO Box 1047, Adelaide SA 5001

About Green Industries SA

Green Industries SA (GISA) is driving a sustainable economic, social and environmental South Australia through a circular economy. It is working to eliminate waste and to maximise the value of resources, to enhance the economy and the natural environment for a sustainable future.

GISA is a leader in the circular economy, supporting efforts to value our resources and reduce pollution and waste. Its vision is to create a sustainable future, focusing on the value of materials in a circular economy and providing economic, social and environmental benefits. GISA has a statutory responsibility to develop a state waste strategy at least once every 5 years.

Its objectives under the *Green Industries SA Act 2004* (the Act) are to:

- promote waste management practices that, as far as possible, eliminate waste or its consignment to landfill
- promote innovation and business activity in the waste management, resource recovery and green industry sectors, recognising these areas present valuable opportunities to contribute to the state's economic growth.

In doing this GISA is to have regard to the guiding principles set out in the Act[1], these being:

- the circular economy
- the waste management hierarchy
- ecologically sustainable development
- best-practice methods and standards in waste management and efficient use of resources.

1 See Appendix A for an explanation of the guiding principles.

Background and context

South Australia has a long and proud history of leadership in resource recovery and waste avoidance. Despite our achievements, our current patterns of production and consumption are unsustainable. While resource recovery and recycling are an essential part of our transition away from the 'take-make-dispose' approach of a linear economy, it's not enough to ensure a sustainable future.

Globally we have gone beyond planetary boundaries, causing environmental impacts such as climate change and biodiversity loss. If Australia is to meet our commitments under the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we need to accelerate our transition to a more circular economy to achieve the system-wide transformation that's required. This transition is essential to reducing our reliance on virgin resources, eliminating waste and pollution, tackling biodiversity loss, and achieving net zero emissions while supporting the needs of current and future generations of South Australians.

Circular economy

A circular economy is an economic model designed to prioritise sustainability, resource efficiency, and waste reduction. It aims to move away from the traditional linear economic model and instead seeks to create a closed loop system where products and materials are kept in use for as long as possible, with their value preserved and waste minimised. This requires a transformation in our ways of producing and consuming, to gradually de-couple economic activity from the consumption of finite resources.



Achieving this will require systems-wide approaches with cooperation up, down and across supply chains to share resources, design better goods and services, and innovate. Large-scale change is always disruptive, and shifting to a more circular economy will require coordinated action, commitment, and investment. It will also require policy settings and tools that support this kind of collaboration and shared action.

Significant benefits can be realised through moving to a circular economy. These are explored in Appendix B.

Global and domestic challenges

To explore the opportunities and address current and emerging challenges, within a South Australian circular economy context, we need a holistic understanding of the relevant global and domestic issues of concern. Key issues are set out below.

Climate Change

- 2023 was the hottest year on record at 1.45 ± 0.12 °C above the pre-industrial average
- Concentrations of greenhouse gases continue to rise
- Climate-related events are becoming more frequent and more intense
- SA is predicted to experience more very hot days, droughts and dangerous fire weather and longer and hotter heat waves

[World Meteorological Organization, 2024], [Environment Protection Authority, 2023]

Fourfold increase in resource extraction

- Global resource extraction reached 106.6 billion tonnes in 2024, 4 times as much as in 1970

[World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2024]

Unsustainable production and consumption

- One-third of all extracted material is discarded within a year
- Material use is the single largest determinant of Australian energy use and emissions, responsible for more than 50% of our global warming

[United Nations Environment Programme, 2024a], [Miatto A. , et al., 2024]

Growing waste generation

- Every year across the globe more than 2 billion tonnes of municipal solid waste (MSW) is generated

[United Nations Environment Programme, 2024b]

Biodiversity decline

- Globally, biodiversity is declining faster than at any time in human history
- Australia's rich and unique biodiversity is in serious decline and the number of threatened species is increasing

[Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2022], [Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2021]

Population growth

- SA's population is projected to grow to more than 2 million by 2031, an increase of 204,000 to 254,000 from 2021
- Greater Adelaide's population of 1.52 million is projected to grow to between 1.82 to 2.01 million over the next 30 years

[State Planning Commission, 2024]

> “It is still possible to create a better, more sustainable and more inclusive world for all by 2030. But the clock is running out. We must act now, and act boldly.”
>
> UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2024

The challenges presented by these key issues inform us that we need to:

Reduce environmental harm and regenerate nature by:

- minimising the generation of waste
- reducing pollution through preventing the release of hazardous substances throughout the life cycle of products and materials
- limiting GHG emissions
- reducing nutrient loss in food systems by recovering nutrients for recycling into agricultural production.

Reduce demand for resource extraction by:

- changing the way we produce and consume, including designing for longevity and circularity
- becoming more efficient in how we use resources and retaining their use and value in the economy
- using fewer virgin materials to meet our consumption needs, including through a circular built environment
- raising consumer awareness about sustainability and developing circular economy knowledge and skills
- shifting our consumption patterns to goods and services that are less material intensive.

With these challenges however come opportunities. This strategy identifies the priority areas and actions that we need to take in South Australia that will have the biggest impact, to accelerate our transition to a circular economy.

What this strategy means for you

Transitioning from an entrenched linear 'take-make-waste' economy to a circular economy is complex and requires that we work together to achieve the changes required. The responsibility for implementation of the strategy will be shared across government, business, industry, communities and individuals. Everyone needs to do their part.

This table outlines some of the ways this strategy applies to each group, sector and tier of government. The list of detailed actions is located under the focus areas section of this strategy.

Table 1: What this strategy means for you

Group	Action
Individuals	• Make sustainable consumption choices and minimise waste • Support circular initiatives such as repair cafes, libraries, and second-hand marketplaces, including by donating responsibly
Households	• Separate waste into the correct kerbside bins • Take non-kerbside-recyclable waste, including batteries and embedded battery products, to appropriate drop-off points • Minimise food waste by using up ingredients that you already have and storing food for maximum shelf life
Not-for-profit organisations and community groups	• Create community-led initiatives, like repair hubs, swap centres, sharing groups, clean-up campaigns and community gardens with composting • Advocate for a more sustainable and circular economy • Implement community education campaigns to drive behaviour change
Research institutions	• Undertake and publish innovative research to drive the circular economy forward • Partner with businesses, industry and entrepreneurs to develop innovative solutions
Education sector	• Educate and develop workforce skills to meet the current and future needs of the circular economy
Business sector	• Adopt circular practices to meet growing stakeholder and customer expectations, ensure compliance and capitalise on new market opportunities • Donate unsold edible food to food rescue charities for redistribution
Resource recovery & waste management industry	• Process end-of-life material into new products with high circularity outcomes • Provide safe and appropriate waste management and disposal pathways • Provide source separated collection systems to businesses and industry
Local government	• Deliver and educate communities on high-performing kerbside collection systems • Adopt circular procurement policies and practices • Support community-led initiatives like repair hubs and swap centres • Support adaptive reuse of existing building stock
State government	• Implement policies, regulations and financial incentives that accelerate and support the transition to a circular economy • Encourage and facilitate collaboration and behaviour change across sectors • Use government procurement to drive changes in market behaviour and set an example for the private sector to follow • Advocate for national product stewardship schemes to address problematic wastes or implement state-based schemes or other interim measures where appropriate

2020–2025 waste strategy progress to date

Since the 2020–2025 waste strategy was released, significant progress has been made. Highlights include:

Tackling problematic waste

- ✓ The rollout and implementation of **single-use plastics bans** in South Australia has continued.
- ✓ A national commitment has been made to **reform the way packaging is regulated in Australia**, including mandated obligations for packaging design.
- ✓ New industry-led **national product stewardship schemes** have been established.

Reducing waste and recovering valuable resources

- ✓ South Australia recovered 4.24 million tonnes of material in 2022–23 at a **recovery rate of 82.3%**, with an estimated total value of $811 million.
- ✓ GISA's ***Waste and Recycling at Events and Venues guideline*** is helping minimise waste and recover recyclables at South Australian events, and implementation of GISA's ***Government office waste: Strategy and better-practice guide*** is increasing waste diversion within SA government offices.
- ✓ **Public place recycling** is occurring through the Rundle Mall, Holdfast Bay and Tea Tree Gully public place bin projects.

Addressing food waste

- ✓ **Three-bin kerbside services for households**, incorporating a kitchen caddy and compostable bags for food waste, are provided by all 19 metropolitan councils, and **changes to kerbside waste collection systems** have been trialled and implemented by several councils in metropolitan Adelaide and regional centres, supported by the release of GISA's ***Sustainable Kerbside Services: Better Practice Guide***, resulting in improved resource recovery rates for food organics.
- ✓ **Barrier bags for fruit, vegetables, nuts and confectionery** are now required to be certified compostable, providing improved access to compostable bags to support household food waste diversion and reduce the risk of contamination of the organic waste stream.
- ✓ Funding has been provided by the South Australian and Australian governments to increase infrastructure processing capability and capacity under **Food Waste for Healthy Soils** program.
- ✓ GISA's involvement in **End Food Waste Australia CRC** projects has helped to provide insights on household food waste generation and management, understanding of date labelling and has supported field trials of tailored compost formulations.
- ✓ GISA's partnership with **Saveful** has helped households to save food and save money.
- ✓ GISA has provided more than **$200,000 in grant funding to support food rescue charities** with infrastructure.

Community, business, council and householder education and engagement

- ✓ GISA's ***Which Bin*** program, running since 2019, provides statewide recycling and waste avoidance advice for households, helping South Australia maintain its lead in landfill diversion.
- ✓ GISA's ***Replace the Waste*** program supports SA's single-use plastic bans by providing information to the community on what items have been banned and educating businesses on compliant alternatives, leading to the removal of nearly 12 million plastic items from the environment.
- ✓ The **Circular Community Hubs Guide**, launched in 2024, provides guidance to developers, councils and planners in considering opportunities to develop circular community hubs.

Regulatory reform

- ✓ **Implementation by EPA of the 2019 waste reform amendments**, including waste levy collections, stockpile management and mass balance reporting has provided an improved regulatory framework to minimise risk of environmental harm, give more certainty and fairness for lawful operators, and promote investment, innovation and growth of the sector.
- ✓ The **review of SA's Container Deposit Scheme (CDS)** will modernise the scheme, which will include expanding the pathways available to return containers, improving convenience of returns as well as the process of returning the container materials to the market for recycling.
- ✓ The **review of the *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010*** has an overarching ambition to modernise the policy to support and enable circular outcomes.

Business sustainability

- ✓ GISA's **Business Sustainability Program** continues to support businesses of all sizes and from all industry sectors to 'go beyond compliance' and work towards implementing sustainability, circularity and net zero initiatives. Between 2020 and 2025, the Business Sustainability Program has provided **$1.38m in grant funding** to deliver 45 projects across 26 industry sectors and 403 business sites, produced **14 resources for business**, and developed and published **8 tools and guides**.

Investment in infrastructure

- ✓ **Thirty recycling infrastructure projects across regional South Australia and Adelaide** have attracted **$42.8 million** of co-investment from the South Australian and Australian governments.
- ✓ A **soft plastics recycling facility** is being built in Kilburn, with private investment and co-funding from the Australian Government's Recycling Modernisation Fund – Plastics Technology stream.
- ✓ **Three materials recovery** facilities now operate in metropolitan Adelaide, and investment in upgrades to increase **material recovery capacity and capabilities** will improve recycled material outputs.

Development of end-markets

- ✓ **$1.5 million** in **Circular Economy Market Development Grant funding** was provided to 26 projects, supporting end market development and the adoption and scaling-up of circular business models and practices.
- ✓ GISA's **Circular Procurement Knowledge Hub** provides a knowledge and information sharing platform for circular procurement in SA, supporting markets for circular and recycled content products.

Circular built environment

- ✓ The ***Circular economy in South Australia's built environment – Action Plan***, developed by industry, will help drive the transition of our built environment from linear to circular.
- ✓ The **City of Adelaide's *Adaptive Reuse City Housing Initiative*** is unlocking the potential in underutilised buildings in the City of Adelaide to create new homes.

Repair and reuse

- ✓ The ***South Australian Repair and Maintenance Services Sector Study*** has mapped the current state of repair in South Australia, identifying existing barriers to repair and opportunities for growth, and the **SA Reuse Data Study** is being undertaken to understand the scale and impact of reuse activities in SA.

Data capture and reporting

- ✓ The 2022 **C&I waste audit of metropolitan South Australia** has improved understanding of the composition of mixed commercial and industrial (C&I) waste in metropolitan Adelaide, helping to inform opportunities to improve recycling, and enabling the development of better data modelling of the circularity of materials.
- ✓ **Improvements and expansion in data collection and modelling** is ongoing, with mass balance data and updated landfill split modelling incorporated into the Circular Economy Resource Recovery Report (CERRR), and quantifying and representing material flows.

Examples of SA's circular economy in action

Refuse

- South Australians use their reusable cups for take-away coffees instead of disposable cups
- In 2024 WOMADelaide avoided the disposal of more than 100,000 single-use plastic cups by replacing them with reusable cups

Rethink

- In consultation with their communities, progressive councils are providing weekly FOGO bin and fortnightly landfill bin collections, rethinking the way kerbside bins are used and collected
- Fleurieu Milk Company's reusable milk kegs and glass bottle model has reduced the need for plastic milk bottles in cafés and restaurants, saving 7,000 single-use plastic bottles over the lifetime of one keg

Reduce

- Food rescue charities, such as FoodBank and Oz Harvest, collect and distribute unsold edible food to those experiencing food insecurity
- Raw Bulk Wholefoods in Victor Harbor allows customers to purchase unpackaged products, reducing packaging waste

Redesign

- Compostable fruit and vegetable barrier bags have replaced plastic barrier bags, supporting efforts to divert food waste away from landfill
- RM Williams boots have been designed to be repaired, with individual components able to be replaced, rather than having to replace or repair multiple parts of the boot

Reuse

- Op shops, such as Vinnies and Salvos, receive and sell second-hand goods, giving them a second life
- SA Water's uniform reuse shop keeps corporate uniforms in use, preventing them from being disposed to landfill

Repair

- Clothing alteration and repair services in SA extend the life and utility of clothing
- Makerspace Adelaide is a not-for-profit community fabrication workshop that provides affordable access to a variety of tools and equipment

Refurbish

- Heritage buildings on Lot 14 (former Royal Adelaide Hospital site) have been refurbished for adaptive reuse as modern workplaces
- Arup refurbished their Adelaide office in the Reserve Bank Building using regenerative design, achieving Living Building Certification

Remanufacture

- APR Composites is a local manufacturer and designer of products made using Australian recycled and reclaimed materials for local and international markets
- Transmutation in Robe is making use of waste products to create and sell new products, for example, using unused plastic bread tags to create recycled plastic homewares

Repurpose

- The City of Adelaide's Adaptive Reuse for City Housing Initiative is repurposing underused existing buildings to create new homes
- Makerspace Adelaide is a community space where people can repurpose or upcycle old items into new ones

Recycle

- Orora's Gawler facility includes a beneficiation plant that closes the loop by processing used glass and recreating new glass bottles
- Recycling Plastics Australia in Kilburn will clean and purify soft plastics such as shopping bags and food wrappers to create feedstock for new soft plastic packaging

Research

- GISA's Women in Circular Economy Leadership Scholarship funds women leaders to undertake projects that create new ideas and innovation in waste, resource recovery and circular economy
- Bedford Group received funding from GISA to investigate melamine coated particleboard circular manufacturing

Reskill

- SA has several repair cafés that help the community learn skills to repair and mend broken or damaged items
- The circular procurement knowledge hub on GISA's website is supporting businesses to capitalise on the opportunities of circular procurement

Recover

- Since 1977 SA's container deposit scheme has incentivised the return and recovery of valuable material
- Battery recycling scheme B-cycle facilitates the collection of used batteries for recycling

Regenerate nature

- Food and organic waste, processed into compost in SA is applied to agricultural land to improve soil for food production
- By keeping materials circulating in SA's economy we are reducing waste and pollution that affect soil, water and air quality

Progress against 2025 targets for metropolitan Adelaide

While progress has been made against all targets set in the 2020–2025 waste strategy, 2022–23 data shows that only the construction and demolition (C&D) waste diversion target has been met. An improved data model for calculating diversion rates has shown that the C&I diversion rate is lower than previously thought but the diversion rates for the C&D and municipal solid waste (MSW) waste streams were performing better (Green Industries SA, 2024). What is clear is that aside from C&D waste, significant effort is still needed across the MSW and C&I waste streams to meet the targets.

As at 2022–23:

- waste generation per capita decreased by 0.5% against a 5% reduction target
- MSW diversion rate was 61.7% against a target of 75%, with kerbside waste at 53.6% against a target of 60%
- C&I diversion rate was 75.6% against a target of 90%
- C&D diversion rate was 97.4% against a target of 95%.

Graphs depicting annual performance against the 2020–2025 waste strategy targets can be found in Appendix C.

What still needs to be addressed?

Despite significant progress being made across many areas, some priority areas require further focussed action through this strategy. These include:

- **Waste generation per capita** – to meet our waste reduction targets, more focus is needed on reducing waste generation through consuming less material and using materials and products more efficiently and for longer.
- **MSW and C&I diversion rates** – to meet goals and targets for these waste streams, with particular focus on food waste, a step change is needed requiring consideration of policy levers and additional supporting measures to improve outcomes.
- **Contamination of kerbside collected bins** – reducing contamination of source separated materials in kerbside bins (FOGO and co-mingled recycling) remains a priority and is reflected in the setting of new targets and actions to support achieving these targets.
- **Development and ongoing sustainability of end-markets for recovered resources** – strong and sustainable end markets drive demand for recycling and resource recovery, and support investment in research, development, and expansion of capacity. Sustainable procurement is identified as playing a key role in supporting these markets. While some progress has been made within state government on sustainable procurement, a whole-of-government approach to sustainable procurement is needed, coupled with the adoption of sustainable procurement practices by local government and business.
- **Progress on national product stewardship schemes** – while addressing existing and emerging problematic wastes becomes increasingly urgent, the development of new (and effective) schemes takes significant time and resourcing. This may require consideration of state-based approaches and/or interim measures to be implemented.
- **Reform of planning instruments** – decisions made under the current legislative framework have led in some cases to outcomes that inhibit or prevent best practice waste management practices. Resource recovery outcomes can be improved by ensuring waste management and circularity principles are considered in planning decisions.

What's changed since the 2020–2025 strategy?

Since the previous strategy was developed in 2020, many things have changed. Matters that have informed the 2025–2030 strategy include:

- the imposition of **overseas export bans** for unprocessed glass, tyres, plastics and paper and cardboard requiring investment in domestic reprocessing solutions and improved markets within Australia
- increased awareness about PFAS '**forever chemicals**' released into the environment
- growing numbers of **lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries** being used and the fire and safety risks arising from their incorrect use and disposal
- **new problematic waste streams** arising from the transition to renewable energy, creating challenges and presenting new resource recovery opportunities
- collapse of the national soft plastics collection and recycling program **REDcycle** in 2022
- growth of **fast fashion** and an increase in unsustainable consumption practices
- **rising cost of living pressures** impacting households and small businesses
- mandatory **climate-related financial disclosures** for many Australian companies commenced in January 2025
- growing awareness in the business sector of **ESG** (environmental, social, and governance) and sustainability
- impacts from a **global pandemic** (COVID) and significant **natural disasters** (bushfires and the 2022–23 River Murray flood)
- Significant **advancement of circular economy policy development** at the international level, for example – the European Commission adopting numerous measures identified in the 2020 Circular Economy Action Plan and revising the circular economy monitoring framework in 2023
- adoption and commencement of **measuring against 3 new circular economy indicators** – circularity rate, material footprint and material productivity – by the Australian Government
- **progress by other Australian states and territories** in developing and implementing circular economy strategies, accompanied by enabling legislation and policies
- the development and planned development of significant **thermal energy from waste infrastructure** interstate and potential implications for achieving a circular economy.

Strategic direction

The development of the 2025–2030 strategy has been informed and driven by 5 key factors:

1. GISA's guiding principles: circular economy, waste management hierarchy, ecologically sustainable development, and best-practice methods and standards in waste management and efficient use of resources.
2. Global environmental imperatives that require urgent action, and related global and domestic policy trends and attitudes.
3. An appraisal of the South Australian landscape – our achievements to date, ongoing and emerging challenges, the opportunities of a circular economy, and SA's ongoing leadership in these areas.
4. Alignment with Australia's international commitments and national priorities, goals and targets.
5. The broader priorities and goals for the state's future.

Key factors 1 to 3 have been explored in earlier sections, and factors 4 and 5 are set out below. Broader legislative and policy context information is set out in Appendix D.

Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, endorsed in 2015 by 193 countries, including Australia, created 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that form a roadmap for global development efforts to transform our world.

SDG 12 – *Responsible consumption and production* – commits signatories to making fundamental changes in the way that our societies produce and consume goods and services. The targets include:

- By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

The *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024* advises that achieving SDG 12 requires fostering circular economy models, sustainable production practices and responsible consumption (United Nations, 2024).

Australia's Circular Economy Framework: Doubling our circularity rate

Australia's Circular Economy Framework, released in December 2024, commits Australia for the first time to a national circular economy transition. The framework sets a goal to double the circularity of Australia's economy by 2035 from a baseline of 4.6%, addressing the entire life cycle of resources, from design and extraction to reuse.

To achieve this goal, the framework sets 3 targets that cover the front, middle and end of the product life cycle:

1. Shrink per capita material footprint by 10% (front-end target)
2. Lift material productivity by 30% (middle target)
3. Safely recover 80% of resources (end target)

The framework identifies the following 4 priority sectors:

- Industry
- Built environment
- Food and agriculture
- Resources

And cross-cutting objectives:

- Innovation
- Systems thinking and circular economy skills
- Market development and investment
- Collaboration and place-based approaches
- Advanced resource recovery and recycling
- Behaviour change

2024 National Waste Policy Action Plan

The *2024 National Waste Policy Action Plan*, developed in line with the *2018 National Waste Policy*, sets out where Australia must focus its efforts to transition to a safe circular economy. The action plan supports Australia's engagement in SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production. It also supports *Australia's Circular Economy Framework*.

The 2024 action plan builds on the progress made under the 2019 action plan to achieve 7 targets:

1. Ban on export of waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres, commencing in the second half of 2020
2. Reduce total waste generated in Australia by 10% per person by 2030
3. 80% average resource recovery rate from all waste streams following the waste hierarchy, by 2030
4. Significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry
5. Continued phase out of problematic and unnecessary plastics
6. Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill for disposal by 2030
7. Make comprehensive, economy-wide and timely data publicly available, to support better consumer, investment and policy decisions

The 2024 action plan identifies 3 priority areas:

1. Government legislation, regulation, policies, standards and guidelines
2. Investment in infrastructure, procurement and funding support
3. Market development and support through innovation, reducing barriers and generating demand

And it identifies the following waste materials as those where the greatest gains can be made against the targets:

- Organics (food and garden)
- Building and demolition
- Ash
- Hazardous waste
- Paper and cardboard
- Timber

It notes that C&D waste is a priority for target 2, and MSW and C&I waste are priorities for targets 3 and 6.

State and territory governments are developing implementation plans to support the 2024 action plan. The SA implementation plan will be aligned with this strategy.



South Australian Economic Statement

The South Australian Government's *South Australian Economic Statement* sets out a vision for a sustainable economy with a mission to capitalise on the global green transition – 'the state's early adoption of circular economy principles can also provide a path to prosperity through greater efficiency and sustainability'.

Net zero strategy

South Australia has targets to reduce net GHG emissions by more than 50% by 2030 (from 2005 levels) and to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. The state is making good progress towards these targets, achieving a 42% reduction in GHG emissions in 2021, compared to 2005 levels. In December 2024, the South Australian Government released *South Australia's Net Zero Strategy 2024-2030* which sets out the priorities and actions to help achieve these targets. Policy Priority 12 of the strategy is to 'support innovative waste management, recycling and resource recovery to increase circulation of materials and reduce emissions'. (Department of Environment and Water, 2024).

The Department for Energy and Mining is developing an Energy White Paper which will set out SA's medium-to-long term energy policy as the state transitions to a net-zero emissions future. The role of renewable energy technologies is essential to this future, and to support this, action needs to be taken to address the end-of-life stage of these technologies, and to encourage redesigning them for improved circularity.

Vision and objectives

Vision

To create a sustainable future, focusing on the value of materials in a circular economy and providing economic, social and environmental benefits.

Objectives[2]

- Continue South Australia's leadership in waste management, resource recovery and accelerate our transition to a circular economy
- Use our natural resources more efficiently, focusing on sectors that use the most resources and where potential for circularity is high
- Support business sustainability, and grow circular economy businesses and jobs
- Reduce waste and pollution, and regenerate natural systems
- Create a circular economy culture and enable sustainable consumption choices

Beyond 2030

The 2025–2030 strategy is a step in South Australia's journey to establishing a sustainable and circular economy, which will support the state's ambitions in achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

Looking towards 2050, life in a circular economy will look different to today.

If we are to achieve a just and inclusive transition, we will see a cultural shift where sustainable living, wellbeing, social relations and resilience are prioritised over consumerism and linear consumption, with sustainable lifestyles being accessible and appealing to all.

Materials circularity, decreasing consumption per capita and eliminating waste will go together with economic growth and development. Circular design and manufacturing practices, sustainable industrial development and innovative circular technologies and processes will enable the phase-out of linear and hazardous materials.

Urban environments and infrastructure will be designed according to circularity principles to be sustainable, more resilient and inclusive. Dispersed and place-based circularity solutions will connect businesses and industry with community enterprises, including in regional areas.

Small and medium-sized enterprises will drive innovation, create local jobs and foster local economic resilience. A culture of repair and reuse, including community-centred workshops and facilities, will support skills in fixing and upcycling.

Circularity will be mainstream and prominent in multilateral frameworks and agreements, enhancing collaboration and coordination at local, national and international levels.

Achieving the targets and actions of this 5-year strategy will accelerate South Australia's transition to a circular economy beyond 2030.

2 Additional objectives are set out under each focus area.

Goals and targets

The 2025–2030 strategy sets an overarching goal to double SA's circularity rate by 2035, supported by 7 targets.

The new circularity goal and targets for material footprint and material productivity align with the goal and targets in *Australia's Circular Economy Framework* (which also address SDG 12).

Targets relating to waste generation, resource recovery, and organic waste align with targets 2, 3 and 7 of the *National Waste Policy Action Plan*, (noting that the C&I, MSW and kerbside bin waste diversion targets have been retained from the previous strategy, reflecting that further action is required to achieve these within the additional 5-year timeframe).

Additional new targets reflect local challenges as well as opportunities that support the ambition to accelerate the development of SA's circular economy by improving material circularity, reducing contamination of recovered resources, and increasing circular consumption activities.

The strategy identifies 9 focus areas as the priority areas for action that provide the greatest opportunities to meet the strategy's objectives, goals and targets. They reflect the ongoing and emerging waste and resource recovery challenges that need to be addressed (such as waste generation, food waste, quantity and quality of recovered resource, and problematic wastes), as well as opportunities to improve circularity and circular outcomes, (such as developing circular markets and businesses, transforming the built environment, developing circular economy knowledge and skills and changing patterns of consumption). While net zero emissions is one of the 9 focus areas, given that a circular economy is essential to achieving net zero emissions, all focus areas and related actions contribute to this ambition. To ensure that we are measuring the effectiveness of actions taken towards achieving goals and targets, continual improvement in our measuring and collection of data is another priority area.

Overarching goal: Double SA's circularity rate by 2035

Circularity measures how much material input into an economy comes from recycled or reused sources. It indicates the proportion of resources that are cycled back into production rather than being disposed of as waste.

Outcome

Increasing our circularity rate will mean we are becoming more efficient in how we reuse and recycle materials, reducing demand for virgin resources.

Meeting the target

We can increase our circularity rate by improving our resource efficiency and increasing demand for products with recycled content. There are significant opportunities to increase circularity in the built environment and food provision systems, and by supporting end markets by embedding sustainable procurement practices into purchasing decisions by government and business.

Key focus areas

Areas 2, 3, 5 and 6 are key to achieving this overarching goal, while areas 1, 4 and 7 also contribute to this goal.

Measuring progress

Progress will be measured through the change in circularity rate from a baseline rate of 6% in 2023. Measurement and reporting will be dependent upon the availability of datasets.

Target 1: 10% reduction in material footprint by 2035

Material footprint measures the amount of raw materials extracted globally for use in products and services that South Australians consume. It includes materials used elsewhere to make imported products, and excludes materials used locally to make exports.

Outcome

Reducing our material footprint will mean we are using fewer raw materials – including from other countries – to meet our consumption needs. Doing so will reduce the rate of global natural resource extraction and reduce our impact on the environment, biodiversity and the climate.

Meeting the target

We can reduce our material footprint through actions in the key provision systems of housing, mobility and food, which are responsible for 75% of all material needs in SA.

These actions include reducing food waste, prioritising adaptive reuse and refurbishing over rebuilding, reusing and repairing products to extend their lifespan, designing products and materials for circularity and longevity, and changing consumption behaviours to buy less and to choose recycled content products.

Key focus areas

Areas 1, 2, 5 and 6

Measuring progress

Progress towards this target will be monitored by measuring changes against a 2023 baseline on a per capita basis. Measurement and reporting will be dependent upon the availability of datasets.

Target 2: 30% increase in material productivity by 2035

Material productivity measures how efficiently materials are used in a process or production. It measures the amount of economic output generated per unit of materials consumed.

Outcome

An increase in material productivity means that South Australia is becoming more efficient in how we use natural resources in production and shifting our consumption patterns to less material intensive goods and services. It indicates that South Australia is decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources. Achieving this target will reduce the pressure on natural resources and in particular finite resources.

Meeting the target

We can increase our material productivity by improving product design and manufacturing processes, encouraging innovation, reducing materials loss and valorising waste.

Key focus areas

Areas 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7

Measuring progress

Progress towards this target will be monitored by measuring changes against a 2023 baseline. Measurement and reporting will be dependent upon the availability of datasets.



Target 3: 10% reduction in total waste generated per person by 2030

This target measures the rate of waste generated relative to population.

Outcome

Reducing the amount of waste we generate will reduce the amount of natural resources we use, reduce our pollution of the environment, and decrease the pressure on our resource recovery and recycling infrastructure.

Key focus areas

Areas 1, 2, 4, and 6

Measuring progress

Progress towards this target will be monitored by measuring changes in waste generated per person, against the 2019–20 baseline data of 2,800 kg/person/yr.

Meeting the target

Achieving this target can be done by minimising waste generation across all waste streams, through strategies that maximise the lifetime of products and enable repair and reuse, and by changing our consumption patterns. The priority material streams for action are as follows:

Table 2: Priority material streams for waste reduction

Priority material streams	Opportunities for waste reduction
Food waste	• Reducing household food waste • Reducing food waste in the Commercial and Industrial sector
Packaging waste	• Reduction in packaging • Reusable packaging
Plastic waste	• Bans on single-use plastics • Reusable alternatives to single-use plastic items
Textile waste	• Design for longer life and material circularity • Local repair and reuse
E-waste	• Products designed for longer life and recyclability • Local repair, refurbishment and reuse
Built environment waste	• Adaptive reuse and retrofitting of existing building stock • Renovation and refurbishment of existing houses • Deconstruction and salvage of materials during demolition • Minimising construction waste



Target 4: Increase resource recovery and reduce contamination

Outcome

Keeping valuable resources circulating through the economy at their highest value and for as long as possible helps maximise our use of natural resources, and reduce pollution, GHG emissions from landfill and extraction of raw materials.

It is acknowledged that recovery rates will continue to be impacted by the existence of problematic items and legacy materials that are not safe or able to be recycled.

Targets by waste stream and location

While the overall goal is to increase resource recovery across all waste streams and across SA, to reflect the different circumstances and approaches needed, targets are set by waste stream for metropolitan Adelaide, with goals set for regional, outback and remote SA.

Metropolitan Adelaide – 2030 targets by waste streams

Municipal solid waste targets

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	75% diversion
Household bin systems	70% diversion

Household bin system contamination targets

Household bin systems – FOGO	Less than 2% contamination
Household bin systems – Recyclables	Less than 10% contamination

Meeting the targets

Significant gains can be made through increasing the recovery of organic waste through kerbside collection while minimising contamination. Actions to support this include providing households with sustainable kerbside bin systems enabling separation and collection of food waste, with targeted education campaigns.

Key focus areas

Areas 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7

Measuring progress

Diversion from landfill measures the amount of waste generated that's not sent to landfill. It is calculated as the total of waste recovered through resource recovery processes divided by the total amount of waste generated as a percentage. Progress towards diversion targets will be monitored by measuring changes in the rates of diversion from landfill.

Contamination rates will be measured through kerbside bin audits and reported as a percentage of volume by metropolitan council area. Progress will be monitored by measuring changes in rates of contamination of kerbside collected organic and recycling bins where kerbside bin audit results are available.

Commercial and industrial target

Commercial and Industrial (C&I)	90% diversion

Meeting the target

Increasing source separated recovery of unpackaged food waste, plus paper and cardboard, provide the largest opportunities to achieve this target.

Measuring progress

Progress towards diversion targets will be monitored by measuring changes in the rates of diversion from landfill.

Key focus areas

Areas 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7

Construction and Demolition target

Construction and Demolition (C&D)	98% diversion

Meeting the target

The diversion rate for the C&D waste stream should consistently remain high.

Priority actions for the C&D sector are focused more on reducing waste, maximising material circularity and prioritising the use of recovered materials over virgin materials.

Key focus areas

Areas 3, 6 and 7

Measuring progress

Progress towards diversion targets will be monitored by measuring changes in the rates of diversion from landfill.

Regional, outback and remote SA – 2030 goals

	Goals
Regional local government	Regional local governments to meet and progressively improve upon the targets and goals set out in their respective waste management plans/strategies.
Outback and remote SA	Outback and remote communities, with support where appropriate from key stakeholders (including mining, tourism, national parks and transport sectors, pastoral companies, and local government neighbours) to strive for continual improvement in waste management and resource recovery, developing local strategies and place-based solutions, alongside collaborative area-wide initiatives where this is cost effective.

Meeting the goals

Localised strategies and place-based solutions can better reflect the needs and ambitions for waste management, resource recovery and circular economy outcomes within regional, outback and remote SA communities.

Key focus areas

Areas 2, 3, 5 and 7

Measuring progress

Local government
Progress towards this goal will be measured by the progress of regional local governments towards achieving their waste management and resource recovery targets and goals, and through progressively setting more ambitious targets

Outback and remote SA
Progress towards this goal will be measured by the progress made towards developing and implementing local strategies and place-based solutions.



Target 5: 50% reduction in organics disposed to MSW kerbside and C&I landfill bins by 2030

This target measures the reduction in organic materials being disposed to landfill bins.

Outcome

Food waste is minimised, and organic materials are diverted from landfill and used at their highest beneficial value. This will help regenerate soils and reduce GHG emissions.

Meeting the target

Meeting this target requires a combination of waste avoidance and resource recovery strategies.

Avoiding wasting food provides the highest environmental benefit and should be prioritised. This includes minimising waste in food production, overproduction of food, food waste valorisation, diverting edible food to food rescue charities or animal feed, and purchasing only what we need.

Food waste, garden organic waste and other organic waste (such as compostable food packaging), can be separated for collection and processing into high quality organic products such as compost, that can be returned to soil, helping to regenerate nature and grow food.

Key focus areas

Areas 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7

Measuring progress

The 2022 baseline for kerbside waste stream is 118,000 tonnes.

The 2022 baseline for the C&I waste stream is 101,270 tonnes.

Progress against this target will be measured by monitoring changes to the rate of organic material being disposed by households in kerbside general (landfill) waste bins and changes to the rate of organic material being disposed by businesses in C&I landfill bins (general waste and dry general waste streams). Measuring and reporting will be dependent upon the availability of datasets.

Target 6: Maximise material circularity

Material circularity measures how long and intensively a material continues to circulate through the economy.

Outcome

Recovered materials are used at their highest value and repurposed or remanufactured into quality products in a way that continually achieves a high circularity outcome, through a closed-loop system.

High circularity

A high circularity outcome is achieved when products are made back into their original form, conserving the value of the material and achieving a high-quality output. For example, when glass bottles are remanufactured into glass bottles, food grade plastic is remanufactured back into food grade plastic, and rubber is remanufactured back into rubber products.

For organic materials, a high circularity outcome is achieved when the recovered material is processed to meet Australian Standard (AS) 4454 then processed further to be of sufficient quality that the resulting product can be applied to soils for the purpose of food production, that is, in commercial viticulture, horticulture or agriculture. This outcome achieves the regeneration of our natural resources through a closed-loop system where food waste is produced back into food.

Low circularity

A low circularity outcome is when the material is downcycled through being remanufactured into a different product of lesser value or quality, or into a new product that cannot be recycled, resulting in the loss of value. For example, when glass bottles are used in road base, or plastic bottles are remanufactured into carpeting (which currently is not able to be recycled in Australia). For recovered organic materials, a low circularity outcome is when the material is processed to meet AS 4454 but not used for food production applications.

Measuring progress

Work will begin in 2025 to develop a methodology to measure progress against this target.

Meeting the target

For materials to continue circulating through the economy and result in high quality recovered material outputs, a multifaceted approach is required:

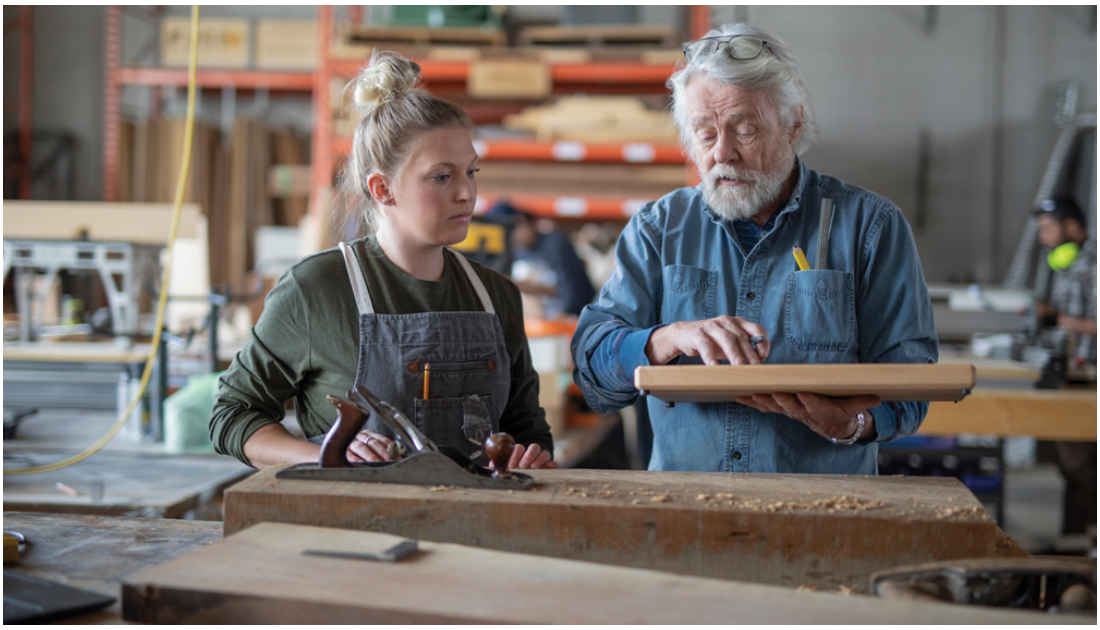
- Products and the materials used within them should be non-hazardous to human health and the environment and designed for easy disassembly and material recovery.
- Recyclable materials need to be separated at the source and aggregated for collection while contamination is minimised.
- Advanced sorting processes and recycling technologies must enable and maximise the recovery and extraction of materials, producing safe, high quality secondary materials as feedstock.
- Secondary materials should be used at their highest value.

Table 3: Opportunities for greater material circularity

Material	Opportunities for greater material circularity
Organic material	• Food waste recovery from both MSW and C&I sectors • Commercial composting outputs meeting high circularity outcomes
Plastics & plastic packaging	• Reduction in packaging • Reusable packaging • Redesign packaging for recyclability
Textiles	• Design for longer life and material circularity • Local repair and reuse • Local recycling
Cardboard & paper	• Reusable packaging • Source separation and collections in C&I sector

Key focus areas

Areas 2, 3, 4 and 5



Target 7: Increase circular consumption activities

Circular consumption activities include repair and maintenance, upcycling, refurbishment, sale/purchase of second-hand goods, leasing or renting items, sharing or borrowing items. These activities extend the utility and lifespan of products and consequentially reduce waste.

Outcome

Consumers have convenient access to circular products and services and choose to participate in circular consumption, maximising the lifespan and utility of products and reducing waste.

Meeting the target

Progress towards increasing circular consumption activities will be made through providing:

- consumer awareness raising and product labelling to change consumption habits
- options for consumers to choose circular designed products and circular services
- convenient access to repair, reuse and sharing services and options, such as community-based and commercial reuse and repair centres or circular hubs.

Key focus areas

Areas 1, 4 and 7

Measuring progress

Work will begin in 2025 to select the circular consumption activities and behaviours that will be measured, establish baseline measurements and commence monitoring of selected indicators.

Ongoing collection of this data will enable targets to be set during the term of this strategy or in a subsequent strategy.

Focus areas and priority actions

Focus area 1: Avoid waste

In 2022–23, South Australia generated 5.16 Mt of waste – 2,785 kg of waste per person (Green Industries SA, 2024). To meet our target to reduce waste generation by 10% per person, we need to reduce this to 2,520 kg per person by 2030.

We can reduce the generation of waste by designing out waste and pollution, shifting patterns of consumption to consume fewer resources, extending the useful life of products through repair and reuse, and using resources and materials more efficiently.

The 11R circular economy strategies, from refuse through to recover (Figure 1) describe how best to avoid waste, preferencing lower numbered Rs, where possible, to minimise material consumption, maximise material productivity and reduce waste generation.

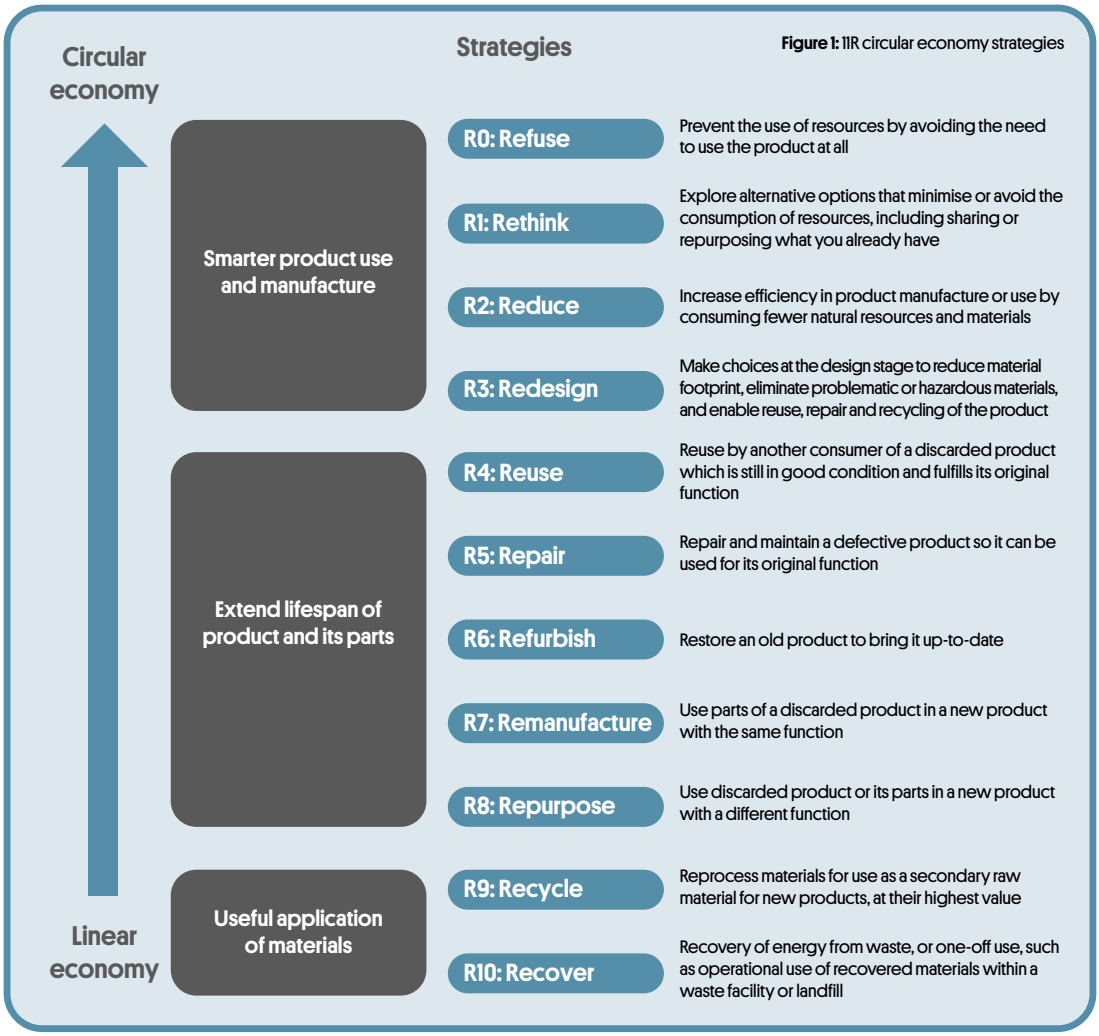


Figure 1: 11R circular economy strategies

Circular design

As much as 80% of a product's environmental impact is determined at the design stage (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2022a). The way that products are designed and produced influences how long they last, whether they can be repaired, and what happens to them at end-of-life.

Currently, many products are designed for obsolescence rather than for repair, reuse, disassembly and recycling. Additionally, the use of composite or problematic materials, including chemicals of concern, in product design limits recyclability and exacerbates the problem. While some brands are already designing for circularity, others continue to design in a way which maximises profit, without regard for or considering the costs of environmental impact. To facilitate this design shift economy-wide, national or state-based reform may be needed.

Shifting patterns of consumption

Consumers play a key role in the transition to a circular economy, with the volume, frequency and type of products consumed having a strong impact on waste generation and the environment. While consumer values and priorities are a significant factor in consumption patterns, these are affected by the behaviour of brands in marketing and design practices, as well as the information available to consumers to make informed decisions.

Surveys show many Australians value sustainability, with 46% of Australian shoppers reporting that it is an important factor when making a retail purchase. Durability and repairability are the most important considerations (Australian Consumer and Retail Studies, 2024).

Circular consumption is not just about buying products which are more sustainable – it's also about finding options which don't require a new product to be purchased. This can include rethinking the need to own the product (such as by leasing or sharing), repairing existing products, or buying second-hand. While many of these services exist already, they can be challenging for consumers to find and access.

Reuse and repair

Reuse and repair of products not only contributes to waste avoidance – they have the added benefit of creating more jobs as these activities are more labour intensive than recycling or landfill activities (Heinrich, De Garis, & Rawson, 2024) (Raillard, 2021).

'Reuse' refers to the reallocation of products or materials to a new owner or purpose without the need for reprocessing or remanufacturing. While reuse is a popular option due to reduced prices compared to purchasing new, barriers do exist, including products not being designed or manufactured to last or to be repairable.

The reuse sector in South Australia is varied, with a wide range of business selling second-hand products including clothing, furniture, electronics and cars. There is also a thriving informal peer-to-peer reuse market, through a range of online platforms such as Facebook Marketplace, eBay, and buy nothing groups, as well as garage sales and in-person sharing.

Repair and maintenance are important enablers for reuse. Unfortunately, the South Australian repair sector is shrinking and fragmented, and due to a lack of training opportunities for those wanting to work in this sector, it is largely made up of an ageing workforce. Action is needed to revive it and see it thrive.

Using resources and materials more efficiently

The C&I sector generated 1.97kt of waste in 2022–23, making up 38% of the total waste in South Australia (Green Industries SA, 2024). Strategies to reduce waste in this sector include identifying opportunities to avoid waste and increasing the material efficiency of how goods are produced.

Some businesses don't have a clear line of sight on the quantities and types of wastes they are generating, which limits their ability to improve sustainability in their business practices. By developing waste reduction plans and measuring the amount of waste and the waste material types they generate, businesses can make informed decisions to address wasteful practices, increase productivity of their input resources, improve sustainability and save on costs.

Targeted programs to build business capabilities and the provision of 'better practice guides' can support businesses to improve their business practices and become more sustainable. Many of these 'better practice guides' have already been developed by GISA.

Objectives

Reduce the generation of waste through:

- designing products for circularity, including to eliminate waste and pollution, provide longevity and enable repairability
- keeping products and materials in use for as long as possible and at their highest value, reducing demand for virgin resources, conserving energy, and mitigating GHG emissions
- reducing wasteful consumption by preferencing circular consumption options
- addressing wasteful business practices by building business awareness and capabilities
- adopting production practices that increase material productivity.

In addition to the actions below, actions identified in other focus areas, including food waste, built environment, procurement, and circular business practices, also contribute to waste avoidance.

ACTIONS TO AVOID WASTE

	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
Encourage circular design				
1.1*	Advocate for and support the national adoption of design standards to increase life cycle potential of products, packaging and components, maximise the value of materials throughout the life of a product, and avoid waste – for example, design standards that ensure products are easier to repair, upgrade, disassemble and recycle, are durable, and use non-toxic ingredients or materials. In the absence of a national approach, explore legislative options for state-based action, to ensure that goods manufactured in or entering South Australia meet certain design standards.	Environment Protection Authority Green Industries SA		Ongoing
1.2	Advocate for the design and manufacturing of products and components that increase durability, repairability and recyclability and replace virgin materials with recycled materials.	Green Industries SA	Industry associations Manufacturers	Ongoing
Encourage circular consumption choices				
1.3	Collect data and conduct market research to help inform behavioural change activities that promote waste avoidance.	Green Industries SA		Ongoing
1.4	Raise awareness with consumers to influence consumption habits and promote waste avoidance.	Green Industries SA		Ongoing
1.5	Support initiatives involving collaborative consumption and the development of community circular hubs, that is, physical locations that provide citizens with convenient access to a suite of circular goods and services.	Green Industries SA	Community groups	Ongoing
1.6	Encourage community support of local circular initiatives such as repair cafes, libraries and second-hand marketplaces.	Green Industries SA	Community groups Not-for-profit organisations	

ACTIONS TO AVOID WASTE				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
Support reuse and repair activities				
1.7*	Advocate for and support the national adoption of design standards that ensure that products are durable and easier to repair and upgrade. In the absence of a national approach, explore legislative options for state-based action, to ensure that goods manufactured in or entering South Australia meet design standards that enable product repair and reuse.	Environment Protection Authority Green Industries SA		2025–2030
1.8	Advocate for measures that overcome barriers to the repair economy, such as addressing the interplay between product warranties and product repair, and taxation policy relief measures.	Green Industries SA		Ongoing
1.9	Explore options to support the growth of the South Australian reuse and repair sector, for example through: • establishing community-based and commercial reuse and repair centres or hubs • establishing an South Australian repair network or alliance • developing a directory and map of repair and reuse services.	Green Industries SA	Not-for-profit organisations	2025–2028
1.10	Support the development of repair skills, identified through a workforce skills gap analysis, at all levels of education.	South Australian Skills Commission Department of State Development Department for Education TAFE SA	South Australian Skills Commission's Industry Skills Councils Not-for-profit sector	Commencing 2027
Support businesses and organisations to avoid waste				
1.11	Deliver targeted programs to build businesses' capability to: • identify and act on opportunities to avoid waste • increase materials efficiency • improve resource recovery outcomes, including through source separation • adopt innovative technologies and practices to measure and report on waste management activities.	Green Industries SA SA Business Chamber	Department for State Development	Ongoing
1.12*	Consider reform for South Australian businesses to develop business waste reduction plans, supported by the development of 'better practice' guides to assist with implementation.	Environment Protection Authority Green Industries SA		2025–2030
1.13*	Consider legislative measures to improve transparency on waste levy charge by waste depots and C&I waste collection contractors to enable businesses to make informed decisions.	Environment Protection Authority	Waste and resource recovery industry	2025–2030
1.14	Require compliance with the *Waste and Recycling at Events and Venues Guidelines* for state government-managed or sponsored major events.	South Australian Tourism Commission	Green Industries SA Department of the Premier and Cabinet	Ongoing

ACTIONS TO AVOID WASTE				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
1.15	All state government offices and administration buildings to implement the *Government office waste: Strategy and better-practice guide.*	State government departments and agencies	Green Industries SA	By 1 July 2027
1.16	Advocate for the adoption of standardised waste reporting by waste collection contractors to customers that at a minimum includes: • the classification of the material stream • the weight of the waste or recyclables collected (if known) • where each material stream will be taken (disposal facility) and the method of disposal/ processing. (such as recycling, landfill, energy recovery) This will simplify data collection and enable customers to make informed decisions.	Green Industries SA		2025–2030
1.17	Support the adoption of bin weighing systems for C&I collected waste and recyclables, to enable waste collection contractors to provide this data to customers.	Green Industries SA	Waste and resource recovery industry	Ongoing

Focus area 2: Reduce food waste

The United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Food Waste Index ranks Australia as the 10th most wasteful country in the world (United Nations Environment Programme, 2021). Nationwide, we waste 7.6 million tonnes of food every year at a cost of $36.6 billion per year to the economy (Food Innovation Australia Limited, 2021).

Food waste is generated at all stages of the food supply chain, including production, processing, distribution, and consumption. 2.06 million tonnes of food is wasted through the manufacturing, distribution, wholesale and retail stages and a further 1.47 million tonnes of food waste is generated by the hospitality sector and institutions (Food Innovation Australia Limited, 2021).

Around 30% of food waste is generated in the home. This equates to 2.5 million tonnes per annum, costing the average household around $2,700 per year. It is estimated that 77% of food waste in South Australian agriculture is produce that is not harvested or is ploughed in (Arcadis, 2019). The remaining 23% is recovered via food rescue and diversion to animal feed (Food Innovation Australia Limited, 2021).

Approximately 70% of wasted food is edible (Food Innovation Australia Limited, 2021). While edible food is being discarded to landfill, 32% of Australian households experienced moderate to severe food insecurity in 2024 (FoodBank, 2024).

When disposed in landfills, food waste produces methane, a potent GHG (28 times more potent than carbon dioxide). Every kilogram of food wasted generates the equivalent of 2.1 kg in CO_2 (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023b). Food waste sent to landfill is responsible for 3% of Australia's emissions annually, excluding the embodied energy and resources from the production of the wasted food (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024e).

Our commitments to reduce food waste



UN SDG target 12.3

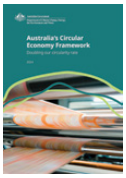
By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.



National Waste Policy Action Plan

Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill for disposal by 2030.

These commitments are supported by:



Australia's Circular Economy Framework

Reducing food waste and valorising agricultural waste are priority areas.



Australian Food Pact

A voluntary initiative that focuses on preventing waste, promoting food reuse and donation and achieving supply chain transformation and innovation.



In 2021, South Australia released its first food waste strategy for 2020–2025, *Valuing Our Food Waste – South Australia's strategy to reduce and divert household and business food waste*. The strategy outlines actions across 3 areas to reduce food waste from households and businesses while supporting the transition to a materially circular economy through infrastructure and market development for the organics sector. Many of the targets and actions outlined in the strategy have been progressed through GISA activities and projects.

Reducing food waste continues to be a priority area for action, and actions under the food waste strategy are now being incorporated into this strategy.

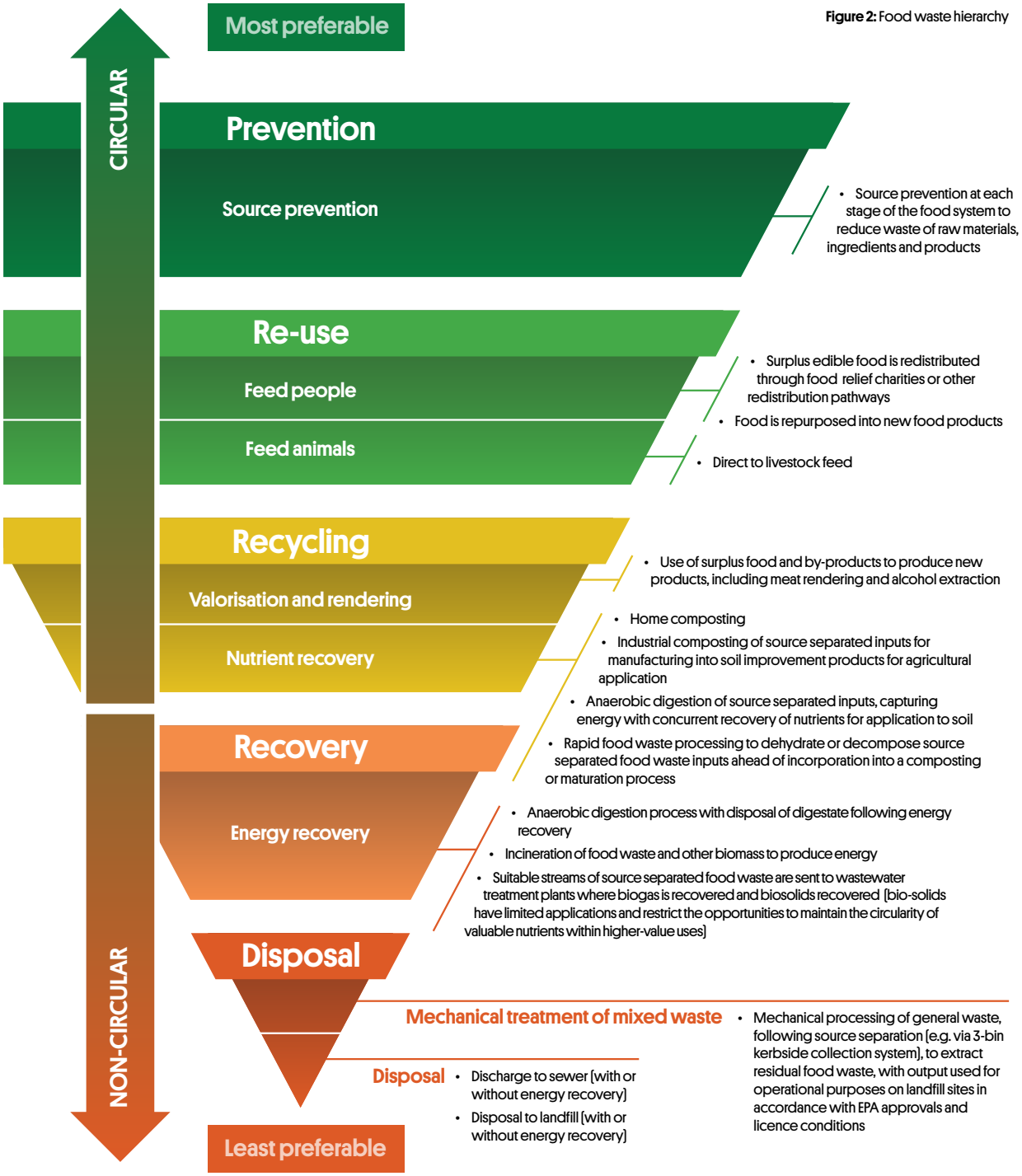


Figure 2: Food waste hierarchy

A food waste hierarchy (Figure 2) has been developed to inform the priority of actions and outcomes for food waste using the same principles as the waste management hierarchy. The food waste hierarchy supports the highest utilisation of food and continued flow of materials and nutrients within a biological circular economy, as seen in Figure 3.

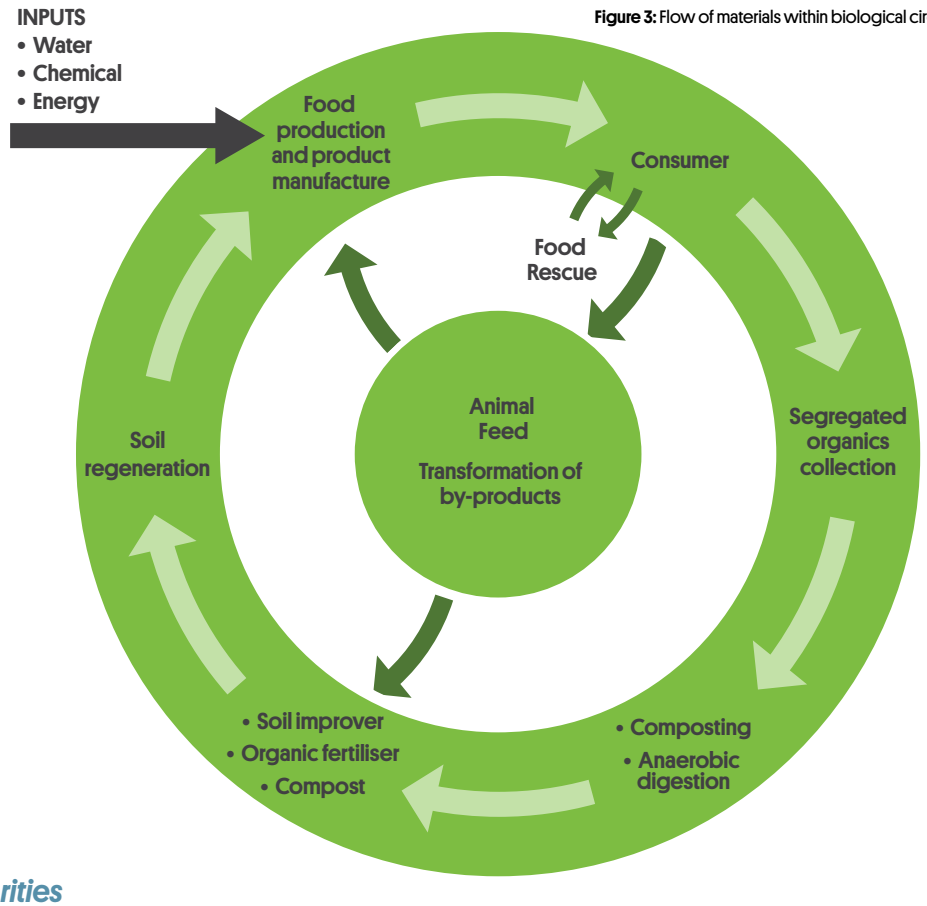


Figure 3: Flow of materials within biological circular economy

Priorities

Preventing wastage of edible food

By supporting households to use up ingredients they already have and to store food for maximum shelf life, food waste can be minimised.

Businesses can adopt practices and strategies that minimise food waste and save money.

By increasing edible food donations, supported by the necessary infrastructure and systems, more food will be available for redistribution.

Minimising pre-farm gate food waste

Opportunities to reduce food waste that occurs pre-farm gate include minimising overproduction, collaboration through the supply chain and between retailers and primary producers, and valorising food waste into new products.

Diverting unavoidable food waste from landfill

This can be achieved through implementing high-performing source separation systems to recover food waste and minimise contamination, enabling the production of high-quality organic outputs that can be applied to soil to regenerate nature.

While all metropolitan Adelaide councils offer kerbside food organics and garden organics (FOGO) services, and many regional councils are implementing FOGO services where practical in townships, there is still a significant opportunity to increase the quantity and quality of food waste being diverted at the household level. Within the C&I sector, food organics make up 18.8% of mixed C&I waste, providing another opportunity to increase recovery of food waste (Rawtec, 2022).

Turning food waste into recycled organic compost for application to soil can help rebuild soil fertility and replenish soil carbon and nutrient stocks (including nitrogen and phosphorous). Compost has a high carbon content and contains beneficial microbes. Using recycled organic compost for agricultural purposes keeps the nutrients in the economic system and improves soil structure and water holding capacity, reduces the reliance on synthetic fertilisers, and helps soils sequester greater levels of carbon (Goverment of South Australia, 2022).

In SA, 83% of discarded organics are diverted from landfill, contributing $189 million to Gross State Product (GSP). The flow-on effects of improved productivity from application of AS certified recycled organics compost and mulches contributes an additional $190 million GSP to SA's economy (Green Industries SA, 2021).

Objectives

- Reduce food wasted across the supply chain, and the associated GHG emissions, and achieve the highest possible outcomes through the practical application of the food waste hierarchy (see Figure 2)
- Provide for high-performing food waste collection systems that support the separation of food waste as close as possible to the point of generation
- Improve the quality of recycled organics though investment in education to reduce contamination at source and infrastructure to process output materials
- Reduce nutrient loss in food systems by ensuring the valuable nutrients recovered through the collection of segregated food waste are recycled to agricultural production
- Improve and regenerate agricultural soil function through rebuilding soil fertility and replenishing soil carbon and nutrient stocks

ACTIONS TO REDUCE FOOD WASTE

	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
Avoid food waste				
2.1*	Consider legislative reform for unsold edible food to be donated to food rescue charities for redistribution, accompanied by the necessary supporting systems, agreements, infrastructure, and capacity.	Environment Protection Authority Green Industries SA	Food rescue charities Supermarkets	2025–2030
2.2	Expand messaging on food waste avoidance actions in households, including through enabling technology and tools to help households use up foods they already have.	Green Industries SA		Ongoing
2.3	Develop resources to support and encourage businesses to take action to avoid and reduce food waste along the supply chain.	Green Industries SA	Food South Australia Australian Hotels Association SA South Australian Independent Retailers Restaurant & Catering Association SA	Ongoing
2.4	Explore strategies to support primary producers to achieve the highest value use of food and to minimise food waste pre-farm gate.	Department of Primary Industries and Regions Green Industries SA End Food Waste Australia	South Australian Research and Development Institute Primary Producers SA Food South Australia Supermarkets and produce markets	2025–2030

ACTIONS TO REDUCE FOOD WASTE				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
Increase recovery of food waste				
2.5*	To increase the recovery of high-quality organics and food waste from the C&I sector, consider legislative reform to support: • mandatory source separation and collection of unpackaged organics from large food waste generating businesses • prohibiting disposal to landfill of C&I source segregated and collected organics.	Environment Protection Authority	Green Industries SA Local government Food South Australia Business associations	2025–2030
2.6	Support the rollout of area-wide, high-performing food waste collection systems, including within suitable multi-unit and higher density developments.	Green Industries SA	Local government Regional waste subsidiaries Waste and resource recovery industry Body corporate managers	Ongoing
2.7	Provide resources to support precincts to procure segregated organics collections from businesses within significant food retail areas.	Green Industries SA		Ongoing
Support quality outputs and end markets				
2.8	Encourage and support the establishment and enhancement of resource recovery infrastructure, processes and technologies that divert food waste into productive use.	Green Industries SA	Waste and resource recovery industry Organics recyclers Local government	Ongoing
2.9	Process segregated food waste from MSW and C&I waste streams to achieve high circularity outcomes.	Organics recyclers		Ongoing
2.10*	Regulate to enhance the quality of recovered organics, including by promoting source segregation of organics and reduced contamination of organic feedstock.	Environment Protection Authority	Organics recyclers Waste and resource recovery industry	2026–2030
2.11	Progress the development of a consistent input material list for commercial organics collections, ensuring segregation of organics from non-compostable packaging and other potential contaminants occurs at the source.	Green Industries SA	Organics recyclers	2026–2028
2.12	Support investment in activities that establish, build, and maintain markets for high circularity organic products, and meet quality demands of end market users.	Green Industries SA	Department of State Development	Ongoing

Focus area 3: Reduce material loss and preserve value

A circular economy seeks to create a closed-loop system where resources are kept in use for as long as possible, with their value preserved and waste minimised. To enable end-of-life products and materials to be safely recovered for subsequent use at their highest value, high-performing collection and resource recovery systems and practices need to be in place. Preventing or limiting contamination of recovered materials is also essential to securing quality feedstock for high-value recycling.

Source separation (the separation of waste as close as possible to the point of generation), results in higher quality recovered resources than a bin system that relies on downstream processing technology to subsequently separate out the various materials. This applies to all waste streams – MSW, C&I and C&D.

Municipal solid waste

SA's kerbside performance demonstrates that a step-change is needed.

For household waste, having consistent, high-performing 3-bin systems (including kitchen caddy and compostable bags for food waste) across metropolitan Adelaide and large regional centres provides familiarity and convenience for households, which helps improve how they separate their waste and recyclables and place them into the correct bins for kerbside collection. This, coupled with community education and feedback, helps reduce the levels of contamination of kerbside collected household FOGO and co-mingled recycling bins.

Waste segregation and collections from multi-unit dwellings can be problematic where the necessary waste management infrastructure and/or access for standard waste collection vehicles is inadequate. These considerations need to be made at the design stage and through planning and development approval processes. Actions to consider legislative and policy changes to planning instruments are included in this strategy.

Across SA, 67.5% of dwellings have general waste bins with red lids while 32.5% of them have blue lids. Having a kerbside bin system with non-standardised bin lid colours can create confusion within the community and makes statewide communications and education on the correct bin to use more difficult.

Regional SA

Regional councils face challenges and opportunities that are unique to their local areas as well as challenges that are common across councils, such as geographic size, distance to processing facilities, disposal and markets, and the related high transport, processing and disposal costs. Incidences of illegal dumping and dealing with problematic wastes arising from agricultural sources such as copper chromated arsenate (CCA) treated timber posts and plastic wrap, are also challenges. Problematic wastes are addressed under focus area 4.

While there are common challenges facing South Australian regional local governments in relation to waste management and resource recovery, the differences in circumstances between regions means that a one-size-fits-all approach isn't appropriate. Opportunities exist for regional councils to develop place-based solutions that deliver increased source separation and efficiency for managing materials, through investing in regional resource recovery infrastructure including organics processing capability (such as mulching, composting, and small-scale bioenergy solutions) and upgrading transfer stations and resource recovery facilities where commercially feasible. The development of regional end markets for the recovered materials can support the sustainability of these solutions.

Remote Aboriginal communities and Outback SA

Waste and resource recovery services in remote communities and Outback SA face a range of unique challenges due to their remoteness and lack of local waste and resource recovery infrastructure and capacity. This creates significant transport costs for materials that may have low commercial value as well as challenging end markets such as tyre waste. Waste from tourists travelling through Outback SA also poses a challenge.

Localised strategies can identify suitable opportunities for place-based solutions that address these challenges, and the support required to implement them.

Commercial and industrial waste

A significant opportunity exists to improve resource recovery in the C&I sector, particularly in metropolitan Adelaide. A 2022 audit of mixed C&I waste found the following 6 material streams make up the biggest components of this waste:

1. 18.9% paper and cardboard
2. 18.8% food waste (loose and packaged)
3. 13.6% plastic films
4. 13.1% wood (treated and untreated)
5. 8.5% non-recyclable plastic/expanded polystyrene
6. 7.2% textile materials.

(Rawtec, 2022)

Improvements can be achieved through businesses source separating their recyclable C&I waste (note that actions relating to food waste are located under focus area 2). As with kerbside bins, standardising C&I bin colours and markings would also help avoid confusion and ensure people are disposing of waste and recyclables in the correct bins.

Construction and demolition waste

While the rate of diversion from landfill for C&D waste is high, increased source separation of C&D waste and unused materials on construction sites can improve the quality of the recovered materials, supporting highest value reuse of the material and high-quality recycling. Deconstruction of buildings that have reached their end-of-life, rather than demolition, also enables increased source separation, and supports these same high value reuse and recycling outcomes. Focus area 6 – *Build a circular built environment* provides further detail on increasing resource recovery in the C&D sector, including through design practices.

Landfill bans

Banning additional materials that have a pathway for resource recovery and recycling from being disposed to landfill will help keep valuable materials circulating through the economy.

Resource recovery infrastructure

Waste and resource recovery infrastructure needs to meet existing requirements as well as plan for and accommodate future requirements. This includes consideration of capacity and capability for existing, as well as new and emerging, wastes.

Objectives

Support a circular economy through the application of best practice waste management and resource recovery that:

- maximises the safe recovery of recyclable materials
- provides for separation of materials as close as possible to the point of generation
- minimises contamination of recyclable materials
- maximise recycling efficiency at all stages (collection, preprocessing – including separation and sorting – and end processing) to reduce material losses
- enables the safe and beneficial use of recycled materials, achieves the highest value reuse, and does not pose a risk of environmental harm.

ACTIONS TO REDUCE MATERIAL LOSS AND PRESERVE VALUE				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
Legislative and policy enablers				
3.1*	Progress legislative reform to require circular economy principles to be considered in EPA decision-making to preserve the value of materials and their continued circulation in the economy.	Environment Protection Authority	Green Industries SA	2025–2030
3.2*	To increase the recovery of organics, food waste, and recyclables in household kerbside bins, consider legislative reform to support staged implementation of 3-bin kerbside collection systems for households, aligned with the *SA Better Practice Guide: Sustainable Kerbside Services*, initially for metropolitan Adelaide then consider extending to large regional centres and townships where current or planned local processing capacity exists.	Environment Protection Authority	Green Industries SA	2025–2030
3.3	Investigate legislative and policy reform to support the implementation of best practice waste management (including high-performing organics segregated collection systems) in residential and mixed-use developments, as part of the planning and design process, to ensure new developments (including infill, medium and high-density) allocate sufficient area to store and access 3-bin segregated waste and recycling services and to present bins for collection.	Green Industries SA Department for Housing and Urban Development		2025–2027
3.4*	Consider legislative reform to provide for mandatory source separation and collection of co-mingled recyclables and organic waste for the C&I sector in metropolitan Adelaide, commencing with large waste-generating businesses.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2030
3.5*	Consider legislative measures to prevent inappropriate recombining of separately collected and aggregated waste and resource recovered materials.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2030
3.6	Maximise the effectiveness and performance of South Australia's container deposit scheme (CDS), including: • modernising the governance and systems of the CDS to unlock unrealised value in SA's circular economy and remove barriers to expanding community participation • positioning South Australia for the 3 proposed elements of national integration and harmonisation: » a single container approvals portal » increased scope of containers accepted in the scheme » increased deposit/refund amount.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2030

ACTIONS TO REDUCE MATERIAL LOSS AND PRESERVE VALUE				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
Municipal solid waste/Kerbside waste				
3.7	Work with councils to: • implement the *SA Better Practice Guide: Sustainable Kerbside Services* • apply best practice segregated 3-bin waste management systems for medium and high-density dwellings and be the preferred service provider for all residential dwellings, if the building can meet the service parameters as defined by each council.	Green Industries SA	Local government	Ongoing
3.8	Contribute to national harmonisation of kerbside collections through implementation of the *National Kerbside Collections Roadmap*.	Green Industries SA Environment Protection Authority Local government		2025–2030
3.9	Support the roll-out of recycling and organic waste bins in suitable public places alongside general waste bins.	Green Industries SA	Local government	2026–2030
3.10	Adopt Australian Standard *AS 4123.5-2008 Mobile waste containers* for all new and replacement kerbside mobile waste containers.	Local government	Green Industries SA Local Government Association of SA	Commencing 2026
3.11	As local or regional waste and resource recovery plans or strategies are developed or updated, they: • align with the goals of the circular economy by incorporating circular economy principles and objectives • as a minimum, set targets for increasing diversion from landfill/recovery of resources.	Local government and regional waste subsidiaries	Local Government Association of SA	Commencing 2026
Regional areas				
3.12	Work with regional councils to: • develop a regional-specific *SA Better Practice Guide: Sustainable Kerbside Services* incorporating regional case studies and roll-out examples • implement the regional *SA Better Practice Guide: Sustainable Kerbside Services* in large regional centres and townships where 3-bin kerbside systems are provided and current or planned local processing capacity exists, and other suitable areas with consideration of local circumstances.	Green Industries SA	Regional Local Government Associations Regional local government and waste subsidiaries	2027–2030
3.13	Investigate the development of regional resource recovery and processing infrastructure, including incentivising the local processing and reuse of wastes, especially of organics.	Regional local government and waste subsidiaries	Green Industries SA Regional Local Government Associations	Ongoing
3.14	Support the development of place-based solutions that achieve circular outcomes in regional areas. This could include capacity building, skills development, opportunities for reverse logistics, circular economy precincts, or end-market development.	Green Industries SA	Regional local governments Regional Local Government Associations SA Regional Development Australia Committees	Ongoing

ACTIONS TO REDUCE MATERIAL LOSS AND PRESERVE VALUE				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
Remote Aboriginal communities				
3.15	In collaboration and partnership with First Nations peoples, support the development of a waste strategy for remote Aboriginal communities that identifies local solutions for sustainable waste management and resource recovery practices, builds local capacity and includes awareness raising activities.	Green Industries SA	Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Maralinga Tjarutja Aboriginal Lands Trust Regional Anangu Services Aboriginal Corporation	Commencing 2026
Outback SA				
3.16	Improve waste management in Outback SA through: • improving management of unlicensed landfills • implementing more user pays household waste collection services • trialling innovative technologies for waste management in communities where household waste collection services will not be viable.	Outback Communities Authority	Green Industries SA	Commencing 2025
3.17	Improve management of tourist waste in Outback SA.	Outback Communities Authority	South Australian Tourism Commission National Parks and Wildlife Service – Department for Environment and Water	Commencing 2025
3.18	Advocate for, and contribute to, the development of a nationally regulated product stewardship scheme for end-of life-tyres, to improve their collection and disposal in Outback SA, preventing stockpiling and reducing the associated health, environmental and emergency risks.	Outback Communities Authority Green Industries SA	Environment Protection Authority	2025–2027
3.19	Until a nationally regulated product stewardship scheme for end-of life-tyres is in place, progress interim measures to improve the management of end-of-life tyres in remote areas.	Outback Communities Authority Green Industries SA		2025–2027
3.20	Build capacity and increase access to resource recovery and waste management infrastructure for outback communities, including: • establishing resource recovery centres in strategic locations • improving waste and recycling collection and transport services.	Outback Communities Authority	Green Industries SA Waste and resource recovery industry	Commencing 2025
Commercial and industrial waste				
3.21	Adopt Australian Standard *AS 4123.5-2008 Mobile waste containers* for all new C&I mobile waste containers with capacities up to 1,700L.	Waste and resource recovery industry	Retail sector	Commencing 2026
Construction and demolition waste				
3.22	Promote segregation of materials on building sites to increase waste diversion of uncontaminated materials.	Housing Industry Association Master Builders Association of SA	Green Industries SA Construction industry	Commencing 2025

ACTIONS TO REDUCE MATERIAL LOSS AND PRESERVE VALUE				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
Reduce material loss through landfill bans				
3.23*	Consider and implement additional landfill bans for products or valuable materials that have a pathway for resource recovery and recycling.	Environment Protection Authority	Green Industries SA	2025–2030
Build resource recovery capacity and infrastructure				
3.24	Invest in high-performing resource recovery systems and infrastructure that support circular material flows and high value beneficial outcomes.	Waste and resource recovery industry	Green Industries SA Department of State Development	Ongoing
3.25	Advocate for the establishment and maintenance of accessible and convenient community drop-off for products and materials where product stewardship schemes are in place and promote their use.	Green Industries SA	Local government Product stewardship scheme administrators	Ongoing
3.26	Support the development of solutions for high-quality sorting and removal of contaminants from waste.	Green Industries SA	Waste and resource recovery industry	Ongoing
3.27	Develop an updated statewide waste and resource recovery infrastructure plan that supports the transition to a circular economy through waste projection modelling and an analysis of infrastructure needs, capacity and capability for existing and emerging waste streams.	Green Industries SA	Local Government Association of SA Waste and resources recovery industry	2025–2026
3.28	Future-proof the operations of new and existing waste and resource recovery facilities by managing the interface and the encroachment of incompatible land uses.	Department for Housing and Urban Development		Ongoing
Safely use recovered materials at their highest value				
3.29*	Consider legislative reform that: • enables EPA regulatory decision-making to require that recovered resources be used at their highest value, to achieve high circularity outcomes • provides for the safe circulation of materials, where low risk recovered materials can continue circulating, high risk wastes are regulated, and high concern chemicals are eliminated from material cycles.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2030
3.30*	Regulate to ensure that any energy recovery activities aren't removing valuable materials from the economy (that is, there are no other higher value use options available for those materials).	Environment Protection Authority		Ongoing

Focus area 4: Address emerging and problematic wastes

Technological innovation in the modern world has resulted in new waste streams, many of which we do not yet have solutions for. Some of these products can be replaced with more sustainable alternatives, but others are essential for meeting our net zero targets and mitigating the impacts of climate change. For these products, good design can improve end-of-life outcomes, however collection and recycling solutions are also needed. This can be achieved through regulation, other policy measures, or product stewardship.

Product stewardship acknowledges that everyone who imports, designs, produces, sells, uses and disposes of products has a shared responsibility to reduce the environmental and human health and safety impacts of those products. In addition to ensuring there is a recycling pathway for the product at the end of its usable life, a product stewardship approach can also encourage design changes to extend product lifespan, enable reuse, or improve recyclability and resource recovery. Product stewardship schemes can be either voluntary or mandatory, with the most appropriate approach dependent on the complexity of the market and industry willingness to take responsibility.

Some actions in this focus area relate to safeguarding human health and safety and preventing environmental harm. Until problematic products and materials are banned or redesigned, they will need to be managed in a way that reduces harm.

Objectives

- Design and manufacture products for longevity and circularity, including designing out problematic waste and hazardous materials
- Continue to phase out problematic and unnecessary plastic products
- Increase the safe recovery of resources for problematic wastes
- Provide safe collection and disposal pathways for hazardous waste
- Develop and implement national or nationally aligned product stewardship schemes for problematic wastes
- Raise community and consumer awareness of problematic wastes and options for their safe collection and management

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS EMERGING AND PROBLEMATIC WASTES

	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
4.1*	Advocate for and support national solutions to problematic wastes, or consider state-based solutions if required, including product stewardship approaches that restrict hazardous materials, address end-of-life and eliminate problematic waste.	Green Industries SA Environment Protection Authority	Waste and resource recovery industry	Ongoing

Problematic and unnecessary plastics and plastic packaging

With global plastic production doubling in the 20 years preceding 2019, there is an urgent need to both reduce the amount of plastic being generated, and to increase the resource recovery of the remaining necessary plastics (CSIRO, 2024). While plastic packaging can play a role in protecting food and reducing food waste when used effectively, half of all plastic produced is designed to be used only once and then thrown away and of these, only an estimated 13% are recovered (Green Industries SA, 2024).

Some plastics are more challenging to recycle than others, which can be due to the polymer type, being combined with other materials including chemicals of concern, a lack of sustainable end markets, high contamination rates, or a combination of these factors. Plastics which have been more challenging to recover or recycle include packaging, soft plastics, and those used in primary industries. For these plastics products, intervention is needed to improve their design as well as collection and recycling.

South Australia has banned the sale and provision of a range of single-use plastic items under the *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020*, with further bans to come into effect on 1 September 2025. In December 2024, environment ministers, except Queensland, agreed to the release of a summary of the *National Roadmap: Harmonising action on problematic and unnecessary plastics* outlining how jurisdictions will work together to reduce variations on 24 items, without reversing existing measures (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2025).

The Australian Government is progressing a new regulatory product stewardship scheme for packaging, which will include design guidance to increase packaging recyclability, and consider labelling, recycled content thresholds and bans or phase outs of chemicals of concern.

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS EMERGING AND PROBLEMATIC WASTES				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
Problematic and unnecessary plastics and plastic packaging				
4.2	Support the national packaging reform process for packaging to be regulated under Commonwealth legislation.	Green Industries SA Environment Protection Authority	Australian Government	2025–2028
4.3	Continue to phase out single-use and other problematic and unnecessary plastic products in South Australia and consider other measures to address plastic use.	Green Industries SA Environment Protection Authority		Ongoing
4.4	Support national progress to develop a pathway and criteria to soft plastics collection and recycling at scale in Australia.	Green Industries SA		Ongoing
4.5	Continue to support primary industry sectors to identify and implement actions to better manage plastic waste.	Department of Primary Industries and Regions		Ongoing

Renewable energy technologies

South Australia is at the forefront of the global energy transition, lifting net electricity generation from renewable energy from 1% to 74% between 2005 and 2021 (Department for Energy and Mining, n.d.). With SA's commitment to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 and the aspiration to achieve 100% net renewables by 2027, the use of renewable energy technologies is an essential part of our efforts to reduce GHG emissions and limit the impacts of climate change.

The renewable energy technologies in use include home and grid scale solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, battery energy storage systems, and wind turbines. The infrastructure associated with these technologies will reach end-of-life over the coming years and decades, and solutions to ensure the valuable materials from these technologies can be recovered and recycled will be needed.

Wind turbines

Wind power is a significant part of SA's transition to net zero, with wind generating more than 44% of SA's energy in 2021–2022 (Department for Energy and Mining, n.d.). SA's wind farms will start being decommissioned from 2028 and are expected to increase significantly from 2049 (AECOM, 2023). South Australia will be faced with the challenge of how to manage this waste.

Wind turbines are constructed primarily of metals, with reinforced concrete footings. These metal and concrete components represent up to 98% of the weight of a wind turbine, and are recyclable through existing pathways, however challenges exist in the extraction from site and transport. Wind turbine technology has evolved over time, with older models using a 'gearbox' made of easily recyclable steel, and new models using 'direct drive' technology incorporating permanent magnets. These new models are currently not recyclable, but given the high value of the rare-earth metals used in permanent magnets, the emergence of a market to recover and provide a secondary use for these materials is highly likely.

The most challenging part of a wind turbine to recycle is the blade, which varies between manufacturers, but is generally composites made up of a lightweight core (made of wood, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or polyethylene terephthalate (PET) foam) coated in a polymer matrix (such as epoxy) with fibre reinforcement (glass or carbon fibres). Currently, there are no facilities in South Australia to address end-of-life wind turbine blades.

Solar PV Systems

South Australia leads the nation on solar PV deployment, with 40% of free-standing homes being powered by solar (Department for Energy and Mining, n.d.), complemented by utility scale solar installations. By 2032, it is expected that 30,000 tonnes of solar PV will reach end-of-life per year, increasing to 50,000 tonnes per year in 2050, and 100,000 tonnes per year in 2064 (AECOM, 2023).

The solar PV recycling industry is in its early stages, with the most developed technologies found in Europe. Valuable materials that can be recovered from solar PV systems include silicon, glass, silver, copper and aluminium (Webster, 2023). There are 2 common processing approaches for recycling solar PV panels – mechanical processing and pyrolysis – each with their own advantages and disadvantages. Further research is underway to improve recovery rates and commercial viability of both approaches, and to identify design options which can improve recycling outcomes.

The Australian Government has committed to developing a product stewardship scheme for solar PV systems smaller than 100GW. This threshold includes residential and small commercial systems, but not utility scale installations. Large solar installations will therefore need to plan for end-of-life at the outset of the projects, through both budget planning and making design stage decisions which enable easier recycling.

Battery energy storage systems

South Australia has one of the highest uptakes of residential batteries in Australia and has 5 large-scale batteries in operation and one under construction (Department for Energy and Mining, n.d.). Battery energy storage systems are generally lithium ion (Li-ion), and face many of the same challenges and opportunities as smaller Li-ion batteries. As with both smaller batteries and other renewable energy technologies, decisions made at the planning and design stage can enable reuse and recycle opportunities at end-of-life.

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS EMERGING AND PROBLEMATIC WASTES				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
Renewable energy technologies				
4.6	Consider legislative reform and/or other policy mechanisms to require all new grid-scale solar and wind turbine installations to consider circular economy outcomes in project planning and develop a waste management plan, including a decommissioning plan for end-of-life, for planning and development approval.	Department for Energy and Mining	Department of State Development Infrastructure SA Department for Environment and Water Environment Protection Authority	Commencing 2026
4.7	Support the establishment of a national product stewardship regulatory scheme covering solar photovoltaic systems including battery energy storage systems.	Green Industries SA Environment Protection Authority		Ongoing



Batteries

The rapid growth of consumer electronics and electric vehicles has resulted in an increase in battery waste. Of the different battery chemistry types, Li-ion batteries are becoming increasingly common, with almost 10,000 tonnes of Li-ion battery waste expected to be generated in South Australia per year by 2035 (Cavanough & Tai, 2021). Batteries include many valuable metals such as lithium and cobalt which can be recovered through recycling processes, and feed into production of new batteries (Chen & Ho, 2018).

While Li-ion batteries pose a high risk if poorly managed, they also present a significant opportunity if the valuable materials contained within the batteries can be recovered. The CSIRO estimates the lost value to Australia of not recovering the valuable metals and materials used in Li-ion batteries onshore to be between $4,400 and $17,200 per tonne, or up to $3.1 billion total (Zhao, Ruether, Bhatt, & Staines, 2021).

Li-ion batteries present a significant risk to waste management infrastructure with an estimated 10,000 fires per year in the waste management system nationally caused by Li-ion batteries (Australian Council of Recycling, 2024). There is a need to keep batteries out of the resource recovery and waste management system and direct them to appropriate alternative safe collection and recycling options. Safe disposal options are also required for batteries which are damaged or cannot be recycled.

While the industry-led voluntary product stewardship scheme B-Cycle accepts some battery types, it achieved a collection rate of only 15.3% in 2023–24 (Battery Stewardship Council, 2024). At the December 2024 Environment Ministers Meeting, Ministers recognised the need to act quickly to reduce the risks of battery fires, and progress aligned state-led reforms for mandatory battery product stewardship (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024c). Changes to battery design in both chemistry and construction can increase battery safety, enable reuse and refurbishment, and make disassembly for resource recovery at end-of-life easier (Wu, Kaden, & Dröder, 2023).

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS EMERGING AND PROBLEMATIC WASTES

	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
Batteries				
4.8*	Consider nationally aligned legislative reform to establish state-based mandatory product stewardship obligations for battery suppliers, prioritising battery types with the highest risk profile.	Green Industries SA Environment Protection Authority	Australian Government	2025–2027
4.9	Until a product stewardship scheme is in place, as an interim measure, establish a safe and effective collection system for Li-ion batteries supported by a public awareness raising campaign.	Green Industries SA	Environment Protection Authority	2025–2027
4.10	Educate and raise community awareness of responsible and safe management of end-of-life batteries.	Green Industries SA	Metropolitan Fire Service	Ongoing
4.11*	Progress legislative reform to prohibit the disposal to landfill of additional problematic batteries, including clarifying the status of lithium-ion batteries as prohibited from disposal to landfill and disposal through kerbside waste collection bins.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2026
4.12	Identify pathways for safe destruction of damaged lithium-ion batteries where material recovery is not an option.	Green Industries SA Environment Protection Authority	Waste and resource recovery industry	2025–2027

E-Waste

E-waste is the fastest growing waste stream in the world, and Australia has one of the highest per-capita levels globally. Each year we generate around 20kg per person, which is expected to grow to almost 22kg per person by 2030 (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023e). E-waste contains valuable materials such as gold, copper, nickel, silicon and lithium, which if recovered can feed back into electronics manufacturing and reduce the need to mine virgin resources. In 2022–23, South Australia recovered only 8.2kt of e-waste, which equates to just over 4kg per person (Green Industries SA, 2024).

Many electrical and electronic products also contain batteries, making e-waste a stream that faces many of the same safety issues as battery waste. Collection and recycling approaches for these waste streams may therefore be appropriate to address together.

While some e-waste is covered under product stewardship schemes, including the co-regulatory *National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme*, and the industry-led voluntary *Mobile Muster* scheme, this does not capture all products, and can be confusing for consumers. The Australian Government has committed to developing a product stewardship scheme for small electrical and electronic products.

Electronic cigarettes, also known as vapes, are a challenging e-waste stream. As well as electronic components and batteries, they also may still contain chemical residue at end-of-life, which can be problematic in the recycling process. Single-use vapes present a particular challenge, as the Australian Government banned their sale in 2024 (Theraputic Goods Administration, 2024). While this should limit the presence of these products in the waste stream over time, it creates additional challenges for their immediate and short-term management as regulated product stewardship schemes cannot apply to illegal products. Additionally, seized evidence needs to be destroyed under supervision and cannot be recycled.

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS EMERGING AND PROBLEMATIC WASTES

	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
E-waste				
4.13	Support progressing inclusion of household e-waste items in a national regulated product stewardship scheme.	Green Industries SA Environment Protection Authority		Ongoing
4.14	Advocate for a national solution for the safe management of legally sold end-of-life vapes.	Green Industries SA Environment Protection Authority		Ongoing

Textiles

The global textile industry consumes 3.25 billion tonnes of materials each year, with more than 99% of this coming from virgin sources (Circle Economy Foundation, 2024). While textiles are broader than just clothing, covering furnishings, fit-outs and technical textiles, the challenges of clothing textiles in the areas of design, consumption and end-of-life management are particularly difficult to tackle.

In 2023, Australians purchased an average 53 new items of clothing per person, putting us as the equal highest fashion consumers in the world (Seamless, 2024) (Gbor & Chollet, 2024). This level of consumption is unsustainable and is closely linked with a decrease in clothing quality that keeps manufacturing costs low, resulting in low prices that encourage high consumption. This lower quality clothing doesn't last as long and is less repairable, limiting its reuse potential. With few genuine recycling options available, much of it ends up in landfill. In 2022–23, the South Australian resource recovery rate for all textiles was only 16% (Green Industries SA, 2024).

While donating clothing to charity for reuse is a popular option, many clothes are too low quality to be worn again, placing a burden on charity shops to manage this waste stream. Changes are needed throughout the clothing life cycle, by designing and manufacturing clothing to be durable and recyclable, reusing and repairing it for as long as possible, and recycling it into new fibre at end-of-life.

Material choice impacts the sustainability and durability of the item and its recyclability at end-of-life, while construction techniques also have an impact on durability and repairability. These design choices enable, and are supported by, circular business models, for example rental, reuse, resale, subscriptions and on-demand manufacturing. Business models which focus on lower production quantities also support textile circularity, by slowing the flow of new clothing into the market.

Mechanical and chemical processing options for textile recycling exist, but use of recycled textiles fibres in new textiles (known as fibre-to-fibre) is not yet commercially available, requiring further work to develop and scale. Selecting recycled textiles at the design stage also supports fibre-to-fibre recycling.

Consumer behaviour underpins circularity throughout the clothing life cycle. Consumers can improve circularity by choosing to buy fewer clothes, buying second-hand, laundering in a way that extends clothing lifespan, repairing their clothes, and making responsible end-of-life choices through donating or recycling clothes appropriately.

The industry-led voluntary product stewardship scheme *Seamless* was established in 2024 to address these issues. The scheme aims to have 60% of clothing and retail brands operating in Australia as members by the end of 2025, rising to 80% by the end of 2027, and 100% by 2030 (Australian Fashion Council, 2024). Clothing textiles remained on the Minister's Priority List 2023–24 for product stewardship, signalling a willingness to regulate should there be insufficient industry support and for *Seamless* (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023c).

Uniforms provide a convenient starting point to achieve many of the changes needed, as purchase, management and disposal decisions are far more centralised than in the wider fashion sector. Uniform procurement and recycling strategies can send a market signal to encourage investment in this area.

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS EMERGING AND PROBLEMATIC WASTES

	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
Textiles				
4.15	Support circular clothing business models to extend the life of clothing, including rental, reuse and resale, subscriptions, and on-demand manufacturing.	Green Industries SA	Charitable reuse sector Australian Fashion Council SA Fashion Industry Association	Ongoing
4.16	Support textile stewardship schemes, such as Clothing Stewardship Australia's *Seamless*, through policy, programs and infrastructure investment in circular systems for textiles.	Green Industries SA	Clothing Stewardship Australia	Ongoing

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS EMERGING AND PROBLEMATIC WASTES				
	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
4.17	Encourage behaviour change through citizen education on sustainable clothing consumption, buying better, caring for clothes, reuse, donation and appropriate disposal of unwearable clothing.	Green Industries SA		Ongoing
4.18	Encourage and support the procurement of government uniforms that are designed for durability, reuse, repair and recyclability, and manage government uniforms in line with the waste management hierarchy.	Department of Treasury and Finance Green Industries SA Local Government Association of South Australia	State government departments and agencies Local government	Ongoing
4.19	Encourage research and development into circular textile solutions, including textile recycling and fibre-to-fibre technologies.	Green Industries SA		Ongoing

CCA treated timber

Copper chromated arsenate (CCA) is Australia's most widely used wood preservative to protect timber from insects, pests and microbes, as well as provide resistance to the weather. CCA treated timber (commonly known as 'permapine') is used in many industries, including viticulture, horticulture, agriculture and aquaculture, as well as landscaping and construction.

While contamination risks are low when in use, inappropriate management of CCA treated timber at end-of-life can lead to environmental and human health impacts. When burned, either deliberately or in a bushfire, CCA treated timber releases 11% to 14% of the total arsenic content into the atmosphere, with the remaining arsenic found in the residual ash. This arsenic is bioavailable and toxic to humans, making fires a significant risk due to the toxic ash left behind.

In the South Australian wine industry, a conservative estimate of 700,000 CCA treated timber posts (5.9kt) are removed annually, based on an attrition rate of 2% (Mitchell et al, 2024). This accounts for 57% of vineyard posts removed nationwide. In addition, contraction of the wine industry is expected to result in additional vineyard pulls of an estimated 2.4 million posts (19.7kt). CCA treated timber is also used in the construction industry for frame and truss timber.

An estimated 76% of removed vineyard posts in South Australia are stockpiled on site (Mitchell, Strandgard, & Singh, 2024). The EPA provides guidance on the on-site management of CCA treated timber waste. CCA treated timber can only be disposed of at a limited number of engineered, lined landfill sites in SA, but gate fees and transport costs make this a cost-prohibitive option for many businesses.

Research into recycling technologies for CCA treated timber continues to be an area of interest, however there is currently no commercially available recycling for end-of-life CCA treated timber in Australia. Possible recycling technologies include metal extraction, carbon recovery, energy recovery and fibre recovery. Re-use options are generally small scale and include fence posts, landscape timber, parking lot bumpers, guardrail posts, planter boxes, shipping crates and walkway edging.

A range of alternatives to CCA treated timber exist, including alternative wood preservation treatments which are less problematic to recycle, as well as alternative materials which can serve the same functional purpose. Many of these are more expensive than CCA treated timber, but a recent study found that when whole-of-life costs were considered, steel vineyard posts can be less expensive than CCA treated timber over a 30-year period (Axio, et al., 2023).

With the announcement in March 2025 of $800,000 in funding from the South Australian and Australian governments, work is commencing to find solutions to better manage growing stockpiles of CCA treated timber. The Treated Timber Product Stewardship Working Group, consisting of members of the wine and forest industries, environment

specialists and universities, will develop a new national stewardship framework to address the reuse, recovery, management and safe disposal of CCA treated timber.

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS EMERGING AND PROBLEMATIC WASTES				
	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
CCA treated timber				
4.20*	Consider options to regulate or restrict the use of CCA treated timber for particular applications.	Environment Protection Authority	Wine Australia South Australian Wine Industry Association	2025–2030
4.21	Support the development of: • innovative and commercially viable reuse and recycling solutions for end-of-life CCA treated timber to prevent environmental harm • non-toxic alternatives to CCA treated timber products.	Green Industries SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions Department of State Development	South Australian Wine Industry Association South Australian Forest Products Association Environment Protection Authority	2025–2027
4.22	Support the development of an industry-led product stewardship scheme for CCA treated timber that includes addressing sustainable end-of-life management of and circular opportunities for new and legacy waste.	Department of Primary Industries and Regions	Green Industries SA Environment Protection Authority Department of State Development Wine Australia South Australian Wine Industry Association	2025–2027



Chemicals of concern and hazardous waste

Chemicals of concern and hazardous waste are problematic in a circular economy, as products containing hazardous materials are not readily or safely able to be recirculated in the economy. Where possible, chemicals of concern should be designed out of products and prevented from entering the economy. Until then, there will continue to be a need for these wastes to be managed safely and effectively. This includes providing solutions that enable households to dispose of hazardous waste in a safe and convenient way and ensuring that chemicals of concern are appropriately considered in EPA decision making.

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are toxic chemicals which remain in the environment for a long time, are accumulated in food chains, and can cause harm to human health and the environment. These include PFAS, hexachlorobenzenes (HCBs), organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Many of these chemicals have been or are being phased out of production and use through the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention, 2024). Under the *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010*, the EPA must have regard to the national environmental management plans (NEMPs) for these chemicals when determining matters in relation to environmental authorisations and development authorisations.

At the December 2024 Environment Ministers Meeting, Ministers agreed to publish an updated PFAS NEMP in early 2025. The updated plan complements the standards established under the *Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard*, which will ban, severely restrict, or reduce the environmental impact of three types of PFAS along with over 500 related substances from 1 July 2025 (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024c).

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS EMERGING AND PROBLEMATIC WASTES

	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
Chemicals of concern and hazardous waste				
4.23	Support and advocate for measures that require chemicals of concern and hazardous substances, including PFAS, to be designed out of products.	Green Industries SA Environment Protection Authority		Ongoing
4.24*	Consider amending the *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010* to require that additional contaminants and chemicals of concern added to national or international agreements, such as the National Strategy for the Management of Scheduled Wastes, be considered as part of EPA decisions relating to environmental and development authorisations.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2030
4.25	Support the implementation of the *PFAS National Environmental Management Plan* and support actions to update relevant standards to manage PFAS and other chemicals of concern, including emerging.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2030
4.26	Explore and implement suitable solutions to expand options for households to conveniently dispose of hazardous waste.	Green Industries SA	Local government Product stewardship scheme administrators Waste and resource recovery industry (service providers and host sites)	Ongoing

Focus area 5: Develop and support circular markets and businesses

This focus area directly supports the overarching goal of this strategy to double SA's circularity rate by 2035. Circularity rate measures how much of the total amount of materials consumed within an economy are secondary materials, and therefore relies on these materials being used in the market in place of virgin resources.

Developing strong markets for recycled materials and circular businesses drives demand for recycling operations and supports their commercial sustainability. It also supports business investment in researching and developing new products, as well as expanding processing and production capacity.

Priorities

Procurement

Public procurement is an influential market driver, with governments around the world leveraging their significant buying power to deliver on environmental commitments, drive innovation for sustainable products, and reduce the environmental impact associated with their spending. Procurement plays a pivotal role in creating and increasing market demand for recycled content, and for circular products and services. Governments can also set an example for the private sector to follow by demonstrating leadership in sustainable procurement practices.

The South Australian Government's $8.5 billion annual procurement spend can be leveraged in the same way. This has been recognised nationally in *Australia's Circular Economy Framework*, *The Circular Advantage* (the final report of the federal Circular Economy Ministerial Advisory Group), and the *2024 National Waste Policy Action Plan*. The 2023 *South Australian Economic Statement* also recognises the importance of sustainable procurement as a lever to influence change and achieve sustainable outcomes (Government of South Australia, 2023).

The South Australian Department for Infrastructure and Transport introduced a sustainable procurement policy in 2023 to ensure sustainability risks and opportunities are identified and addressed through the procurement process (Department for Infrastructure and Transport, n.d.). While this is important progress, a whole-of-government approach is needed to send a strong market signal.

Local governments are also significant procurers of material, with an annual expenditure of nearly $1 billion each year across South Australia on goods, buildings and works (Local Government Association SA, n.d.). Local government has a specific financial interest in the development of end markets for recyclable materials collected through kerbside bins, as they and their communities bear the costs for managing this waste stream.

Regardless of the organisation seeking to implement sustainable procurement, support will be needed for procurement officers. This includes specific training, procurement resources such as sample evaluation questions and contract clauses, and ongoing support.

Increasing use of recycled content

Recycled materials compete against virgin materials and face a range of barriers, including cost, quality, performance and longevity. Addressing these will require a range of interventions, including information sharing, verification of claims, and measures to level the playing field between virgin and recycled content. Shifting the way recycled materials are viewed, from being a waste to being a resource, can change the perception of barriers and promote increased use of recycled materials.

Traceability is an approach which tracks a product through the supply chain, from the original input all the way through to use, and then end-of-life. For recycled content products, traceability offers a way to track and verify the source of the material, the processes used on it, the percentage of recycled content included, and any certifications held. This helps purchasers make informed decisions about what they are buying and can minimise concerns over quality or risk.

Innovation

Innovation is needed to develop new ways to recover valuable materials from end-of-life products and use these recycled materials in new products, design for circular outcomes at the onset, and develop circular business and value creation models. Innovation doesn't just happen in universities and research institutions, but can be achieved through collaboration between businesses to find new ways of doing things.

Circular businesses

The business sector is essential to the transition to a circular economy, as this is the point at which many of the critical design and production decisions are made. The benefits to businesses in becoming more circular are not just environmental, but can include new market opportunities, increased resilience and supply chain security, reduced operating costs, and employee attraction and retention. Lean manufacturing improves resource efficiency, which can increase productivity and reduce business costs. Businesses can also explore alternate value creation models that are in line with a circular economy, such as through *ISO 59010:2024: Circular economy — Guidance on the transition of business models and value networks.*

Collaboration with other businesses can also provide opportunities to increase circularity, whether this be in their purchasing practices in their supply chain, or as part of a circular precinct or ecosystem where waste from one business becomes a resource for another, creating closed loops of material and energy flow. Through collaboration, businesses can work together to reduce waste, maximise resource use and material productivity, and create value in a sustainable way.

Just like there is no one type of business, there is no single approach for businesses to become more circular. Small to medium businesses in particular need support to make these changes, through practical and tailored assistance to capitalise on circular opportunities, and investment which supports high circularity outcomes.

Objectives

- Reduce the use of virgin resources through increasing material productivity
- Maximise resource efficiency in production and consumption through using recycled materials, minimising the generation of waste and preventing the release of hazardous substances throughout the life cycle of products and materials
- Increase end markets for recovered resources
- Prioritise recycled content products and materials in procurement processes
- Boost economic growth and generate more circular economy businesses and jobs

ACTIONS TO DEVELOP AND SUPPORT CIRCULAR MARKETS AND BUSINESSES				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
Expand environmentally sustainable procurement practices				
5.1	Develop and implement a South Australian whole-of-government approach to environmentally sustainable public procurement, within the *SA Government Procurement Framework*, that: • aims to improve environmental sustainability across the key areas of climate, the environment and circularity • sets performance indicators • establishes a monitoring and reporting framework • considers policy alignment opportunities with local government and other states, territories, and federal government.	Department of Treasury and Finance	Green Industries SA	Ongoing from 2025
5.2	Encourage the development and implementation of environmentally sustainable procurement policies and practices (including internal measurement and reporting against performance indicators) across local government. Consider alignment and collaboration opportunities between local governments.	Local Government Association of SA Green Industries SA	Local government	Ongoing
5.3	Encourage and support South Australian businesses to adopt and implement ESG and environmentally sustainable procurement policies and practices, including through education and awareness raising.	Green Industries SA	SA Business Chamber	Ongoing
5.4	Support the implementation of environmentally sustainable procurement in state and local government through education, awareness raising, addressing barriers and sharing of knowledge.	Department of Treasury and Finance Green Industries SA Local Government Association of SA	State government departments and agencies Local government	Ongoing
Support research and innovation				
5.5	Encourage and support research and innovation that supports circular economy outcomes through technologies, circular business models and circular design and production.	Green Industries SA	Department of State Development Circular Australia Cooperative Research Centres Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation Universities	Ongoing
5.6	Foster innovation and encourage collaboration among businesses and organisations, for example through industrial symbiosis or circular ecosystems, that: • enables shared resource use • improves value chains • creates closed loops of resource use and waste management • creates new markets for recycled materials.	Green Industries SA	Department of State Development SA Zero	Ongoing

ACTIONS TO DEVELOP AND SUPPORT CIRCULAR MARKETS AND BUSINESSES				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
Grow circular businesses				
5.7	Support implementation of the National Framework for Recycled Content Traceability to boost business confidence in, and demand for, recycled content by increasing the amount of information available on these materials and to reinforce circular practices across the supply chain.	Green Industries SA	Australian Government	Ongoing
5.8*	Consider measures, including consideration of legislative or economic levers, that provide a level playing field for businesses with circular business models and support local market development for remanufactured products.	Green Industries SA	Environment Protection Authority	2025–2030
5.9	Prioritise investment in activities that achieve high circularity outcomes, support market development for circular products and services, and the establishment of circular precincts.	Green Industries SA Department of State Development	Australian Government	Ongoing
5.10	Identify and support priority industries and sectors that require assistance to improve sustainability and circular outcomes, and increase market uptake.	Green Industries SA	SA Business Chamber SA Regional Development Australia Committees	2025–2028
5.11	Encourage and support South Australian businesses to increase material productivity by adopting lean manufacturing and resource efficiency practices and embedding circular principles and practices in business operations.	Green Industries SA	SA Business Chamber Australian Industry Group	Ongoing
5.12	Encourage South Australian businesses to transition their value creation models and networks from a linear to a circular framework through adopting *ISO 59010:2024 Circular economy — Guidance on the transition of business models and value networks.*	Green Industries SA	SA Business Chamber	Ongoing

Focus area 6: Build a circular built environment

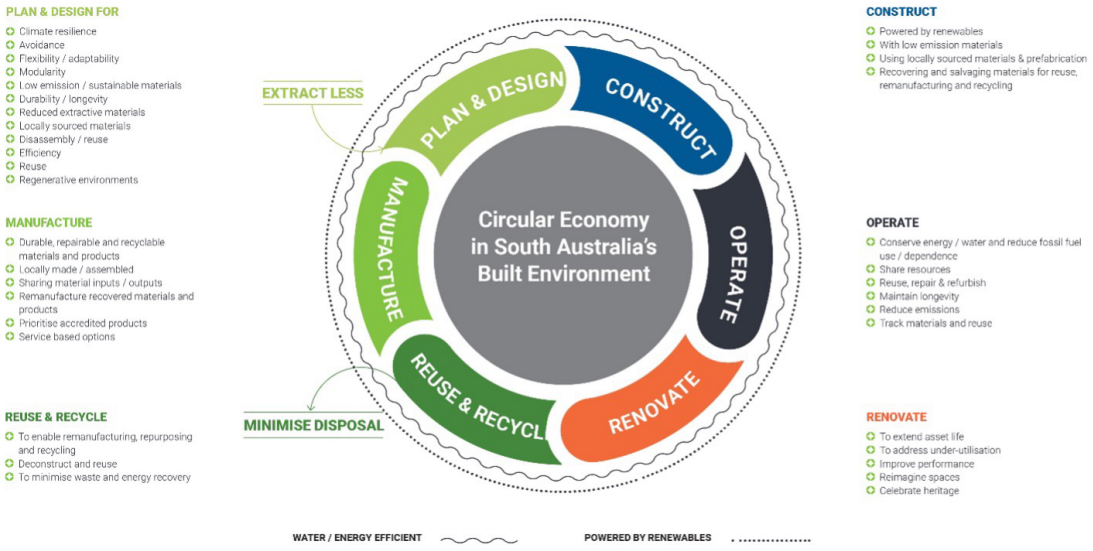
The built environment is responsible for nearly 40% of the world's raw material use and 38% of global energy-related emissions (Valentini, 2023) (NABERS, n.d.). As operational emissions decline as a result of grid decarbonisation, embodied carbon is on track to be the largest source of emissions in the building sector. In 2023, embodied carbon from building activity contributed 10% of national carbon emissions (Infrastructure Australia, 2024).

Transformation in the built environment is critical to the transition to a circular economy, with the sector identified in *Australia's Circular Economy Framework* as one of 4 priority areas (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024g). In the Greater Adelaide region alone, over the next 25 years an estimated additional 315,000 homes will be needed, meaning the design and construction choices made today will determine the environmental and social impacts of the sector for decades to come (State Planning Commission, 2024).

The *Circular economy in South Australia's built environment – Action Plan* (2023), developed by the Green Building Council Australia, identifies the actions needed to develop a circular economy in the South Australian built environment. These include planning, designing, construction, operation, renovation and end-of-life, and providing the sector with a clear plan for the transition (Green Building Council Australia, 2023).



Figure 4: Circular economy in South Australia's built environment summary



Source: dsquared, *Circular economy in South Australia's built environment – Action Plan* (Green Building Council Australia, 2023)

SA's planning system has a key role to play in driving a transition to a circular economy and net zero in the built environment, through urban planning, development approvals, zoning laws and land releases, while meeting the housing and infrastructure needs of current and future South Australians.

The government recognises the intersections between addressing climate change and reducing waste from our building and construction industry by promoting circular economy principles. The government has committed to exploring how the planning system can advance the circular economy, alongside waste treatment and management policies that consider climate change and urban infill scenarios.

A shift is required to the way buildings and infrastructure are designed, to focus on longevity, reduce the need for raw materials, ensure buildings can be adapted to meet future needs, and enable disassembly, reuse and recycling at end-of-life. Refurbishment and adaptive reuse are approaches that maintain existing buildings and infrastructure assets for longer and enable building use to change over time, reducing the environmental impacts of demolition and rebuilding. While these can be applied to the existing building stock to minimise the need for new construction, new buildings can also be designed and constructed to enable adaptive reuse in the future.

Approaches such as modularity, standardisation and off-site prefabrication reduce material use while achieving the same structural outcomes, as can designing in a way which reduces high embodied carbon materials such as concrete and steel. Reductions in embodied carbon can be achieved by using recycled content, green steel, low carbon concrete, and reusing materials and products. Guidelines, standards, specifications and tools are needed around these new materials to ensure their engineering properties are well understood, and their environmental benefits can be measured.

Design stage decisions affect end-of-life, including to enable disassembly, reuse and recycling of the materials and products. By selecting materials, components and construction approaches with these objectives in mind, we can ensure the materials used in the built environment continue to circulate through the economy.

Regenerative design, an approach that aims to have a positive environmental and social impact on the site, surrounding environment, and natural ecosystem, directly aligns with a circular economy approach by reducing the extraction of resources. It goes beyond simply mitigating climate change and reducing impacts, to having a net positive impact on the environment.

Specialised skills are needed to drive a circular built environment across a wide range of fields including engineering, design and architecture, planning, and construction. These skills will need to be integrated into existing courses across the tertiary education sector, and professional training will be required to upskill existing working and skilled professionals in these fields.

Objectives

- Circular outcomes are supported and enabled by planning and development legislation and policies
- Demand for raw materials is reduced through a reduction in material footprint of the built environment
- Less waste is generated through:
  - » improving the design of buildings and infrastructure including designing out waste, and designing for disassembly and reuse
  - » adaptive reuse of space and materials
- Built environment industry and workforce develop circular economy knowledge and skills

ACTIONS TO BUILD A CIRCULAR BUILT ENVIRONMENT

	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
6.1	Support, promote and implement circular economy principles in urban planning, infrastructure and development projects.	Green Industries SA Department for Housing and Urban Development Renewal SA Department for Infrastructure and Transport Infrastructure SA Office for Design and Architecture SA Local government		Ongoing

ACTIONS TO BUILD A CIRCULAR BUILT ENVIRONMENT				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
6.2	Develop guidelines for design of the built environment practices and the adoption of sustainable building materials.	Green Industries SA Department for Housing and Urban Development	Office for Design and Architecture SA Department for Infrastructure and Transport Adelaide Sustainable Building Network Green Building Council Australia Materials and Embodied Carbon Leaders' Alliance Australian Sustainable Built Environment Council Infrastructure Sustainability Council	2025–2030
6.3	Develop and implement shared approaches and minimum standards between government agencies for lower embodied carbon and sustainable materials in buildings and building sites that are occupied, constructed, and sold by the South Australian Government.	Green Industries SA Department for Housing and Urban Development Renewal SA Department for Infrastructure and Transport	Office for Design and Architecture SA	Ongoing
6.4	Support national efforts to develop national standards and specifications for the use of recycled content in a broad range of capital works projects.	Green Industries SA	Australian Government Department for Housing and Urban Development Renewal SA Department for Infrastructure and Transport Office for Design and Architecture SA Materials and Embodied Carbon Leaders' Alliance Australian Sustainable Built Environment Council Infrastructure Sustainability Council	Ongoing
6.5	Encourage and support: • uptake of sustainable building material components and processes in the construction of commercial and residential projects (such as prefabricated) • adaptive reuse and retrofitting of existing building stock • improved processes during commercial refurbishments to support increased resource recovery and material reuse • better salvaging and reuse of building materials through deconstruction and disassembly • the establishment of building material banks to facilitate material reuse.	Green Industries SA Department for Housing and Urban Development	Department for Infrastructure and Transport Renewal SA Adelaide Sustainable Building Network Green Building Council Australia Materials and Embodied Carbon Leaders' Alliance Australian Sustainable Built Environment Council Infrastructure Sustainability Council prefabAUS	Ongoing

ACTIONS TO BUILD A CIRCULAR BUILT ENVIRONMENT				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
6.6	Establish a cross-government working group to identify and progress government-led actions to support implementation of recommendations in the *Circular economy in SA's built environment Action Plan 2023*.	Green Industries SA	State government departments and agencies	2026–2030
6.7	Provide an appropriate supply of land for waste and resource recovery facilities and other circular industries, including building material banks, to maximise resource use, support economic growth and service our communities.	Department for Housing and Urban Development		Ongoing
6.8	Facilitate coordinated land use and infrastructure planning and decision making by incorporating capacity mapping and forward work plans of state infrastructure agencies and utility providers in the Land Supply Dashboard.	Department for Housing and Urban Development		2025–2028
6.9	Work with key industry partners and different tiers of government to develop resources that will inform and foster regenerative approaches to land use planning.	Department for Housing and Urban Development		2025–2030
Skills and knowledge				
6.10	Embed circular economy principles into tertiary education courses, vocational education and training and industry training programs to ensure built environment disciplines are considering circularity and embodied carbon/ emissions.	Department of State Development South Australian Skills Commission Office for Design and Architecture SA University of Adelaide University of South Australia Flinders University TAFE SA	Department for Education South Australian Skills Commission's Industry Skills Councils Department for Energy and Mining Construction Industry Training Board Registered training providers Industry bodies and associations	Ongoing
Legislative and policy enablers				
6.11	Investigate and identify legislative and/or policy options to support circular outcomes in housing, planning and urban development, including consideration of South Australian planning instruments.	Green Industries SA	State Planning Commission Department for Housing and Urban Development Infrastructure SA Office for Design and Architecture SA Local Government Association of SA	2025–2026
6.12	Consider embedding circular economy principles, provisions and measures in South Australian planning instruments to support the SA government's commitment to transition to a circular economy.	State Planning Commission Department for Housing and Urban Development	Green Industries SA Office for Design and Architecture SA Infrastructure SA	2027–2030
6.13	Investigate opportunities to provide flexible planning polices to encourage and enable adaptive reuse of existing buildings, in particular heritage places, to create vibrant communities and liveable places.	Department for Housing and Urban Development		2025–2030

Focus area 7: Develop circular economy knowledge and skills

Transitioning to a circular economy requires a shift across society. It's important that we develop a shared understanding of why a circular economy is essential for a sustainable future, how we're going to get there, and continue to develop the knowledge and skills needed to participate in and build this future.

Community education and awareness raising for individuals, households and businesses builds understanding of how a circular economy works. This can include providing direct information to households on how to use kerbside bins correctly, encouraging circular consumption practices around re-use and repair, and providing the information needed to make purchasing decisions which support a circular economy. It also creates norms of circular economy thinking and builds these values in the community.

KPMG estimates that a circular economy will create an additional 17,000 FTE jobs in Australia by 2047–48, compared to a business-as-usual scenario (KPMG, 2020). Re-skilling and up-skilling of the existing workforce is also essential, as most of Australia's workforce for the next 10 to 20 years is already employed (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024b).

To enable the workforce to meet this demand, training and education will be needed. A workforce skills gap analysis will also be needed to ensure the training programs and educational pathways developed match the current and future needs of SA's circular economy.

Some of the skills that will be needed include:

- digital skills – data analysis, digital modelling, and smart manufacturing
- green skills – environmental management, sustainable resource management, and renewable energy technologies
- repair skills – repair and maintenance of a range of product types
- built environment skills – urban planning, architecture and design, engineering, and construction
- industrial design skills – to (re)design and manufacture circular products
- soft skills – problem solving, critical thinking, collaboration and innovation
- business, economics and management skills – supply chain management, circular business models and sustainable finance.

Circular economy knowledge and skills need to be incorporated into appropriate education and training programs, including schools, universities, vocational education and industry training. Professional development through short, focused micro-credentials can provide individuals with specific skills and knowledge, allowing them to respond to evolving job markets in the circular economy transition. Policy makers, community leaders and businesses are key targets for this up-skilling, to help shift their thinking and practices towards circularity.

Objectives

- Increase knowledge about the circular economy and develop circular mindsets
- Develop a skilled and educated workforce for new circular economy jobs, circular businesses and a circular built environment
- Increase awareness about sustainability and the circular economy to influence and foster long-term cultural and behavioural change
- Create resilient and sustainable businesses and a more resilient and sustainable economy

ACTIONS TO DEVELOP CIRCULAR ECONOMY KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
Community education and awareness				
7.1	Having regard to national harmonisation efforts, provide coordinated and centralised recycling and waste avoidance education and awareness information to reduce the amount of waste generated, increase resource recovery, maximise the economic value of resources and reduce confusion.	Green Industries SA		Ongoing
7.2	Deliver information to council-serviced premises on reducing waste and the correct use of kerbside recycling and organics bins, as well as other collection systems.	Green Industries SA	Local government	Ongoing
7.3	Develop and deliver community education and awareness programs to encourage reuse and repair to support the growth of the South Australian reuse and repair sector.	Green Industries SA		Ongoing
7.4	Advocate for national product labelling standards and systems that retain information throughout the product life cycle (such as product traceability) and disclose materials used, including but not limited to, recycled content, and information to enable repair, reuse, disassembly and recycling of products.	Green Industries SA		2025–2030
Education and skills development				
7.5	Engage policy makers, community leaders and businesses on strategies to incorporate circularity thinking into their practices and encourage a shift towards a circularity mindset.	Green Industries SA	SA Business Chamber State government departments and agencies Local government Business leader networks	Ongoing
7.6	Identify workforce skills gaps that need to be filled to support the transition to a circular economy and develop skills and training programs to address these.	Department of State Development South Australian Skills Commission	South Australian Skills Commission's Industry Skills Councils TAFE SA	2025–2030
7.7	Expand circular economy education, training and skills development, for example through circular economy vocational training centres, integrating circular economy into tertiary curricula and linking circular economy principles to secondary curricula.	Department for Education South Australian Skills Commission Department of State Development Tertiary education sector Vocational training sector TAFE SA	South Australian Skills Commission's Industry Skills Councils Commonwealth Jobs and Skill Councils	Ongoing
7.8	Offer 'common core' courses to tertiary students that incorporate circular economy knowledge and skills, providing opportunities to study interdisciplinary issues.	University of Adelaide University of South Australia Flinders University		Ongoing

Focus area 8: Measure our transition to a circular economy

Data is key to helping South Australia accelerate our transition to a circular economy.

Collecting data against key indicators (particularly the strategy's targets and goals) tells us where we are progressing well and helps us identify the areas where attention is required in terms of programs and investment, policy reform, behaviour change or education.

GISA reports against waste strategy targets and goals annually. Most recently this has been done through the annual publication of a CERRR. With new circular economy metrics being used for the first time in the SA strategy, there is an obligation to measure against these and report progress. For the 3 macro-level indicators of circularity rate, material footprint and material productivity, the ability to measure and report on these metrics will depend on the availability of the data.

For the new goals relating to material circularity and circular consumption activities, work will need to be done to determine what will be measured, select methodologies, establish baselines and commence monitoring before reporting can commence. Limitations include the availability of data, and funding for the collection of additional data. Addressing data gaps relating to material flows and end fates, through EPA mass balance data, would provide additional important information to enable a fuller understanding of material circularity.

Ensuring consistency in data collection and reporting through standardising methodologies and harmonising data classifications across all levels of government, provides our collective data with rigor and enables comparison of results across local government, as well as states and territories.

Objectives

- Collect comprehensive and timely data to support better consumer, investment and policy decisions
- Continually improve how we measure, collect and report on progress towards a circular economy

ACTIONS TO MEASURE OUR TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
Continually improve how we measure, collect and report				
8.1	Develop a comprehensive circular economy monitoring framework to measure and report on progress against the strategy's goals and targets and help inform circular economy strategies, policies and programs.	Green Industries SA		2025–2027
8.2	Support alignment with national standards for harmonised data classifications, definitions and reporting, including alignment with *Australia's Circular Economy Framework*.	Green Industries SA	Australian Government	Ongoing
8.3*	Consider reforms to improve EPA waste data relating to material flows and end fates, to increase transparency and inform evidence-based policy, regulation and targets relating to specific materials.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2030
8.4*	Consider reform for mandatory reporting by local government to state government on household waste generation and resource recovery performance, to provide an accurate and timely circular economy metric for all levels of government.	Environment Protection Authority	Green Industries SA	2025–2030

ACTIONS TO MEASURE OUR TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
8.5	Local governments to: • provide information relating to waste management, resource recovery and circular economy goals and targets within council strategic documents to Green Industries SA • publicly share progress against their goals and targets through their annual reports.	Local government	Green Industries SA Local Government Association of SA	Ongoing
8.6*	Consider standardisation of kerbside waste collection bin audit methodologies to ensure consistency and enable comparison of results across councils.	Environment Protection Authority Green Industries SA	Local government	2025–2030



Focus area 9: Contribute to net zero emissions

South Australia has been a world leader in adopting renewable energy on our journey to a net zero future. While this clean energy transition is critical to cutting our GHG emissions, so is the transition to a circular economy as 45% of global GHG emissions can be attributed to the production of materials, products, and food, and to land management (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2021). Transforming the way we design, produce and use products and food can significantly reduce emissions and contribute to SA's commitment to net zero emissions by 2050.

Food waste that is disposed to landfill is responsible for 3% of Australia's emissions annually, so actions that prevent food and other organic waste from being disposed to landfill contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Approximately 704kt of CO_2 equivalent was emitted from South Australian waste disposal sites in 2022 (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023b). The use of landfill gas capture management systems to capture and burn landfill gases, also contributes to reducing emissions to the atmosphere.

Regenerative agricultural practices can increase soil carbon, which helps to sequester atmospheric carbon dioxide while replenishing nutrient stocks and creating healthy soils.

While the actions listed below contribute directly to achieving net zero, actions listed in other focus areas also contribute to reducing our GHG emissions through enabling and supporting our transition to a circular economy.

It is worth noting that with the commencement of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards mandatory reporting in January 2025, certain businesses and financial institutions will need to prepare and report on their climate and sustainability-related risks and opportunities in the next 5 years and beyond. These new reporting requirements will focus attention on supply chains and may have an impact on different waste streams and recovered resources.

Objectives

Contribute to a reduction in GHG emissions through:

- reducing the generation of waste
- reducing unnecessary production and consumption
- reducing demand to extract virgin resources by keeping materials circulating within the economy as long as possible and at their highest value use
- increasing material productivity
- avoiding sending organic waste to landfill
- maximising the capture of GHG at landfills

ACTIONS TO CONTRIBUTE TO NET ZERO EMISSIONS

	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
9.1*	Consider legislative options to maximise the capture of greenhouse gas from landfills.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2030
9.2*	Consider legislative measures to provide for consideration of greenhouse gas emissions in regulatory decisions relating to waste and resource recovery.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2030
9.3	Encourage the development of embodied carbon metrics for the built environment to measure the progress towards circularity and decarbonisation.	Green Industries SA	Department for Environment and Water Department for Infrastructure and Transport	2025–2030
9.4	Continue to support producer awareness, knowledge and adoption of compost and other soil amendments to replenish soil carbon and nutrient stocks.	Department of Primary Industries and Regions		Ongoing

Cross-cutting enablers

CROSS-CUTTING ENABLERS				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
10.1	Undertake a review of the *Green Industries SA Act 2004* and consider legislative amendments to update the objectives and functions of Green Industries SA in the context of enabling a circular economy.	Green Industries SA		2025–2028
10.2	Promote the application of circular economy principles across state government policies, strategies and legislation.	Green Industries SA	State government departments and agencies	Ongoing
10.3	Support the integration of circular economy principles and practices into the design and delivery of programs and services where relevant.	Green Industries SA	State government departments and agencies	Commencing 2026



Other areas

Energy from waste

Energy from waste (EfW), (also referred to as waste to energy and energy recovery), refers to the recovery of energy from waste materials. Using waste for energy generation reduces the volume of materials that require landfill disposal. The technology comes in different forms, the most common being mass burn incineration, gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion, biogas, and refuse-derived fuel.

There is growing interest in Australia, including SA, in the use of EfW technologies to tackle the amount of residual waste going to landfill. However, consigning residual waste to an EfW process is not regarded as a circular pathway for waste materials in the same way that disposal to landfill is not circular. Neither pathway is ideal.

> “In general, waste-to-energy is a linear activity which results in the loss of finite materials. It is therefore not considered to be part of a circular economy”
>
> ELLEN MACARTHUR FOUNDATION, 2020

Since the release of the 2020–25 waste strategy, Australia’s first major EfW power plant at Kwinana in Western Australia has begun incinerating household refuse and other waste streams to manage waste. Once fully commissioned it intends to generate electricity into the grid. The plant is designed to process up to 460,000 tonnes of waste annually – about a quarter of the amount Perth sends to landfill.

Another 300,000-tonne-a-year incineration facility is under construction nearby at East Rockingham, south of Perth. Four licences to build major EfW facilities have been issued in Victoria and there are proposals in New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia (The Guardian, 2024).

This strategy recognises that commercial settings, technological advances and demand for low or zero emission fuels are potentially more favourable for EfW proposals in South Australia now, and into the future, than during the term of previous waste strategies.

A report by the Australian Council of Recycling indicates the cost of investing in these energy recovery technologies has been enabled by the rising cost of landfill, driven in part by increasing landfill levies (Australian Council of Recycling, 2021). Charging higher levies on waste to landfill is designed to create a commercial incentive to encourage higher value uses for these waste streams and reduce disposal to landfill. The landfill levy in South Australia for 2024–25 is $161 per tonne for metropolitan waste disposed to landfill and half of that for waste disposed in regional landfills. When combined with the gate fee charged by landfill operators as well as

transportation costs, the total cost for disposal to landfill for waste is much higher. Should further increases in total landfill disposal costs occur in coming years, this will encourage further investigation and potential investment in alternative disposal pathways.

Under the Commonwealth *Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000*, energy derived from organic wastes may be regarded as renewable energy. This includes energy derived from wood waste, agricultural waste, food and food processing waste, biomass-based components of municipal waste, landfill gas, sewage gas, and biomass-based components of sewage. This type of energy is also referred to as 'bioenergy'. Energy derived from waste products made from fossil fuels (such as traditional plastics) does not count as renewable energy or bioenergy (Department of Environment and Science, Queensland, 2021).

Notably the European Union, which has relied on waste incineration for the past few decades, is now moving away from thermal EfW and other forms of incineration and is focusing on more ecologically acceptable solutions such as waste prevention, reuse and recycling as it shifts towards a circular economy. Zero Waste Europe note that 'the European financial institutions are now choosing to support alternatives that are less carbon-intensive and are higher in the waste hierarchy, excluding Waste-To-Energy incineration from their sustainability agenda' (Zero Waste Europe, 2021).

While this strategy supports the view that, in general, EfW is not part of the circular economy, it is recognised that recovering energy from residual waste (that is, materials that would otherwise be sent to landfill largely without benefit) is preferential to landfill disposal under the waste management hierarchy.

It is also recognised that some landfill operators in South Australia separate organic materials from residual waste to produce an output material that can be used for operational purposes, and that landfill gas extraction also recovers methane from landfills and is used to generate electricity. Both these activities are regulated by the EPA under conditions of environmental licence relating to landfill activities.

With the support of South Australian government policy settings, legislative and regulatory frameworks, incentives (grants and loans), commercial investments, education and awareness and other activities, South Australia already has well-established recycling systems across multiple waste streams and high landfill diversion rates. Building on our top performing resource recovery and recycling achievements, the state is committed to a circular economy transition.

South Australia has been careful not to undermine its achievements in recycling and circular economy transition. When the SA EPA published the *Thermal energy from waste (EfW) activities – Position Statement* in 2020 it aimed to provide guidance to industry to ensure that the recovery of EfW in South Australia supports the Objects of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* and the Waste Management Objective of the *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010*, and assists in achieving the objectives of *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015–2020*, now and into the future. The position statement meets the objectives by promoting the waste management hierarchy (Figure 2) to drive circulation of materials through the material resource recovery process and back into the productive economy prior to undertaking EfW activities.

As such, the enhanced circulation of materials through the economy and recycling are preferred outcomes ahead of energy recovery and landfill disposal, in accordance with the waste management hierarchy.

The EPA's Position Statement stipulates that the volumes of waste required by EfW activities must not undermine the waste strategy targets and must also be secure to avoid an underutilised or stranded EfW asset. The position statement addresses thermal EfW technologies including direct combustion of waste, gasification, pyrolysis, the production and use of refuse derived fuel (RDF), and the mechanical biological treatment of waste where this activity results in the production of RDF. Other activities including anaerobic digestion and other non-thermal EfW activities are out of scope, however, the contextual settings remain relevant to all EfW activities.

For some EfW technologies such as mass burn incineration, the primary purpose is waste management with energy generation as a secondary benefit. Depending on several factors, including regulatory settings and licensing conditions, the payback periods for investments into such infrastructure may be many decades, having the effect of locking in a demand for constant supply of waste materials over that period. As such, economy of scale will be an important factor for considering EfW facilities in a South Australian context. Being a state with a small population,

South Australia needs to be mindful of avoiding issues of overcapacity which could easily create a system that is too heavily reliant on waste as a fuel source.

EfW proposals should be expected to demonstrate how they will adapt to changes in the quantity and composition of residual waste in South Australia over time that result from on-going government policy, programs and activities that aim to increase the recovery of recyclable and organic materials for the reuse, recycling and organics recycling sectors to realise SA waste strategy targets and circular economy aspirations.

While EfW will not alleviate SA's consumption of virgin materials and would not transit us closer to a circular economy, this strategy recognises a role for EfW facilities in South Australia where they:

- meet best-practice environment protection requirements
- reduce waste to landfill
- do not undermine circular economy principles
- support waste avoidance, reuse and recycling
- demonstrate social licence with communities.

Any government approval processes will need to be satisfied that a proposal can comprehensively meet these multiple outcomes, alongside other relevant requirements.

ENERGY FROM WASTE				
	Action	Leads	Partners	Timing
11.1	Consider regulatory measures to reinforce that energy from waste activities occur in accordance with the waste management hierarchy and circular economy principles where materials are kept in use at their highest value for as long as possible.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2030



Illegal dumping and litter

In a circular economy, litter and illegal dumping are viewed as leakage. They also cause environmental pollution.

Illegal dumping

Illegal dumping of waste is problematic for several reasons, including impacts on the environment and amenity, undermining of legitimate waste and resource recovery operators who operate legally and through an EPA-issued licence, loss of valuable resources from the economy, and clean-up costs. While unlawful disposal of waste is an offence under environmental legislation, improvements can be made to tighten existing provisions.

Litter

The *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016* is administered by local government and provides for management of littering and illegal dumping in SA. Plastics, cigarette butts, paper and carboard are the most frequently littered items in SA. Actions that South Australia has taken on single-use plastics plays a role in reducing plastic litter, as these products are often used briefly and discarded away from home, resulting in many of these items presenting in the litter stream.

The *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020* provides a framework that allows restrictions and prohibitions to be imposed in relation to the manufacture, production, distribution, sale or supply of certain single-use and other plastic products in SA. The objects of the Act include promoting and supporting better waste management practices including the reduction of marine litter. Since 80% of marine litter originates from land-based sources, reducing the availability of common plastic litter items supports these efforts.

Community education is an important tool for litter prevention. 'Litter Less' is an educational resource developed by KESAB environmental solutions for primary school teachers and students to plan and implement litter prevention strategies. KESAB also partners with the Department for Infrastructure and Transport on the Road Watch-Adopt a Road program to address roadside litter.

ILLEGAL DUMPING AND LITTER				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
11.2*	Consider legislative reform regarding unlawful disposal of waste, that further disincentivises illegal dumping, prevents the loss of valuable materials from the economy, and ensures a level playing field for licenced waste industry operators.	Environment Protection Authority		2025–2030
11.3	Provide community education to support the reduction of litter.	Green Industries SA		Ongoing
11.4	Consider measures to address additional problematic plastic waste streams that cause marine or land litter or pollution.	Green Industries SA	Environment Protection Authority	2026–2027

Disaster waste management

The frequency and intensity of extreme weather-related events is increasing due to climate change, with particular risks for regional and remote areas. In recent years South Australians have experienced large-scale bushfires, severely impacting Yorketown, Keilira, the Adelaide Hills and Kangaroo Island, and more recently the River Murray flood event – one of SA's most devastating disasters, disrupting every facet of life along the river.

Under the State Emergency Management Plan, GISA is the Functional Lead for Disaster Waste Management (DWM) and is responsible for identifying and coordinating delivery of activities, projects and programs aimed at increasing the preparedness of the state to undertake responsible DWM. This includes ensuring the state government, local councils, waste management facility operators, and community members (that is, householders and businesses) are aware of, and are supported in fulfilling, their responsibilities under the DWM Capability Plan.

In the response and recovery phases following a major disaster event, the Functional Lead for DWM identifies and coordinates the delivery of any government support for DWM as required. The combination of disaster preparedness planning and a coordinated delivery of DWM support can lead to a more efficient clean-up for the affected community, and better recycling outcomes for materials arising from disasters.

DISASTER WASTE MANAGEMENT				
	Action	**Leads**	**Partners**	**Timing**
11.5	Encourage planning for response to disaster and other disruptive events to ensure continuity of waste management services and/or adapting to changes in waste management requirements.	Green Industries SA	Local government Local Government Association of SA	Ongoing
11.6	Ensure planning and investment in waste and resource recovery infrastructure to provide adequate waste management resilience and continuity in response to disaster and other significant disruptive events.	Green Industries SA	Local government	Ongoing



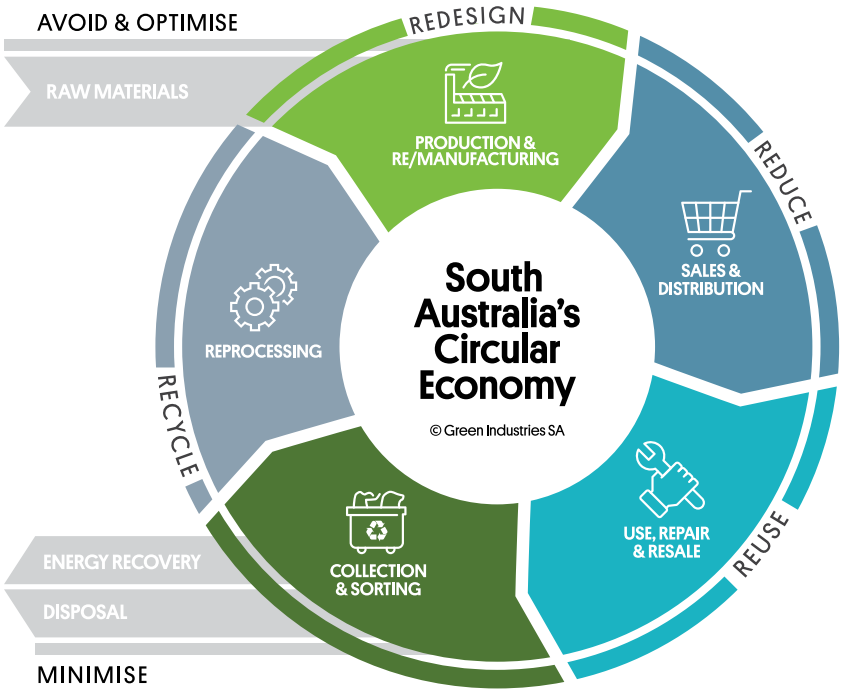
APPENDICES

Appendix A – Guiding principles

The circular economy

A circular economy is an economic model designed to prioritise sustainability, resource efficiency, and waste reduction. It aims to move away from the traditional linear economic model of 'take-make-dispose' and instead seeks to create a closed-loop system where products and materials are kept in use for as long as possible, with their value preserved and waste minimised.

Figure 5: South Australia's circular economy, Green Industries SA



A circular economy is based on 3 principles:

1. Design out waste and pollution
2. Keep products and materials in use at their highest value
3. Conserve natural resources and regenerate nature

Transitioning to a circular economy requires a de-coupling of economic activity from the consumption of finite resources, through transforming our ways of producing and consuming, including improving material productivity in economic development. This transition is essential to achieving net zero emissions, reducing pollution and tackling biodiversity loss while supporting the needs of current, as well as future, generations of South Australians in a way that doesn't cost the earth.

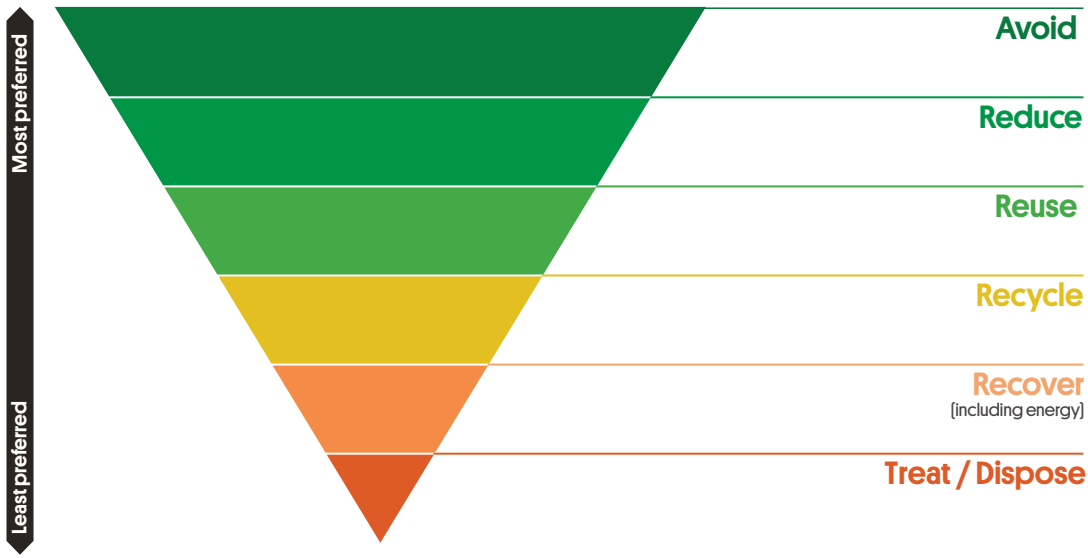
The waste management hierarchy

The waste management hierarchy is an internationally recognised framework that establishes a preferential order of waste management options to reduce and manage waste. The activities at the top of the hierarchy have the highest environmental benefit. In SA, the waste management hierarchy is a fundamental guiding principle in the *Green Industries SA Act 2004* and is also given legislative effect through the *Environment Protection Act 1993* and the *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010.*

The top 3 tiers (avoid, minimise/reduce and reuse), are waste prevention and resources efficiency activities – actions taken that keep an item, component or material in use and stop it from becoming waste or entering a waste management facility or system. These activities are distinct from the activities of recycling or resource recovery, that divert materials from landfill pathways after they have been generated through production and manufacturing processes, or have entered a waste management process post-consumer or commercial use, by returning them back to the economy as a resource – not waste.

Overlaying the waste management hierarchy with circular economy principles, activities in the top 4 tiers align with the circular economy principle of designing out waste and keeping products and materials in use. However, both high-value recycling and low-value reprocessing (referred to as 'downcycling') sit within the recycle tier, even though they achieve circularity outcomes of different values. Activities at the bottom of the hierarchy (least preferred), such as energy recovery through incineration of waste, and disposal to landfill are non-circular as the materials are no longer circulating within the economy. Providing additional clarity on where different activities sit within the hierarchy would help inform regulatory approaches and decision-making[3].

Figure 6: South Australia's waste management hierarchy



3 These matters are being considered through the review of the *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010.*

Ecologically sustainable development

The *Green Industries SA Act 2004*[4] , sets out the principles of ecologically sustainable development, being:

principles that maintain -

(i) that the use, development and protection of the environment should be managed in a way, and at a rate, that will enable people and communities to provide for their economic, social and physical wellbeing, and for their health and safety while-

(A) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and

(B) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, land and ecosystems; and

(C) avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment; and

(ii) that proper weight be given to both long and short term economic, environmental, social and equity considerations in deciding all matters relating to environmental protection, restoration and enhancement.

Best practice methods and standards in waste management and the efficient use of resources

Best practice in waste management strives to achieve quality and optimal results, and can be used as a benchmark, as distinct from meeting mandatory standards. Best practice evolves over time as efforts towards continuous improvement lead to better ways of doing things. The strategy, in addition to other publications released by GISA, points to what GISA considers to be best or better practice in waste management and the efficient use of resources at a given point in time.

The use of standards that provide clarity regarding definitions, limits, or rules and are approved, monitored and reported by an independent, authoritative organisation or recognised entity, can provide a minimum acceptable benchmark and a level playing field, and potentially more stable commercial settings.

The efficient use of resources, that is, our natural capital, is essential to a sustainable future, and refers to not being wasteful and doing more with less. This principle aligns with the metric 'material productivity', which is explained further on page 20.

4 s 3A(2)(c) *Green Industries Act 2004* (SA)

Appendix B – Benefits of a circular economy

There are many benefits in transitioning to a circular economy.

Retain economic value

Circular activities and processes add economic value by extending the usable life of products, then when products reach their end-of-life, by recovering the valuable materials a product contains when it reaches end-of-life and keeping them in use within the economy.

Regenerate natural systems

Extending the usable life of products and keeping materials circulating reduces the demand for extraction of virgin resources. It also reduces the amount of waste, pollution and GHG emissions we create, and achieves savings on energy and water use, contributing to the regeneration of natural systems.

Table 4 lists the environmental benefits of recycling South Australian materials in 2022–23.

Enhance economic prosperity

Modelling by the CSIRO on *Australia's Circular Economy Framework* indicates that doubling Australia's circularity in line with the framework's priorities will not only reduce Australia's GHG emissions by 14% by 2035 and divert 26 million tonnes of material from landfill each year, but also increase Australia's GDP by $26 billion each year by 2035 (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024g).

A 2024 CSIRO Report, *Australia's circular economy comparative and competitive advantages*, outlines how Australia can forge new international partnerships to foster the purchase of Australian-made circular products, help close loops for end-of-life materials, and supply circular inputs to domestic manufacturing. By doing this, Australia can unlock vast economic value while reversing the substantial loss of natural capital (Schandl, et al., 2024).

Build sustainable and resilient businesses and create new circular economy jobs

KPMG's 2020 report, *Potential Economic Pay-off of a Circular Economy*, found that for Australia, a future circular economy in food, transport, and the built environment together represents a potential economic benefit of $23 billion in GDP by 2025. It estimated that by 2047–48, this would rise to $210 billion in GDP, with an additional 17,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs for Australia[5] (KPMG, 2020).

In SA, diverting organics away from landfill and to composting facilities creates 6.1 FTE jobs for every 10,000 tonnes (Green Industries SA, 2021). In Australia, the recycling sector generates 9.2 jobs per 10,000 tonnes of waste compared with 2.8 jobs for the same amount of waste sent to landfill (CSIRO, 2021). Even more significant is the data from the 2024 report *Measuring Reuse Activity and Impacts in NSW*, which shows that reuse generates 25 times more jobs than recycling on a per tonne basis (Heinrich, De Garis, & Rawson, 2024).

5 Relative to a business-as-usual scenario and the current level of circularity in the Australian economy.

Table 4: Environmental benefits factors

		GHG emissions saved	Energy saved	Water saved
Category	**Type**	**Emissions factor (t CO_2-e/t)**	**Conversion factor (GJ LHV/t)**	**Conversion factor (kL/t)**
Masonry	Asphalt	0.030	2.380	0.880
	Bricks	0.020	0.280	1.260
	Concrete	0.020	0.350	1.280
	Plasterboard	0.030	0.550	-0.030
	Clay, fines, rubble and soil	0.088	1.420	0.440
Metals	Iron and steel	0.440	7.490	-2.360
	Aluminium	16.667	206.667	29.333
	Non-ferrous metals	0.880	36.090	5.970
Organics	Food organics	0.980	0.180	0.440
	Garden organics	0.670	0.309	5.592
	Timber	0.180	10.730	-0.040
	Organics – other	0.481	2.165	0.230
Cardboard and paper	Cardboard and waxed cardboard	0.169	0.467	11.111
	Liquid paperboard	0.169	0.467	11.111
	Magazines	0.455	0.364	10.909
	Newsprint	0.455	0.364	10.909
	Phonebooks	0.455	0.364	10.909
	Printing and writing paper	1.300	-0.680	11.000
Plastics	Polyethylene terephthalate	1.200	55.000	68.750
	High density polyethylene	0.825	50.000	22.750
	Polyvinyl chloride	0.313	30.000	26.250
	Low density polyethylene	0.825	50.000	22.750
	Polypropylene	0.313	30.000	26.250
	Polystyrene	0.313	30.000	26.250
	Mixed and/or other plastics	0.313	30.000	26.250
Glass	Glass	0.528	4.444	0.931
Other materials	Fly ash	0.029	0.552	1.260
	Foundry sands	Not specified as insufficient reference data identified		
	Leather and textiles			
	Tyres and other rubber	1.070	64.080	52.250

This table lists a set of factors used to estimate the environmental benefits of recycling South Australian materials in 2022–23. They are based on a study commissioned by Green Industries SA, and the GHG emissions factors updated in 2021–22 for food organics, garden organics and timber (Trellis Technologies, 2019). The emissions factors for food organics, garden organics and timber were calculated by Blue Environment based on *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008* methods. The calculations compared emissions from landfilling these organic types (assuming a landfill gas recovery rate of 43%) compared with emissions from composting them.

Appendix C – Progress against 2020–2025 waste strategy targets

Achievements relative to the 2020–2025 waste strategy targets are depicted in the graphs below.

Figure 7: 2020–2025 waste strategy waste generation per capita target and achievements

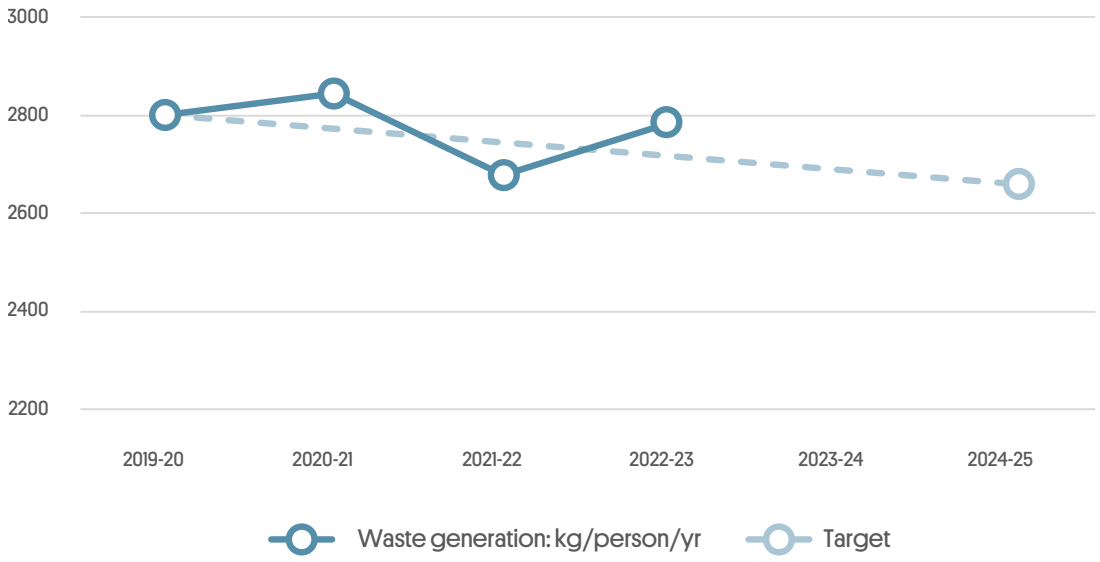


Figure 8: 2020–2025 waste strategy MSW and kerbside bin diversion targets and achievements

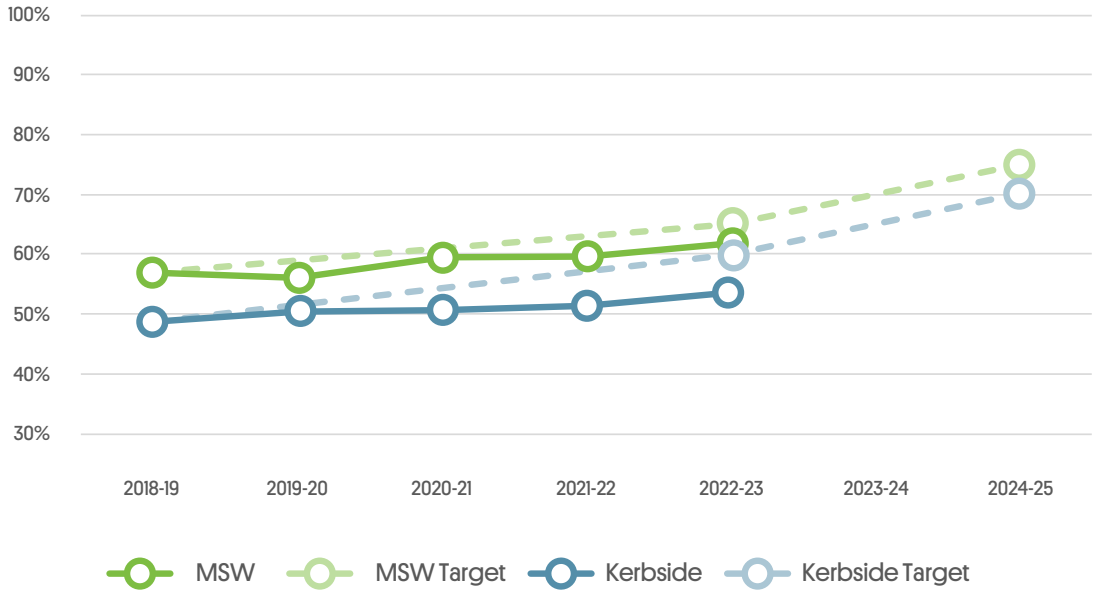


Figure 9: 2020–2025 waste strategy C&I diversion target and achievements

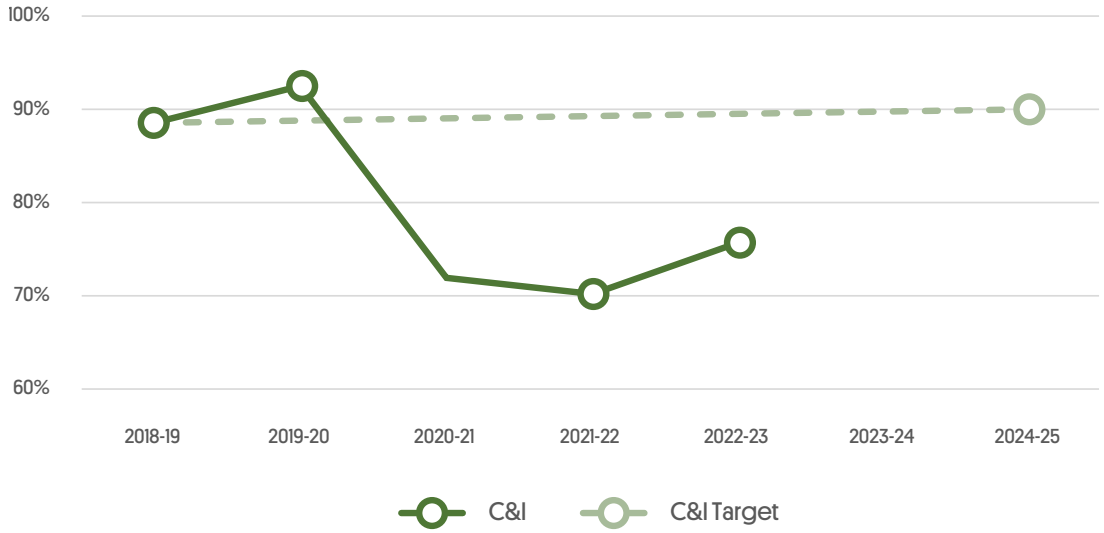
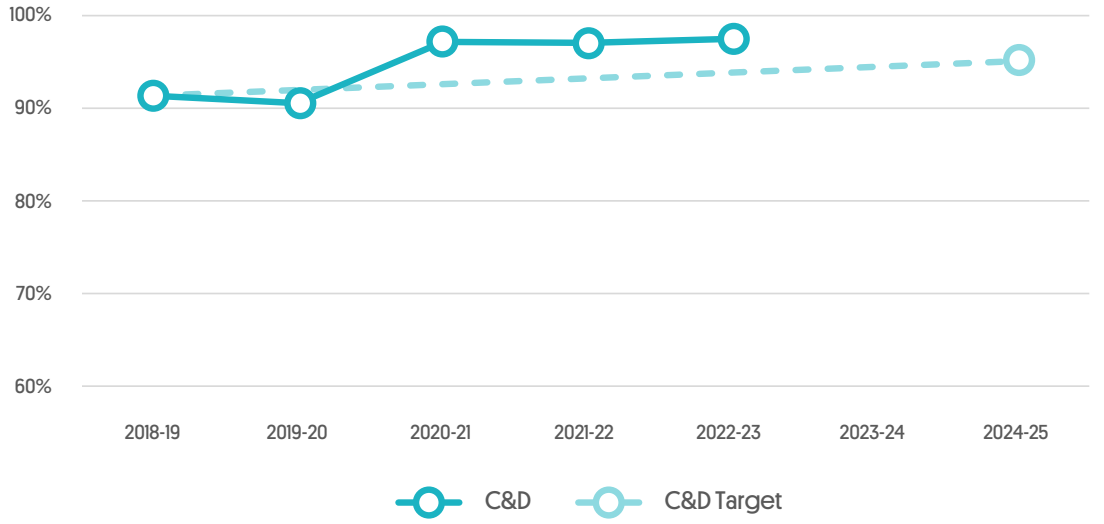


Figure 10: 2020–2025 waste strategy C&D diversion target and achievements



In relation to the above graphs (Figures 3 to 6), it is important to note that new data modelling (commenced from year 2022–23) has been retrospectively applied to the MSW, C&I and C&D diversion rates for the years of 2020–21 and 2021–22 for the purposes of this review. This improved model is based on an updated landfill audit conducted in 2022, replacing the previous much older audit, as well as data from mass balance reporting. This is discussed in more detail on page 24 of the Circular Economy Resource Recovery Report 2022–23 (Green Industries SA, 2024). This has produced a noticeable change from 2020–21, particularly for the C&I diversion rate that has been reduced from 96.9% to 71.9%, with a corresponding increase for the C&D diversion rate from 92.5% to 97.0% and an increase for the MSW diversion rate from 56.1% to 59.5%.

Appendix D – Legislative and policy context

International

The following International Conventions, Treaties and Agreements have relevance to this strategy:

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

National

Measuring What Matters

Measuring What Matters: Australia's First Wellbeing Framework, published in 2023, tracks our progress towards a more healthy, secure, sustainable, cohesive and prosperous Australia. The Australian Government aims to embed this framework into government decision making.

One of the framework's 5 wellbeing themes is 'Sustainable: A society that sustainably uses natural and financial resources, protects and repairs the environment and builds resilience to combat challenges'. Underneath this theme sits 'circular economy' with the explanation of 'why this matters' being 'Australians are aware of the impact of using resources and are strongly invested in participating in a more sustainable, circular economy where materials are used more efficiently and are recycled, reused and repaired'.

The metrics being used to measure our national progress on a circular economy are:

1. waste generation per person
2. proportion of waste recovered for reuse, recycling or energy
3. circularity rate
4. material footprint per capita
5. material productivity.

[Australian Bureau of Statistics, n.d.]

National Food Waste Strategy

The *National Food Waste Strategy: Halving Australia's Food Waste by 2030*, released in 2017, provides a framework to support collective action towards halving Australia's food waste by 2030, and contributes toward global action on reducing food waste by aligning with SDG 12 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017). It also helps give effect to Australia's obligations under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* in helping reduce GHG emissions, primarily through the diversion of food waste from landfill.

Environment Ministers' commitments

The Environment Ministers Meeting (EMM) is an intergovernmental forum in which national environmental issues are progressed and a forum to discuss strategic issues and agree cross-government actions to improve Australia's environment. It is comprised of the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, and the Environment Minister from each Australian state and territory. Decisions made at EMM are communicated through agreed communiques. Some of these decisions, relevant to this strategy, are as follows:

- Work with the private sector to design out waste and pollution, keep materials in use and foster markets to achieve a circular economy by 2030 (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2022).

- Commonwealth packaging regulations that mandate how packaging is designed, sets minimum recycled content requirements, and prohibits harmful chemicals such as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) being used (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023d).
- A national traceability framework which is key to driving the reuse of recovered plastics, glass and other materials, into new products – and to our transition to a circular economy (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023a).
- Developing stronger end markets for recycled products (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024a).
- A framework to accelerate product stewardship and to better coordinate work across governments, including Western Australia leading on tyres, New South Wales leading on solvents, and Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria leading work for all batteries (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024a).

Net zero

The Australian Government has a legislated target of net zero GHG emissions by 2050 and a 2030 target of 43% below 2005 levels. One of the major steps identified to decarbonise the economy is 'increasing the materials and energy efficiency of the economy, including through circular economy principles' (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024d).

South Australia

State Infrastructure Strategy

A new 20-year State Infrastructure Strategy for the state is currently being developed. The strategy will look at statewide infrastructure needs to 2045, with a focus on infrastructure planning and investments that drive a growing economy aligned to the state's economic vision of a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy.

The challenges facing us globally, nationally and locally are significant, and present us with opportunities to do things better, for the benefit of all.

Progressing the priority actions within this strategy will contribute to the Australian and South Australian goals and priorities and drive our transition to a more circular economy. It will also contribute to meeting global sustainability imperatives, including the United Nations' SDG 12. Additionally, setting a clearly articulated policy, supported by an effective regulatory framework, can provide confidence for investment decisions, and a stable and efficient market.

Advanced Manufacturing Strategy

The South Australian Economic Statement also identifies the importance of SA's manufacturing industry in the global green transition. This is built on through the 2023 *Advanced Manufacturing Strategy* which identifies 6 strategic priorities to develop a globally competitive and productive manufacturing capability. One of these is 'Circular Economy – Increase competitiveness, innovation, economic profitability, and environmental benefits from the adoption of circular economy principles of reducing waste, keeping materials in use longer and regenerating natural systems'.

The key actions under this strategy are:

- Circular Economy and Sustainability – funding and resources to help implement circular and sustainable business practices.
- Sustainable Procurement Policy – achieving circularity and net zero emissions through government procurement.
- SA ZERO – industry cluster working with state government agencies and academia to support decarbonisation and circular economy strategies.

(Department for Industry, Innovation and Science, 2023)

Legislation

Green Industries SA Act 2004

Guiding principles

- The principles of the circular economy (refer Figure 5)
- The waste management hierarchy (refer Figure 6)
- The principles of ecologically sustainable development
- Pursuit of best practice methods and standards in waste management and the efficient use of resources

Environment Protection Act 1993

Objects

- Promote the principles of ecologically sustainable development
- Prevent, reduce, minimise and eliminate harm to the environment by:
  - promoting application of the waste management hierarchy
  - regulating activities, products, substances and services that cause environmental harm through production of waste
- Promote the circulation of materials through the waste management process and to support a strong market for recovered resources by:
  - regulating waste management
  - regulating resource recovery
- Address climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation

Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010[6]

Key features

- Sustainable waste management objective
- Requirement for resource recovery processing for most metropolitan Adelaide waste
- Defines when material ceases to be waste
- Prescribes items that are banned from disposal to landfill
- Regulates illegal dumping and inappropriate stockpiling

Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020

Objects

- Restrict and prohibit the manufacture, production, distribution, sale and supply of certain single-use and other plastic products
- Promote better waste management practices including the reduction of marine litter
- Promote the principles of the waste management hierarchy
- Promote the principles of the circular economy

6 The *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010* is currently being reviewed and modernised.

Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
Beneficial use	The outcome of the use or reuse of a product or material being a net environmental benefit, that is, contributing to environmental sustainability and resource efficiency.
CCA treated timber	Copper chromated arsenate treated timber – timber that has been treated by a chemical preservative containing compounds of copper, chromium and arsenic to protect it from insects, pests, and microbes, as well as provide resistance to the weather.
Chemicals of concern	Chemicals that have properties raising environmental or health concerns. These include chemicals that do not break down easily, are toxic, or can accumulate to high levels in animals.
Circular economy	An economic model designed to prioritise sustainability, resource efficiency, and waste reduction. It aims to move away from the traditional linear economic model of 'take-make-dispose' and instead seeks to create a closed-loop system where products and materials are kept in use for as long as possible, with their value preserved and waste minimised. It is based on 3 principles – design out waste and pollution, keep products and materials in use (ideally at their highest and best value), and regenerate natural systems)
Circularity Rate	A measure of how much material input into an economy comes from recycled or reused sources. It indicates the proportion of resources that are cycled back into production rather than being disposed of as waste.
Climate change adaptation	Adjusting to the actual or expected effects of climate change.
Climate change mitigation	Limiting, reducing or preventing GHG emissions.
Closed loop system	A system where materials are recycled into the same product type and are of the same quality and functionality as the original material.
Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste	Solid waste arising from commercial, industrial, government, public or domestic premises (other than municipal solid waste), but does not contain listed waste, hazardous waste or radioactive waste.
Common core	Interdisciplinary subjects or courses, available to all students of a tertiary education institution.
Compost	Pasteurised material resulting from the controlled microbiological transformation of compostable organic waste under aerobic and thermophilic conditions for not less than 6 weeks
Construction and demolition (C&D) waste	Solid waste arising from the construction, demolition or refurbishment of buildings or infrastructure, but does not contain municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, listed waste, hazardous waste or radioactive waste.
Contaminants/contamination	Waste that ends up in streams where it does not belong and affects the processing and recycling of that material.
Dispose	Dispose of waste, including the deposit of waste and causing or allowing waste to be disposed or deposited.
Diversion	The amount of waste generated that's not sent to landfill. It is calculated as the total of waste recovered through resource recovery processes divided by the total amount of waste generated as a percentage.
Domestic material consumption	The total amount of materials directly used in the economy (used domestic extraction plus imports), minus the materials that are exported.
Downcycling	Downcycling is the process of breaking down a material to make something new but of a lower quality and functionality than the original product. This can be due to contamination or natural degradation over time.

TERM	DEFINITION
E-waste	Waste electrical and electronic equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to function (including all components, subassemblies and consumables which are part of the original equipment at the time of discarding).
Ecologically sustainable development	The use, development and protection of the environment in a way, and at a rate, that will enable people and communities to provide for their economic, social and physical wellbeing and for their health and safety while: • sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations • safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, land and ecosystems, and • avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.
End-markets	The final transaction point in a value chain, where a product or service is sold to the end customer.
End-of-life	The point at which a product or material can no longer be used for its original intended purpose.
Energy recovery	Processes through which wastes are collected, sorted and processed to recover energy in usable form, for example process heat, steam or in electricity generation.
Environmental, social and governance (ESG)	A framework used to assess an organisation's operations concerning environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and corporate governance practices.
Environment Ministers Meeting	Comprises the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, and the Environment Minister from each Australian state and territory.
Fast fashion	Inexpensive clothing produced rapidly by mass-market retailers in response to the latest trends.
Feedstock	A basic material that is used to produce goods, finished goods, energy, or intermediate materials that are feedstock for future finished products.
Food waste	Food that does not reach the consumer or reaches the consumer but is thrown away. Food waste can be generated by households or industry, and includes food processing waste, out of date or off specification food, meat, fruit and vegetable scraps.
Greater Adelaide	The part of South Australia defined as Greater Adelaide, according to section 5 of the *Planning and Development Act 2016*.
Greenhouse gases (GHG)	Gases, including carbon dioxide and methane, that trap heat in the earth's atmosphere, affecting weather and climate patterns.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	GDP measures gross value added for all resident institutional units for the whole economy. Gross value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption for each institutional unit and thereby measures the value created by production. Value added represents the contribution of labour and capital to the production process.
Gross State Product (GSP)	The aggregate which details the total economic production of a state economy and is the state equivalent to GDP
Highest value use/reuse	The highest achievable outcome for the use or reuse of products or materials, according to the waste management hierarchy and the second principle of a circular economy (to keep products and materials in use at their highest value). This relates to material resource efficiency and the GHG emissions impact of the intended use or reuse of that product or material. An example of highest value reuse is a glass bottle being recovered for reuse as another glass bottle.
Kerbside waste	Waste collected by local councils from residential properties, including rubbish, mixed recyclables, food organics and garden organics, and glass, but excluding hard waste.
Landfill	A waste disposal site used for the controlled deposit of solid waste onto or into land.

TERM	DEFINITION
Linear economy	A traditional economic model characterised by a 'take-make-dispose' approach, where resources are extracted, used, and then discarded as waste
Mass balance reporting	Reporting that monitors the movement of waste (material flows) to and from waste depots throughout the state, and tracks stockpiling of materials. Waste depots receiving more than 20,000 tonnes of solid waste per annum (or otherwise directed by the EPA) are required to report monthly to the EPA on quantities of waste or other matter: • received at the site • transported from the site • remaining stockpiled on site • used on site • disposed on site (such as by landfill or incineration).
Material circularity	Refers to the continuous reuse and repurposing of materials to minimise waste and resource depletion, aiming to keep materials in use for as long as possible and at their highest value.
Material flow analysis	A group of methods to analyse the physical flows of materials into, through and out of a given system. It can be applied at different levels of scale, that is, products, firms, sectors, regions, and whole economies. The analysis may be targeted to individual substance or material flows, or to aggregated flows.
Material footprint	Measures the total amount of raw materials extracted globally to meet a country or region's consumption demands, including imported goods. It describes how much material is consumed to make the products or services used in the country or region.
Material intensity	Quantifies the amount of materials used per unit of economic output or service.
Material productivity	Measures the efficiency with which raw materials are used in production processes. It measures the amount of economic output generated per unit of materials consumed. At the national level it is calculated as GDP per domestic material consumption (DMC), measured in AUD per kg.
Materials recovery facility	A facility that receives waste or matter for sorting, aggregating, compacting, baling or packing prior to its transfer elsewhere for lawful reuse.
Metropolitan Adelaide	The part of the South Australia within the boundary of Metropolitan Adelaide as defined in the *Development Act 1993*.
Municipal solid waste (MSW)	Solid waste arising from mainly domestic but also commercial, industrial, government and public premises including waste from council operations, services and facilities that is collected by or on behalf of the council via kerbside collection, but does not contain commercial and industrial waste, listed waste, hazardous waste or radioactive waste.
Natural capital	Another term for the stock of renewable and non-renewable resources (such as plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals) that combine to yield a flow of benefits to people.
Non-circular	Activities that are a pathway to end-of-life for products or materials as opposed to keeping them circulating in the economy.
PFAS	Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of synthetic chemicals that have been extensively used in consumer and industrial products since the 1950s. They were used to manufacture non-stick coatings and products that require resistance to water, heat, fire, stain and weather. Examples include firefighting foams, carpets and waterproof clothing.
Planning instruments	Instruments that ensure development in South Australia is appropriately located, designed and considered. They set the strategic planning vision for the state and help to assess development applications that require planning consent as part of their approval. The instruments are set out by the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* and supporting Regulations.

TERM	DEFINITION
Product stewardship	A concept and set of approaches based on the idea that those involved in designing, manufacturing and selling products should accept responsibility for ensuring they do not have adverse impacts on the health of humans and environments. This includes impacts across the life cycle of the products, from the extraction of materials, the way products are used, and how they are managed at end-of-life.
Raw materials	A basic material that is used to produce goods, finished goods, energy, or intermediate materials that are feedstock for future finished products. Also known as feedstock, unprocessed material, or primary commodity.
Recovered materials/recovered resources	Waste materials separated, sorted or processed for the purposes of waste reuse, recycling or energy recovery.
Recycling	To treat materials so that new products can be made from them. A set of processes (including biological) for converting recovered materials that would otherwise be disposed of as wastes into useful materials and or products.
Repair	Altering a product or material to correct damage or fault, maintaining its use.
Resource recovery	Activities through which wastes are collected, sorted, processed (including through composting), and/or converted into raw materials for use in a production system. For data reporting purposes, the quantity of waste allocated to the fate 'resource recovery' is the sum of the quantities allocated to waste reuse, recycling and energy recovery.
Resource recovery rate	The quantity of waste that is prevented from going to landfill for use in another way, divided by the quantity of waste generated.
Secondary materials	Recycled materials.
Single-use	Designed to be used once and then disposed of.
Source separation	Physical sorting of the waste at the point of generation into specific components suitable for resource recovery from the residual component.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	A set of 17 global goals established by the United Nations to address pressing social, economic, and environmental challenges, aiming for a more sustainable and equitable world by 2030.
Sustainable procurement	Procurement that looks beyond the up-front cost to make purchasing decisions based on the entire life cycle of the goods and services, taking into account associated costs, environmental and social risks and benefits, and broader social and environmental implications.
3-bin system	A council kerbside bin collection system which provides 3 bins, for general waste, co-mingled recyclables, and food and garden organics.
Waste avoidance	Preventing waste generation, including through design of products and changing consumer behaviour to preference durable, reusable and reparable products. Also referred to as waste prevention or waste minimisation.
Waste management hierarchy	Reference to an order of priority for the management of waste in which avoidance, minimisation, reuse, recycling, recovery of energy and other resources, treatment of waste to reduce potentially degrading impacts, and disposal of waste in an environmentally sound manner are pursued in that order.
Waste valorisation	The process of enhancing the value of a product, material, or waste by repurposing, recycling, or transforming it into something more valuable or useful.
Virgin materials/virgin resources	Raw materials extracted from the earth for the first time, as opposed to recycled or reused materials.

TERM	DEFINITION
Waste	As defined in section 4 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* – any discarded, dumped, rejected, abandoned, unwanted or surplus matter, whether or not intended for sale or for purification or resource recovery by a separate operation from that which produced the matter, whether or not of value.
Waste generation	The process of producing waste. For data and reporting purposes, waste generation is the sum of the quantities of waste taken to waste management facilities or added to on-site stockpiles. Measures of the total amount of waste generated include the waste we recycle as well as the waste we send to landfill.
Waste management	The process of managing waste, including storage, collection, transportation, resource recovery, treatment and disposal.

Abbreviations

ACOR	Australian Council of Recycling
AS	Australian Standard
BESS	battery energy storage systems
CCA	copper chrome arsenate
CDS	container deposit scheme
CERRR	Circular Economy Resource Recovery Report
CO_2-e	carbon dioxide equivalent
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
C&D	construction and demolition
C&I	commercial and industrial
DEM	Department for Energy and Mining
DMC	domestic material consumption
DWM	disaster waste management
EfW	energy from waste
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ESG	environmental, social and governance
EU	European Union
FOGO	food organics and garden organics
FTE	full time equivalent
GDP	gross domestic product
GHG	greenhouse gas
GJ	giga joules
GISA	Green Industries SA
GSP	gross state product
IChEMS	Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard
ISO	International Standards Organisation
kg	Kilogram
kL	Kilolitres
kt	Kilotonne

LHV	lower heating value
Li-ion	lithium-ion
MSW	municipal solid waste
MUD	multi-unit dwelling
NABERS	National Australian Built Environment Rating System
NEMP	National Environmental Management Plan
PET	polyethylene terephthalate
PFAS	per- and poly- fluoroalkyl substances
PV	photovoltaic
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
RDF	refuse derived fuel
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WOW	Wipe Out Waste

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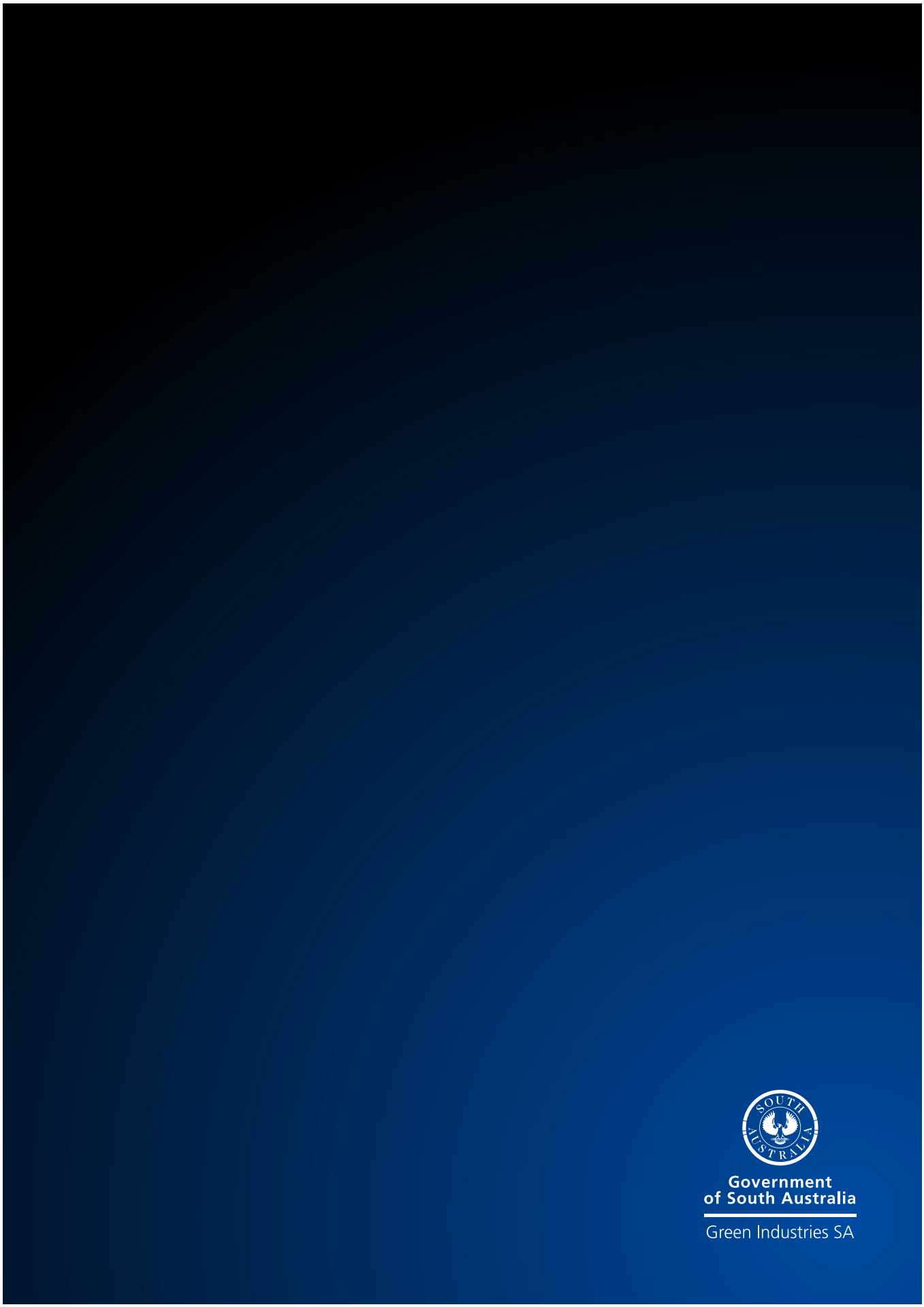
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23 July 2025

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RE. GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S DRAFT WASTE STRATEGY 2025-2030

Dear Mr Wheeler

The City of Marion is pleased to submit a response to *Accelerating SA's transition to a Circular Economy: South Australia's Waste Strategy 2025-2030*.

Waste avoidance continues to be a high priority for the City of Marion, and key points in our submission include:

- **Ambition of Targets**: While the overarching targets are supported, their scale is considered highly ambitious given current resourcing and progress. A more focused approach on fewer, achievable targets is recommended. Some proposed targets—particularly on kerbside contamination and circular consumption—are likely stretch targets requiring substantial regulatory, infrastructure and behavioural change.
- **Local Government Capacity**: the State Government is urged to invest a higher proportion of funds from the solid waste levy back into the targets and actions identified in this strategy. While supportive of improved data collection and standards, the need for adequate resourcing to accommodate any increased reporting obligations is noted. Any additional reporting requirements will strain existing council resources and must be accompanied by appropriate funding and lead times.
- **Support for Waste Avoidance and Circular Economy**: Strong support is expressed for legislation mandating product repairability and durability. Councils are well-placed to support community education, resource sharing, and circular initiatives through local programs and facilities.
- **Food Waste Reduction**: Council invests heavily in food waste education and collection services and supports further collaboration with GISA. However, clarity is sought on councils' expected role in enforcing commercial food waste bans.
- **Kerbside and Material Recovery**: Legislative changes impacting kerbside services should involve councils throughout the process. The City of Marion

supports expanding the Container Deposit Scheme (CDS) to include wine bottles and calls for better infrastructure to address problematic waste such as e-waste.

- **Problematic Waste Streams**: Continued community concern around soft plastics and the need for end-of-life solar panel recycling is noted. The City of Marion supports stronger state action and rejects a direct role in hazardous waste collection, citing lack of facilities.
- **Circular Market Development**: The State Government is urged to lead by example in procurement and to implement clear, measurable actions to stimulate markets for recycled content, supported by legislative and financial mechanisms.
- **Community Education and Skills**: Council plays a central role in delivering place-based education and supports the use of national tools like RecycleMate to harmonise awareness efforts. It also endorses clear and reliable labelling standards.

Please find enclosed our full submission which was endorsed at the General Council Meeting held on 22 July 2025. Attached as an addendum to our submission is a copy of the submission made to the EPA's recent review of the *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010.*

City of Marion would welcome the opportunity to work further with Green Industries SA to further develop strategic directions for landfill diversion, market development, infrastructure capacity, reducing food waste and advancing a circular economy.

We thank you for your consideration of City of Marion's feedback on *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2025-2030*. For any queries about this submission, please contact Allison Byrne, Environment Officer (Waste and Recycling) allison.byrne@marion.sa.gov.au

Yours sincerely

Kris Hanna

Mayor
City of Marion

City of Marion Submission – South Australia's Waste Strategy 2025 - 2030

The City of Marion acknowledges the work of Green Industries SA (GISA) to date in addressing waste-related issues in South Australia. As a partner in delivering several actions within the draft strategy, the City of Marion supports the broad directions proposed for South Australia's Waste Strategy 2025 – 2030 in accelerating circular economy, product stewardship, market development, and sustainable waste management.

Council is already working hard to achieve many of the ambitions of South Australia's Waste Strategy, but without additional resourcing we will not be able to make the substantial "step-up" that achieving these actions will require. Our ability to apply increases in council rates to meet this challenge is very limited and we urge the State Government to invest a higher proportion of funds from the solid waste levy back into the targets and actions identified in this strategy.

As requested, the City of Marion's comments submitted to the EPA's review of the *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010* have not been replicated here, however we request GISA to also consider that as an addendum to this submission (attached), particularly in relation to reforming kerbside waste bin collection frequencies to drive greater food waste diversion.

The comments provided below are centred on areas of the document in which local government is either identified as a partner or where local government should be recognised as a partner in the delivery of this strategy.

Targets of the SA Waste Strategy 2025 - 2030

The overall targets are suitable; however the scale of targets and related actions produces a very ambitious strategy and given the lack of progress on targets put forward in the last strategy, streamlining the state's focus over the next five years on a smaller number of targets is suggested.

Significant challenges remain in reaching the targets for kerbside waste diversion and it is widely accepted that the Adelaide metropolitan waste diversion rate of 53.6% requires a system change to bring about a significant increase closer to the 70% target.
The City of Marion supports the inclusion of contamination targets in relation to kerbside waste, however the targets of less than 10% contamination of recyclables and less than 2% contamination of organics are not readily achievable within existing resourcing levels and should be identified as stretch targets.

Measuring and reporting against some of these targets will be challenging, particularly in relation to material footprint and material productivity. Resourcing to local government would be required to accompany any new reporting requirements as the

current reporting demands from State agencies are already resource-intensive and the council is at its capacity in managing reporting requirements.

Focus area 1: Avoid waste

The City of Marion strongly supports legislation change to ensure repairability and durability is factored into product design. Research by Behaviourworks[1] on the top responsible consumption behaviours in relation to the consumption of electrical goods, furniture and clothing emphasises the importance of manufacturers designing products to allow for end-of-life repair and/or resource recovery. This is urgently needed to drive circular economy and reduce the excessive waste from disposable and poorly designed products such as fast fashion garments.

Where there are state-based opportunities that allow SA to move forward and not be hampered by the slow progress at national level, this is welcomed and supported.

Actions 1.3 – 1.10 are largely community-focused, in which local government is a key partner. The City of Marion operates numerous hubs for learning and skills development at libraries and community centres (including TAFE-accredited learning opportunities) and aim to promote responsible consumption through many programmed activities in these local community spaces, such as woodwork, growing food and other DIY skills. Local government is well-placed to encourage and support place-based resource sharing, and to potentially provide space for community activities that support circular economy such as repair cafes and libraries of things (many of which are enabled by local government providing the space).

Focus area 2: Reduce food waste

The food waste hierarchy presents a useful guide to the relative circularity of industrial, commercial and domestic activities which prevent, reduce or manage food waste. Elaboration on the definition of source prevention activities would be beneficial.

The City of Marion invests significant resourcing into maintaining its area-wide, high-performing food waste collection system along with education on food waste avoidance, and welcomes opportunities to work together with GISA to enable households to waste less food by using up what they have, and other key actions such as those promoted via 'The Great Unwaste' campaign.

While legislative reform could potentially assist in improving food waste recovery from commercial businesses, this needs to be backed up with adequate support from the

[1] Borg, K., Macklin, J., Kaufman, S. & Curtis, J., 2024, 'Consuming responsibly: Prioritising responsible consumption behaviours in Australia', *Cleaner and Responsible Consumption,* 12 (2024), BehaviourWorks Australia, Monash Sustainable Development Institute, Monash University.

State Government to enforce the legislation rather than passing that onus entirely onto councils for funding resource recovery systems and enforcement.

Clarification is requested as to the anticipated role of local government in prohibiting food waste disposal to landfill in the Commercial & Industrial (C & I) sector as stated in Action 2.5, as the City of Marion lacks the capacity to manage or enforce this type of mandate within existing resources.

Focus area 3: Reduce material loss and preserve value

Comments on proposed legislative changes regarding kerbside collection services and City of Marion's position on the sustainable kerbside service model (weekly organics collection) are captured in our recent submission to the EPA's discussion paper on the review of the Waste to Resource Policy. On Action 3.2 in the Draft Waste Strategy 2025-2030, it is requested that local government is involved every step of the way to ensure that legislative reform on kerbside collection systems to increase resource recovery is successful.

Regarding the review of the Container Deposit Scheme (CDS), the City of Marion advocates for the inclusion of wine bottles. If wine bottles were included in the CDS, more glass material could be recovered for highest value and best use.

Landfill bans have some effect in reducing waste, however they require enforcement to make them effective. The ban on e-waste from landfill for example has had limited impact on household behaviour change, with City of Marion audits showing that e-waste continues to be commonly found in household waste and recycling bins. The absence of readily available drop-off locations for e-waste items that are not currently covered by a product stewardship scheme is a significant barrier to localised resource drop-off.

The RE-CO facility which recently opened in Somerton Park and offers a public drop-off point for cans and bottles, clothing, e-waste and a range of other items that a tricky to recycle, is a promising model which the City of Marion hopes to see replicated in a network of multiple convenient resource drop-off locations with funding support from the solid waste levy. Due to Council's substantive role in bin collection and waste management, there is ongoing and increasing community pressure on councils to provide solutions for problematic waste streams. With the extensive costs already met by council with the solid waste levy, State Government support to meet community expectations is welcomed.

Regarding a new proposed Action 3.7a, which was received via email by Council on the 9th July 2025:

	Action	Lead	Partner	Timing
3.7a	To reduce contamination rates in kerbside organics and recycling bins to within the targets set by this strategy: • monitor contamination rates in accordance with the updated kerbside waste collection bin audit methodology (refer to Action 8.6) • support local communities to correctly use kerbside recycling and organics bins (refer to Action 7.2) • provide targeted assistance at the household level, where required.	Local government	Green Industries SA	Ongoing

The rationale for including this new action and group of sub-actions is unclear, as the first two sub-actions are repeated elsewhere in Actions 7.2 and 8.6. It has been mentioned above that the contamination targets are unlikely to be readily achievable, and these new actions are unlikely to deliver substantial improvements as Council already monitors contamination, supports correct use of kerbside bins by the community and provides targeted household assistance in response to gross contamination. Crucially important to reducing contamination is reducing community confusion about the myriads of different kinds of packaging flooding the market, by focusing more effort at the front end on extended producer responsibility mechanisms, so as to simplify recycling for households and reduce contamination.

Focus area 4: Address emerging and problematic wastes

The City of Marion acknowledges the successes from the progressive bans on single-use plastic products which are making a positive contribution to the objectives in this Focus area.
However, residents continue to contact the City of Marion regularly to request action on soft plastic recycling, and the City of Marion is keen to see swift and tangible action from the State Government to improve South Australia's capacity to recycle soft plastics.

To achieve the objectives of this Focus area, a commitment for the State Government to develop recycling pathways for end-of-life solar panels should be articulated as a clear action in this strategy.

Regarding action 4.26, the City of Marion does not consider itself a partner in providing options for hazardous waste disposal, as there are no council-owned or operated waste management facilities in the council area suited for such a facility.

City of Marion Submission – South Australia's Waste Strategy 2025 - 2030

Focus area 5: Develop and support circular markets and businesses

Improving procurement practices to support circular markets for products and materials needs strong leadership from the State Government on actions 5.1 – 5.4.
These actions should be measurable and time-bound to ensure meaningful progress at the state level. As a precursor to capacity-building for other sectors, including local government, the State Government should be leading by example in this area, and developing a clear vision for other sectors to contribute to.

While governments have a role to play in purchasing products with lower material inputs or which contain recycled content through their procurement policies, legislative mandates, extended producer responsibility mechanisms and financial incentives should also be investigated as means to stimulate the markets for purchasing products with recycled content.

Focus area 6: Build a circular built environment

The City of Marion acknowledges it has an important role to play in Action 6.1.
From the State Government there needs to be greater regulation to encourage adaptation of buildings and to reduce the ease and frequency of demolition, and to incentivise longer-living building structures and material productivity.

To make advancements in this area, leadership from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the State Planning Commission will be required, with GISA as a supporting partner. It is recommended that GISA secure the commitment of these agencies as leaders in delivering planning reforms as part of this strategy.

Focus area 7: Develop circular economy knowledge and skills

As mentioned above in relation to Focus area 1, local government is a partner in community awareness and education. The City of Marion invests significant resources into community education and awareness to maximise recycling rates and reduce waste and is a willing collaborator with GISA to achieve shared goals in this area.

It is suggested that all actions related to municipal kerbside collection services be consolidated into one focus area to streamline measurements and evaluations against the actions in this area.

National harmonisation of recycling and waste avoidance awareness could also benefit from supporting the adoption of Recyclemate Australia-wide as a community education resource. GISA's 'Which bin' website for community education has been surpassed in efficacy by this online resource which has a much more comprehensive list of items with

disposal advice and can be downloaded as an app, which also allows scanning of items for disposal advice.

The City of Marion supports advocacy for labelling standards outlined in Action 7.4, highlighting that the labels need to be user-friendly, simple and mindful of unintended greenwashing.

Focus area 8: Measure our transition to a circular economy

The City of Marion is a willing contributor of waste-related data and public-facing documents to the State Government and completes a significant amount of reporting to multiple State Government organisations. The updating of kerbside waste audit methodology and standards is welcomed; however, any increases to data reporting requirements are likely to have cost or contract implications and will need appropriate lead-in times.

Focus area 9: Contribute to net zero emissions

City of Marion supports the objectives and actions identified in this focus area to reduce emissions, highlighting a need for consistent accounting and reporting methodologies for carbon emissions associated with waste. This is important to drive industry innovation and best practice emissions reduction.

Concluding comments

Council is a key stakeholder in collaboration and place-based approaches to community education and behaviour change. Raising awareness is cited throughout numerous actions in the strategy but it will not be enough to change behaviour. Additional regulation, infrastructure, systems change, and ongoing funding is needed to achieve meaningful progress in smarter material use and manufacture and extending lifespans of products.

12.7 Council Member Deputy Representative for the Council Assessment Panel (CAP) 2025-26	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.7
Originating Officer	Business Support Officer - Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell
Corporate Manager	Manager Office of the Chief Executive – Sarah Vinall
General Manager	Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is for Council to appoint a Deputy Member to the Council Assessment Panel (CAP). The appointment of a Council Member to this position is required to fulfill Council's legislative obligations under the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 (PDI Act).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At its meeting of 27 May 2025, Council resolved to appoint Councillor Naismith as the Council Member representative on the CAP and Councillor Hoffmann as Deputy Member on the CAP commencing 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. On 30 June, Councillor Hoffmann advised she is unable to fulfill this position and has resigned as the Deputy Member of the Council Assessment Panel, resulting in a vacancy for one Council Member position. Nominations will be sought during the meeting to fill the vacant position for the remainder of the term.

Council is now required to appoint one (1) Deputy Council Member to the CAP.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Notes Councillor Hoffmann's resignation from the Council Assessment Panel, effective 30 June 2025.**
2. **Appoints Councillor XX as the Deputy Council Member on the Council Assessment Panel for the remainder of the term, concluding on 30 June 2026.**

DISCUSSION

Councillor Luke Naismith is the current Member on the CAP and the Deputy position is currently vacant. The below table show previous representatives for this term of Council.

Year	Council Member Representative	Deputy Council Member Representative
1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026	Councillor Luke Naismith	*Vacant*
1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025	Councillor Matt Taylor	Councillor Nathan Prior
1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024	Councillor Nathan Prior	Councillor Matt Taylor
30 November 2022 – 30 June 2023	Councillor Nathan Prior	Councillor Matt Taylor
1 July 2022 – 12 November 2022	Councillor Matthew Shilling	Councillor Raelene Telfer
1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022	Councillor Raelene Telfer	Councillor Kendra Clancy

1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021	Councillor Raelene Telfer	Councillor Matthew Shilling
1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020	Councillor Maggie Duncan	Councillor Raelene Telfer
27 November 2018 – 30 June 2019	Councillor Maggie Duncan	Councillor Raelene Telfer

Section 3.3 of the CAP Terms of Reference states that a *Council Representative is entitled to be re-appointed as a CAP Member for a second successive term, by being expressly authorised by a resolution of the Council.* Section 3.5 *States that the term of office for each CAP Member is as determined by the Council but in any event shall not exceed two years.* The second successive term could be considered two years (ratified annually) with another term of up to two years by resolution of Council.

Section 83 2(b) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016,* states the non-accredited professional can be a member, or former member, of Council provided that the designated authority (Council) is satisfied that the person is appropriately qualified to act as a member of the assessment panel on account of the person's experience in local government.

Administration can arrange training for any Council Member interested in learning more about Planning and Development.

To remain in these positions, you must be a current Council Member. From July 2022, the Council CAP sitting fee is $300 per meeting.

In the event the Council Member representative is not re-elected or chooses not to stand for re-election, the deputy member will take this position for the remaining term.

Nominations will be sought during the meeting and a ballot will be held if more nominations than vacancies occur. The process for the ballot is provided in Appendix 1.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Preferential Voting [**12.7.1** - 1 page]

At its meeting of 8 September 2015 (GC080915R05), Council resolved to adopt preferential voting as the method to apply when conducting ballots for positions selected by Council.

The process to apply will be as follows:

- Nominations will be sought.
- If more nominations than positions are received, a secret ballot will be held.
- Council members will be provided with ballot papers and requested to indicate their first preference by placing the name of the candidate next to number one of the ballot paper.
- Council members may place the name of the second preference next to number two and continue this process until all candidates are named on the ballot paper.
- As a minimum, Council members must vote for candidates equal to the number of positions.
- If members fail to vote for the minimum number, the vote will be declared invalid.

Counting

- The first candidate to reach quota will be elected.

The quota is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of formal ballot papers + 1}}{\text{Number of vacancies + 1}}$$

If a fraction occurs, it will be rounded up. This formula is the same applied to the calculations of quotas within Local Government Elections.

- The ballot papers will be sorted by first preference votes.
- The candidate with the least votes is excluded.
- The excluded candidate's votes are distributed to the next candidate on the ballot paper.
- In the case where there are equal votes at the conclusion of redistribution of votes, both the equal lowest votes will be excluded.
- This process will continue until there is a clear winner.
- In the event that there is a tie at the conclusion of the process, Council will be requested to vote again for one of the two final candidates.

Once a nominee is identified, this will then be voted upon as a formal council resolution under the Local Government (Procedures) Regulations at meetings.

12.8 Artificial spider webs on Council verges	
Report Reference	GC250826R12.8
Originating Officer	Manager Development and Regulatory Services – Gary Brinkworth
Corporate Manager	Manager Engineering, Assets and Environment - Carl Lundborg Manager Development and Regulatory Services - Gary Brinkworth
General Manager	General Manager City Services - Angela Allison General Manager City Development - Ben Keen

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To provide a response about options to reduce hazards associated with artificial spider webs as per GC250624M15.1

REPORT HISTORY

GC250624M15.1 Artificial spider webs on verges

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the General Council Meeting held on 24 June 2025, the following motion was carried:

"*That a report be brought to Council no later than the 23 September 2025 General Council Meeting providing recommendations regarding how Council could prevent artificial spider webs being placed on verges, for example through a ban, a time limit on how long artificial webs are allowed to be in place before requiring removal, through education campaigns, or other options.***"**

This report provides:

- Background information on the issue of artificial spider webs;
- An overview of available enforcement options; and
- A proposed education campaign.

It is recommended that Council initially address the issue through a targeted information and education campaign, aimed at raising awareness and encouraging voluntary compliance. The report also outlines enforcement options available to authorised officers, should further action be required.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Delivers an education campaign aimed to deter use of artificial spider webs during Halloween and promote more sustainable alternatives.**
2. **Council's authorised officers shall continue to enforce By-law No.3 - Local Government Land and By-law No. 5 – Roads as they relate to the use of artificial spiderwebs.**

or

2. **Council endorses staff to construct a Guideline to permit the use of artificial spiderwebs for a period of one week either side of Halloween.**

DISCUSSION

Background

The use of artificial spider webs as Halloween decorations can present challenges for wildlife, particularly in urban environments where native animals are active during spring and may have limited access to natural nesting materials. In Australia, Halloween coincides with the breeding season for many bird species, as well as increased activity among small mammals and insects. When artificial spider webs are placed in trees, shrubs, or gardens they can inadvertently become a hazard.

These decorations are typically made from fine, synthetic fibres that resemble real spider silk used in nesting material. However, these fibres can be difficult for animals to detect. As a result, birds, bats, and small mammals may become entangled in the webs. This can lead to stress, injury, or in some cases, death if the animal is unable to free itself. In addition, some birds may attempt to use the material in their nests, which can create further risks for chicks or nesting adults. Bird Life Australia, a lead advocacy group on wildlife protection, runs an active campaign highlighting risks of artificial cobwebs www.birdlife.org.au/news/bird-safe-halloween-decorations

Beyond direct impacts to animals, artificial spider webs also contribute to environmental litter and plastic pollution. The materials are generally non-biodegradable and can be dispersed by wind into nearby natural areas. Once in the environment, they can persist and potentially pose ongoing risks to wildlife or add to the accumulation of synthetic debris.

Council does not currently proactively clean up artificial spider webs and no direct cases of injury to wildlife have been reported to council.

Enforcement Options

Under Council By-law No. 3 – Local Government Land, clause 9.6 - Attachments specifically precludes the public from attaching, hanging or fixing anything from any tree, plant, equipment, fence, post, structure or fixture, unless they are granted permission by council. Under this By-law, Local Government Land refers to all land owned by the council or under the council's care, control and management, other than roads.

Council By-law No.5 - Roads contains clause 7.8 - Public Exhibitions and Displays that specifies that public exhibitions or displays are precluded unless permission is granted by council. Given that the erection of the spiderwebs relates to displays for Halloween, this can be enforced.

Under the By-laws above, council authorised officers can direct the person who erected the spiderwebs to remedy the situation by removing them. If the person is not identified, authorised officers are able to remove the spiderwebs. If an investigation is conducted and the person is identified, the council can recover any costs associated with their removal, and a person is subject to an expiation fee of $312.50.

Council has no authority in relation to owners erecting artificial spiderwebs on private property.

Permits

Under the By-laws, anyone who wishes to erect an artificial spiderweb on Local Government land or roads will require a permit to do so. Council can attach any conditions as appropriate to the granting of the permit, such as the time limits for when a permit may be valid. This would require a lodgment of an application seeking the permit, with relevant information provided on where the artificial spiderwebs will be located, with a fee payable to council for the administration of the application. Based on the current approach, it is unlikely that a permit would be granted for such an activity given its potential impact on the environment.

If there is a desire to permit the use of artificial spiderwebs on council land, it is possible to construct a Guideline that would sit under the By-laws that would provide the parameters for where council would allow them. This could include restrictions on:

1. Locations where they may be permitted
2. Times of the year where they are permitted
3. What type of structures they may be affixed to

If such a Guideline was to be constructed, it would allow anyone to erect artificial spiderwebs “as of right” without having to obtain a permit from council.

Proposed Education Campaign

An education campaign is proposed to discourage the use of artificial spider webs and promote more nature-friendly and sustainable Halloween decorations. The campaign would run during September and October in the lead-up to Halloween (31 October).

The campaign could include the following communication channels and activities:

- Social media messaging
- Digital screens across City of Marion facilities (internal and external)
- Articles in eNewsletters, including *Green Thymes* and *eTalk*
- Banner and blog post on the City of Marion website
- Feature article in the *City Limits* Spring edition (distributed in September)
- Posters displayed at Community Centres and Libraries, and promotion at relevant events and programs
- Exclusion of artificial spider webs from all council Halloween decorations.

The primary aim of the campaign would be to raise community awareness about the potential environmental impacts of artificial spider webs and to encourage residents to celebrate Halloween in a way that is fun, inclusive, and environmentally responsible.

ATTACHMENTS
Nil

12.9 Climate Change Policy	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.9
Originating Officer	Unit Manager Environmental Sustainability – Rebecca Neumann
Corporate Manager	Manager Engineering, Assets and Environment - Carl Lundborg
General Manager	General Manager City Services - Angela Allison

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To seek endorsement for the updated Climate Change Policy (Attachment 1).

REPORT HISTORY

Report Reference	Report Title
FORUM250701R1.3	Policy Review 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Climate Change Policy was recently updated with a draft presented to the 1 July 2025 Council Forum for discussion as per the scheduled review of public and legislative policies (FORUM250701R1.3). No further changes were requested by council members at this meeting. The final updated Climate Change Policy (Attachment 1) is now presented for endorsement by General Council. This version attached is consistent with the draft presented at the 1 July Forum, with the exception of some minor changes included for readability.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Endorses the updated Climate Change Policy included in Attachment 1**

DISCUSSION

As presented at the 1 July 2025 Forum, this updated version includes the following revisions from the 2021 Climate Change Policy:

- Inclusion of recommendations around improving climate change governance from the Climate Governance Assessment (FRAC250603R7.2)
- Alignment with directions of the Draft Environmental Sustainability Plan (IEC250610R7.2) and Resilient South Regional Climate Change Action Plan (GC240227R12.1)
- Inclusion of further principles around sustainable procurement and encouragement of carbon emissions reduction measures by council suppliers (IEC250610R7.1 and GC250513M14.3)
- Alignment with new directions also presented in the Draft Procurement Policy also being presented at this 22 July 2025 General Council meeting.

The proposed changes reflect the City of Marion's increasing maturity in climate response as well as increasing community expectations and potential future regulations around climate change reporting. The language and definitions used in the policy are consistent with language being used

in State Government and will assist with improved planning, implementation and communication on the City of Marion's climate change directions. The commitments of this policy may also support access to State and Federal Government funding related to climate change and emissions reduction.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Climate Change Policy Draft 2025 Review General Council [**12.9.1** - 7 pages]

Climate Change Policy

1. Rationale

The global climate is changing, with the severity of impacts projected to increase significantly due to past, current, and future greenhouse gas emissions driven by industrial human activity. Globally and locally, climate change is expected to have widespread adverse impacts on the environment, human health, economic stability, and social wellbeing. Community demands and compliance measures are continuing to grow in this space.

Our region has already become hotter and drier with more variable and extreme weather and these trends are projected to continue. Key climate variables and associated hazards that will impact the City of Marion now and increasingly into the future are:

- **Increased heat:** Higher average temperatures and more frequent and intense heatwaves will impact the health of our natural environment, community, assets, services and workforce. It will also result in more dangerous fire conditions.
- **Reduced annual rainfall:** Average annual rainfall will decline and more time will be spent in drought. This places stress on our trees, parklands biodiversity and agriculture.
- **Increased rainfall intensity and storms:** Despite an overall decrease in rainfall, the number and intensity of heavy rainfall events and storms will increase. This places stress on our stormwater systems and can increase risks of flooding.
- **Sea level rise and oceanic change:** Sea levels will continue to rise along with increases in storm surges, increases in ocean temperatures and changed ocean conditions. This will increase coastal erosion and will impact coastal ecology.

Council has a responsibility to act in the best interests of the community, which includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions and planning for future climate impacts to ensure a liveable, sustainable community.

2. Policy statement

The City of Marion is committed to leading by example in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from its operations and supporting broader community efforts to cut emissions—contributing to global action to limit climate change.

We will work alongside our community to adapt to a changing climate and support a just transition to a sustainable, low-carbon future.

Climate change considerations will be embedded across all areas of governance, service delivery, and operations, with a proactive approach to identifying and managing climate-related risks and building climate resilience.

The primary objectives of this Policy are:

- To incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation throughout council's planning and operations.
- To guide services that support our community to reduce emissions, build resilience and adapt to the impacts of a changing climate.
- To guide services that build resilience into the natural environment and ecosystems.
- To work in collaboration with regional partners and the wider community to reduce and adapt to climate change.

3. Policy scope and implementation

This Policy sets council's commitment to respond to climate change and applies to all council activities.

This Policy will be implemented through the following key approaches:

- **Utilise evidence-based decision making:** Make climate-related decisions informed by the best available science, including current findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and data sources adopted by State Government.
- **Utilise climate projections and scenarios:** Plan for short-, medium- and long-term future climate scenarios at least 100 years into the future, considering both high and medium emissions scenarios and using the best available science that is aligned with approaches in our region, and State and Federal Government.
- **Emissions tracking and targets:** Monitor council's corporate emissions using best-practice inventory methods and maintain an emissions reduction target that reflects our responsibilities and demonstrates strong climate leadership.
- **Prioritise emissions reduction:** Apply the emissions reduction hierarchy (Figure 1) to guide corporate climate actions—prioritising avoiding and reducing emissions first, then transitioning to low-emission alternatives, with sequestration or offsets used only for unavoidable residual emissions.

Climate Change Policy

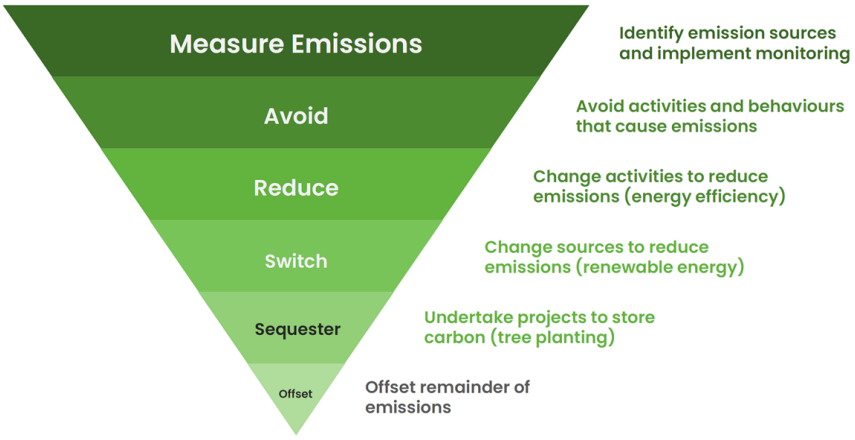


Figure 1. Emissions Reduction Hierarchy

- **Reduce supply chain emissions:** Seek to reduce emissions across our supply chain by engaging with suppliers and implementing policies that support and encourage low-emissions procurement.
- **Manage climate risks:** Proactively identify and respond to climate-related risks through ongoing assessment of physical, transitional, legal, social, and financial impacts. These risks will be documented and regularly reviewed within council's Climate Risk Register and through our involvement with regional emergency management planning.
- **Transparency and disclosure:** Publicly disclose emissions and key climate risks annually in line with the internationally recognised Greenhouse Gas Protocol and relevant state and national accounting standards, adhering to the principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.
- **Deliver climate-resilient assets and services:** Design, build and maintain council assets and services to be resilient to current and future climate impacts including a preference for nature-based solutions where possible.
- **Ensure good climate governance:** Embed climate change considerations into governance structures, including strategic and financial planning, asset management, risk management and decision-making to drive consistent and accountable climate action across the organisation.
- **Build capacity:** Council will ensure that staff and council members are trained for climate change literacy and responses to support effective decision-making and service delivery.

- **Engage with the community:** Council will promote education and awareness of climate change in the community and will engage with the community on climate change adaptation planning decisions.
- **Partnerships and collaboration:** Council will work collaboratively with key partners—including neighbouring councils through the Resilient South Regional Climate Partnership, state and federal governments, local communities, businesses, and industry—to drive effective, efficient and coordinated responses to climate change and the development of a low carbon economy.
- **Monitoring, evaluation and continual improvement:** Council will seek independent verification of the effectiveness of council's climate responses and continually improve to support ongoing resilience.
- **Advocacy**: For matters that are outside of the direct control of council, but are of high relevance to our community, we will advocate for a fair and just transition to a climate resilient in line with the principles of this policy.

4. Definitions

Term	Definition
Adaptation	Taking action to avoid, withstand or benefit from current and projected climate changes and impacts.
Climate change	Refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.
Climate variable	Climate variables are the measurable physical elements of the climate system that describe weather and long-term climate patterns. E.g. temperature, rainfall, wind, sea level etc.
Climate hazard	Climate hazards are specific physical events or trends driven by changes in climate variables that pose a threat to people, infrastructure, or ecosystems. E.g. Heatwaves, bushfires, flooding, drought, coastal erosion.
Climate risk	Climate risks are the potential impacts that arise from climate change. Climate risks can be broadly categorised as: • **Physical risks**: These are assessed by considering exposure and vulnerability to a climate hazard e.g. damage to a council asset from flooding. • **Transition risks**: These are assessed by considering impacts of climate-related policy, regulation, technology,

Climate Change Policy

Term	Definition
	markets or community expectations and looking at financial, reputational or legal consequences e.g. how council responds to emissions reduction.
Climate Risk Register	A register of council's strategic climate risks and their controls developed in accordance with the *City of Marion Risk Framework*.
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	A gas in an atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect. The primary greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone. Greenhouse gases (GHGs) can be emitted through transport, land clearance, and the production and consumption of food, fuels, manufactured goods, materials, wood, roads, buildings, and services. For simplicity of reporting, GHG emissions are often expressed in terms of the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide referred to as "CO_2e" or "CO2-equivalent" or "carbon emissions".
Greenhouse Gas Protocol	The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol is the globally recognised standard for measuring, managing, and reporting greenhouse gas emissions. It provides comprehensive frameworks and tools for governments, businesses, and organisations to account for emissions across their operations and value chains. It includes key standards such as the *Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*, and supports consistent, transparent, and credible climate reporting.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a United Nations body that assesses scientific knowledge on climate change. It provides reports on the causes, impacts, and potential solutions to climate change, guiding global policies and actions to mitigate its effects.
Low carbon economy	An economy based on low carbon power sources that therefore has a minimal output of greenhouse gas emissions into the environment. Can also be referred to as 'low-fossil-fuel economy' or 'decarbonised economy'.

Climate Change Policy

Term	Definition
Mitigation	Taking action to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gases and/or to increase the amounts of greenhouse gases removed from the atmosphere. Can also be referred to as 'Abatement'.
Nature-based solutions	Engineered solutions that aim to protect against hazards, including those from climate change, that provide co-benefits to people and nature and improve sustainability. For example, establishing wetlands or raingardens to reduce flooding risk whilst also providing habitat and improving amenity (compared to concrete drains or dams).
Offset	Carbon offsets are generated by projects for each tonne of emissions avoided, removed or captured from the atmosphere such as by reforestation, renewable energy or energy efficiency. These are regulated by Australian Government.
Resilience	The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change. Climate resilience requires an integrated approach that considers climate risk reduction, emissions reduction, and adaptation. It requires partners working together using their knowledge and experience.
Sequester / Sequestration	To capture greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and store them so that they are not released. Tree planting is a common example or carbon sequestration.

5. Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Environment Sustainability Team	Coordinate and report on the implementation of this Policy across the City of Marion.

Climate Change Policy

Role	Responsibility
Sustainability Committee (Internal)	Oversee council's climate response and ensure buy in and accountability

6. References

- Environment Policy
- Procurement Policy
- Asset Management Strategy and Policy
- Risk Management Framework

7. Review and evaluation

The Manager Engineering, Assets & Environment reviews this Policy every four years (or earlier if required) in accordance with the City of Marion Policy Framework. Council approves this Policy.

12.10 Procurement Policy	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.10
Originating Officer	Manager Strategic Procurement – Grace Clark
Corporate Manager	N/A
General Manager	General Manager Corporate Services – Tony Lines

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To seek endorsement for the updated Procurement Policy (Attachment 1).

REPORT HISTORY

Report Reference	Report Title
FORUM250701R1.3	Policy Review 2025

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Endorses the updated Procurement Policy included in Attachment 1.**

SUMMARY

The Procurement Policy has been revised to enhance clarity, align with best practices and with *ISO 20400:2017 - Sustainable Procurement - Guidance* and a motion from CoM's Infrastructure and Environment Committee meeting from 10 June 2025 (reference IEC250610R7.1). This enables purchasing decisions to better support social, environmental, and economic sustainability objectives, while also enhancing transparency, risk management and community outcomes.

A summary of the key changes is below:

1. Removed references to Contract Management in the title and body of the Policy to:
    a. Address the actual separation of Procurement and Contract Management policies and processes including principles, responsibilities and process stage;
    b. Align to other partnering Councils' approach (joint collaboration with the cities of Charles Sturt and Port Adelaide Enfield); and
    c. Remove the risk of confusion as Procurement was covered in a lot more detail than Contract Management.

    Note that the content will be captured in the Contract Management Procedure which is now in review.
2. Updated Key Principles
    a. Introduced new Principles to align to other partnering Councils where it made sense to do so; and
    b. Updated current Principles with input from Council teams including Information Systems, Environment, Risk, WHS etc.
3. Updated some language to make the Policy more scalable and align with new internal processes and governance to support effective implementation. For example:
    a. In Principle 9 (Environmental Management), added "where appropriate" and "may include" to clarify that environmental requirements may not apply to all procurements. This allows flexibility in cases such as sole consultants working from home.

b. In Principle 9 and Principle 11 ‘even if they are more costly (>5%)’ has been removed because:
    i. These considerations will be assessed on their merits, not only relative to cost;
    ii. They will carry specific weighting during evaluation;
    iii. They are part of the overall value-for-money assessment; and
    iv. The 5% figure was viewed as quite arbitrary, as costs may vary widely.

It is noted that the weightings for evaluation criteria are detailed in Council’s Procurement Procedure and associated documentation.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Procurement Policy Draft 2025 Review General Council [**12.10.1** - 7 pages]

Procurement Policy

1. Rationale

Council is responsible for delivering a range of services, facilities and programs. Council must do so in an effective and efficient manner, that represents value for the community. The Council's focus on being an effective leader underpins the commitment to deliver value, efficiency, accountability and transparency in procurement responsibilities. Effective procurement is essential to ensure goods and services are provided to the required standard, within the agreed timeframe, and achieve value for money.

This Policy is developed and maintained as required by Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1999 (SA).

2. Policy statement

All procurement occurs in accordance with the key principles and requirements of this Policy and all other applicable Council policies and procedures. This Policy applies to anyone who undertakes or is involved in procurement activities on behalf of the Council including its subsidiaries and Council Members. Compliance with this Policy is mandatory unless expressly indicated otherwise.

This policy is aligned to that of the City of Charles Sturt and the City of Port Adelaide Enfield.

3. Objectives

The primary objective of this Policy is to ensure procurement:

- responds to strategic priorities and operational needs;
- represents value for money in the expenditure of public money;
- encourages healthy competition between participants;
- results in the engagement of Contractors with safe, ethical and socially inclusive practices;
- environmentally responsible goods and services; and
- complies with legislative requirements

4. Policy scope and implementation

Scope

This Policy covers all expenditure-related procurement activity for the acquisition of goods, works, and services for the Council.

This Policy does not apply to expenditure or revenue related to asset disposals, property acquisitions and other non-procurement expenditure, examples of which include: corporate sponsorships; Council sponsorships; donations; employments contracts; funding arrangements; grants; incentive schemes; and strategic partnerships.

4.1 Implementation Key Requirements

The Council procures goods, services or works in line with the Procurement Procedure. Council may, where appropriate, accede to existing contracts and Strategic Alliances of our collaborative partners to deliver the best value to our organisation including collaborative

purchasing contracts (e.g. other local councils', LGA Procurement, Procurement Australia, State Government). Accession must be approved in line with the Procurement Procedure.

In certain circumstances, the Council, may, in accordance with its Procurement Procedure waive application of this Policy to bring the best outcome for the Council. Details of further exemptions can be found in the Exemptions Guidelines.

The Council must record its reasons in writing for waiving application of this Policy.

4.2 Procurement Key Principles

Principle 1 Intent to Contract
The Council only approaches the market through a formal tender process if it has clear intent to contract. Requisites include:

- budget approval (which is typically imbedded through the annual business plan and budget process);
- internal approval for proposed expenditure; and
- intent to engage a Contractor, subject to achieving acceptable outcomes in terms of value for money, work health and safety, environmental outcomes, and risk.

This does not preclude the Council approaching the market to seek prices for budgeting purposes only provided this intent is made clear to the Market Participants.

Principle 2 Value for Money
The Council strives to achieve the best value for money outcome in procurement. All relevant costs and benefits are considered over the whole product life cycle from the sourcing of raw materials to disposal of goods or services, subject to principles – 9 and 11 (environment and local jobs).

Principle 3 Open and Effective Competition
The Council encourages open and effective competition by providing fair and reasonable access to opportunities to do business with Council. Market Participants are offered feedback on unsuccessful tenders to encourage market development and demonstrate transparency of the procurement process.

Principle 4 Risk Management
Risk management is integral to effective procurement. Risk will be managed in line with the risk standard ISO 31000 and Council's Risk Management Policy. Risks will be identified, assessed, and managed at all stages of the procurement lifecycle.

Principle 5 Confidentiality
The Council maintains the confidentiality of information provided by Market Participants during and after the procurement process. Documents are stored, handled and disposed of in accordance with statutory requirements.

Principle 6 Probity, Accountability and Transparency
The Council demonstrates ethical procurement practices by:

- dealing with Market Participants and Contractors on the basis of mutual trust and respect;
- acting in an open and transparent manner;
- treating Market Participants and Contractors fairly and equitably;
- avoiding and/or managing conflicts of interest; and
- complying with all legislation relevant to the procurement process.

Principle 7 Efficient Procurement Practices

The Council uses standard tender and contract documentation wherever possible to ensure consistency of procurement. Panel arrangements and pre-qualification of Contractors are utilised (where appropriate) to improve the efficiency of the procurement process and reduce the impact of repetitive bidding on Market Participants.

Principle 8 Work Health and Safety

The Council seeks to engage Market Participants who can demonstrate an appropriate commitment to work health and safety (WHS) and capability as demonstrated by a suitable WHS Management System (WHSMS). As a minimum, Contractors are required to:

- comply with the Work Health and Safety Act, 2012 (and all associated Regulations, Codes of Practice and Standards);
- cooperate with Council WHS policies, procedures, and instructions;
- identify hazards associated with work being undertaken and ensure all identified hazards are managed in accordance with WHS legislation; and
- All procurements undertaken for supplies to be provided directly to, or in proximity to, members of the Council community are to include consideration of how the safety and wellbeing of those persons will be ensured.

Principle 9 Environmental Management

The Council requires a minimum standard of environmental management from Contractors where appropriate, which may include:

- compliance with all applicable environmental laws, protection policies, guidelines, codes of practice, and/or the condition of any licence or approval obtained from the Environment Protection Authority (EPA);
- conducting their operations in an environmentally sensitive manner;
- utilising recycled content in goods and services;
- reducing the use of mains water; and
- committing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Additional environmental requirements specific to the procurement may be included in the Market Document. Market Participants demonstrating a commitment to reducing carbon emissions, including provision of emissions reporting, use of low-emission technologies or processes, and alignment with Council's climate targets may be considered favourably in

evaluation. Preference may also be given Market Participants with verifiable climate transition plans and low life-cycle impacts of products or services.

Principle 10 Information Management

The Council seeks to engage Market Participants who can demonstrate an appropriate commitment to information management and cyber security. Where Contractors are managing any of the Council's information as part of providing a service to Council, they will at a minimum demonstrate a commitment to:

- ensuring that the Council's information assets are safeguarded within a secure environment to protect Council's confidentiality, integrity and availability;
- providing a set of minimum cyber security requirements for managing risk to the Council's information assets, which is consistent with the Contractor's role with the Council; and
- ensuring Council's information is protected within a secure environment that upholds confidentiality, integrity, and availability, and that cyber security measures align with the nature of the information managed.

Principle 11 Use of Local Contractors and Sustainable Procurement

The Council includes economic development, sustainability, and social inclusion elements in the Market Document (where appropriate) to:

- promote economic development within the Council Region;
- engage Contractors that seek to minimise the impact of their operations on the environment and consider supply chain emissions;
- support state and national efforts to increase workforce participation, skill;
- provide development and social inclusion through employment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, trainees and apprentices, or local people with barriers to employment; and
- support national efforts to increase procured goods and services from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander owned businesses.

To the extent permitted by law, the Council may score favourably the engagement of local Market Participants (i.e. those based within the Council area boundaries) when all other commercial factors are considered equal. The definition of 'local' may vary, depending on the identified geographic market for the relevant procurement activity.

Procurement will evaluate local and regional Market Participants that incorporate sustainability and equity, including support for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander businesses, social enterprises, and businesses that demonstrate a strong environmental ethic.

Principle 12 Ethical Practice and Shared Values

The evaluation of Market Participants as part of a Procurement is to include consideration of the Market Participants" commitment to ethical practice including, but not limited to:

- avoidance of cartel behaviour/ abuse of market power;
- ethical sourcing of its own supplies; and
- the extent to which the Market Participants shares Council's values (as set out in the 10 Year Strategic Plan (2024-2034)).

Principle 13 Circular Economy
The Council seeks to support sustainable practices by boosting circular supply chains through procurement. Council, in the procurement of goods and services, may prioritise solutions that eliminate waste and pollution, keep products and materials in use at their highest value, regenerate natural systems, and/or innovative business models that have resource-efficient solutions. Market Participants are expected to outline how their offerings contribute to circular outcomes, such as through reuse, take-back schemes, or material recovery.

Principle 14 Climate Risk and Resilience
Council will integrate climate-related financial and operational risk considerations into procurement planning and decision-making. Market Participants may be required to identify climate risks to the delivery of goods or services and demonstrate how these are managed or mitigated. This includes supply chain risks, extreme weather disruptions, or climate vulnerability of products or infrastructure.

5. Definitions

Term	Definition
Contractor	Means an organisation engaged by the Council to undertake defined services, Construction Work, or supply of goods.
Council Members	means the collective elected members of Council.
Market Document	Means the document used to invite offers from contractors and includes a specification or brief, conditions of contract and any other information required by contractors to provide sufficient detail for the Council to make an informed decision.
Market Participant	Means any individual, business, or organisation that: • is reasonably capable of supplying the goods, services, or works being procured; • operates (or could operate) within the relevant market for the procurement activity; and

Term	Definition
	may reasonably be expected to express interest, submit a quote, or tender in response to a procurement opportunity.
Procurement	Means the acquisition of any goods, services or construction works by any means, including purchasing or leasing.
Value for money	Means the best outcome achievable when all costs and benefits (both qualitative and quantitative) over the procurement lifecycle (acquisition, use, maintenance, and disposal) are considered on a case-by-case basis.

6. Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Council staff responsible for procurement activity	Comply with the procurement principles and requirements of this Policy and all other applicable policy and procedure.
Council Member	Consider tender recommendations put forward by staff through Council.
Manager Strategic Procurement	Ensure all procurement and contract management activities adhere to the principles and requirements of this Policy and all other applicable policy and procedure.

7. References

City of Marion

- Complaints and Grievance Policy
- Contract Management Procedure
- Disposal of Land and Assets Management Policy
- Procurement Procedure
- Prudential Management Policy
- Risk Management Policy
- 10 Year Strategic Plan (2024-2034)
- Tender Evaluation Procedure
- Unsolicited Proposals Policy
- Use of Purchase Orders Procedure

Other

- Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012 (SA)
- Local Government Act 1999 (SA)
- Local Government (General) Regulations 2013 (SA)
- Public Sector (Honesty and Accountability) Act 1995 (SA)
- Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)

8. Review and evaluation

The Manager Strategic Procurement reviews this Policy every four years (or earlier if required) in accordance with the City of Marion Policy Framework. Council approves this Policy.

12.11 Social Media Policy	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.11
Originating Officer	Manager Customer Experience and Engagement – Nick Marwe
Corporate Manager	N/A
General Manager	General Manager Corporate Services – Tony Lines

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To seek endorsement for the updated Social Media Policy (Attachment 1).

REPORT HISTORY

Report Reference	Report Title
FORUM250701R1.3	Policy Review 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Social Media Policy has been refreshed to provide clearer guidance on how the City of Marion uses its social media channels to engage with the community. The revised policy now explicitly links social media activity to the City of Marion's Strategic Plan 2024–2034 and clarifies its role in engagement, communication, and reputation management. New sections have been added to define user conduct, explain how content is moderated and monitored, and outline how inappropriate or irrelevant content will be managed. The policy introduces clearer definitions and responsibilities, particularly around the roles of Social Media Publishers and approval pathways for account management.

This draft updated policy, as well as a version showing tracked changes, was considered by Members at the Forum on 1 July 2025. No further changes have been made to the document since then.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Endorses the updated Social Media Policy included in Attachment 1.**

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Social Media Policy Draft 2025 Review General Council [**12.11.1** - 8 pages]

Social Media Policy

1. Rationale

Social media allows the City of Marion to connect with our community, engage in meaningful conversations and dialogue, and keep users up-to-date with the latest news, events and initiatives.

Social media contributes to the achievement of the following strategic objectives as outlined in the *City of Marion Strategic Plan 2024-2034:*

C1.2 Promote the City of Marion as a friendly and vibrant city to live, work and play by having the community at the forefront of everything we do.

C4.1 Ensure we listen to the community on the matters that affect them, using innovative engagement approaches.

C4.2 Provide a variety of accessible, contemporary communication methods and integrated services.

O1.3 Effectively communicate the decisions of Council.

O5.1 Leverage emerging technology.

2. Policy statement

The City of Marion uses social media as a tool to engage and encourage two-way communication with the community and reach targeted audiences on specific topics, issues, events, and key initiatives.

All social media usage and content published by or on behalf of the City of Marion:

- complies with third-party platform terms of service and community guidelines, and all local, state, and federal laws and regulations;
- is accurate, relevant and appropriate in line with our Community Vision and Strategic Plan; and
- upholds the highest standards of behaviour, integrity and professionalism.

3. Objectives

The primary objectives of this Policy are:

- To outline how the City of Marion actively engages with the community on social media to communicate its programs, events, and initiatives.
- To explain how the City of Marion social media channels are monitored; and provide clear rules for participation and engagement on the City of Marion's social media platforms.

Draft Only

Social Media Policy

Draft Only

Social Media Policy

4. Policy scope and implementation

Scope

This Policy applies to all active social media activity and accounts for the City of Marion.

Implementation

4.1 City of Marion social media

Use of social media

The City of Marion uses social media to:

- communicate and promote news, initiatives, and events; and actively listen to the views of our community.
- raise the profile and public awareness of council business, services, public resources, and facilities.
- respond to relevant customer enquiries in a timely manner.
- develop and manage an online community that is a safe and respectful place where members are encouraged to communicate and interact with the City of Marion and each other, without any defamatory or inappropriate content.
- involve the community in community consultation projects and engagement opportunities to seek public opinion.
- listen and identify issues circulating in the community.
- promote local businesses, organisations, and events located within the City of Marion and local catchment area that may be of interest to the local community, in accordance with the advertising principles in the City Limits Publications Policy.
  Note: Promotion is at the absolute discretion of the City of Marion.
- rapidly correct inaccuracies and false allegations levelled against Elected Members or council staff.

Following and sharing content

City of Marion may like, share or re-publish content outside of its regular schedule to engage with its online community. This does not constitute endorsement of the content of the account or the account holder, but to provide useful and relevant information to the community.

4.2 Content management and availability

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City of Marion monitors its social media channels during business hours Monday to Friday 8:30 am to 5 pm, excluding public holidays. Comments may be disabled on posts outside of these hours, or when resources are unavailable to monitor.

4.3 User engagement on City of Marion social media accounts

User conduct

The City of Marion encourages open conversation, and welcomes ideas, questions, complaints, and feedback via its social media accounts.

When interacting with City of Marion content, third party users are expected to:

- comply with third-party platform terms of service and community guidelines, and all local, state, and federal laws and regulations.
- communicate and behave in a respectful and appropriate manner.
- not post or publish inappropriate or irrelevant content.

Inappropriate or irrelevant social media content

The City of Marion reserves the right to delete or hide commentary or content that is deemed inappropriate or irrelevant including but not limited to:

- racist, sexist or sexual content
- threats or abuse
- bullying or harassment
- offensive or obscene content or profanity
- derogatory or defamatory content
- unlawful or discriminatory content
- content that breaches a person's privacy or personal details (e.g., phone number, without consent)
- content that is confidential or subject to copyright or intellectual property that is posted without consent
- political lobbying or anti-social content
- spam, junk or advertising
- content relating to a third party not affiliated or connected with the City of Marion
- content that does not relate to the City of Marion or council business
- content that is not suitable for a community of all ages
- any other content that the City of Marion / Council deems inappropriate or irrelevant.

Draft only

Social Media Policy

4.4 Policy breaches or non-compliance

The City of Marion reserves the right to remove inappropriate or irrelevant content (outlined in section 4.3) posted on its social media accounts or block users who fail to comply with this Policy, third-party platform terms of service, platform community guidelines, and all local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

4.5 Disclaimer

In addition to the City of Marion website disclaimer, the following conditions apply:

- Content, comments, views or opinions posted by users may not represent the views or official position of Council or the City of Marion.
- All messages on social media channels should be considered public and visible for all to review, comment and share.
- The City of Marion reserves the right to amend, delete or block inappropriate or irrelevant social media content posted on any of its social media channels (see section 4.4).
- Comments are subject to moderation by City of Marion. Engagements and conversations will be moderated weekdays (except Public Holidays) from 8:30 am to 5 pm. The following disclosure message is available on City of Marion social media platforms, and is included on any posts when comments have been turned off.

"The City of Marion strongly encourages our community to engage with us through our social channels. To make sure that we can keep this a safe space, comments are only open when our moderators are online. If comments are closed, please check back (generally between 9 am to 5 pm Monday to Friday) when they will be open for comment. Please note that comments will be closed on Public Holidays."

4.6 Acceptance of terms

By following or engaging with our social media account(s), you have confirmed that you agree to adhere to this Social Media Policy.

Repeated violations of our Social Media Policy may result in the user being blocked or otherwise banned from accessing City of Marion's social media channels.

Draft Only

Social Media Policy

5. Definitions

Term	Definition
City of Marion/Council	The Corporation of the City of Marion Council and its Elected Members, staff, policies, services, suppliers, stakeholders, or any other council related issues.
Community	People who live, work, study, conduct business and use the facilities or public places in the City of Marion.
Content	Words, imagery, videos or web links published to a social media account.
Local catchment area	City of Marion and surrounding council areas from where visitors or customers travel, including, but not limited to, the cities of Holdfast Bay, West Torrens, Unley, Mitcham and Onkaparinga.
Publish	The uploading of content to a social media account, such as a status update, comment, post, tweet, photo, video or link.
Social media	Web-based platforms and smartphone applications that allow users to easily connect and communicate with each other as well as publish, share, and discuss content such as text, photos, video, and audio. Social media websites are characterised by interaction, collaboration, and user-generated content, with a focus on building online communities of people who share interests and/or activities.
Social media platform	Means a third-party online tool used for communication, promotion and conversation including, but not limited to, Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, YouTube, TikTok, and Twitter/X.
Social media account	Includes an account, profile, page, group, chat group, channel, platform, company, presence or avatar (a graphical representation of a user) used for social media.
Social Media Publisher	Staff authorised to create, publish and manage Social Media content on behalf of the City of Marion.

Draft Only

Social Media Policy

6. Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Social Media Publisher	• Create and publish content for assigned City of Marion Social Media Accounts. • Monitor and review account content on a regular basis; update or remove content as required. • Respond to Social Media enquiries in a timely manner. • Manage inappropriate or irrelevant content posted by users; remove content or block users as approved.
Unit Manager Marketing and Communications	• Appoint Social Media Publishers. • Support Social Media Publishers with the development of appropriate social media responses. • Provide assistance or advice with administration, training, monitoring or analysis of social media performance.
Manager Customer Experience and Engagement	• Approve the opening and closing of Social Media Accounts for the City of Marion. • Approve the removal of content or blocking of third-party users who fail to meet conduct expectations for posting on City of Marion Social Media Accounts.

7. References

City of Marion

- Acceptable Use Policy
- Brand Guidelines
- Brand Strategy
- Bridging the Digital Divide
- City Limits Publications Policy
- Code of Conduct for Council Members
- Internet & Email Access and Usage Policy
- Marketing and Engagement Strategy
- Public Consultation Policy

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- Staff Code of Conduct
- Strategic Plan 2024-2034
- Use of Images and Photography Guidelines
- Writing Style Guide

Other

- Age Discrimination Act 2004
- Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986 (Cth)
- Civil Liability Act 1936 (SA)
- Copyright Act 1968 (Cth)
- Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)
- Defamation Act 2005 (SA)
- Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (SA)
- Facebook Community Standards
- Facebook Advertising Policy
- Fair Trading Act 1987 (SA)
- Fair Work Act 1994 (SA)
- Freedom of Information Act 1991 (SA)
- Instagram Community Guidelines
- Online Safety Act 2021 (Cth)
- LinkedIn Professional Community Policies
- Local Government Act 1999 (SA)
- Local Government (Elections) Act 1999 (SA)
- Lottery and Gaming Act 1936 (SA)
- Privacy Act 1988 (Cth)
- Spam Act 2003 (Cth)
- State Records Act 1997 (SA)
- TikTok Community Guidelines
- Twitter/X Rules
- YouTube Policies

8. Review and evaluation

This Policy will be reviewed by Council every 4 years in accordance with the City of Marion Policy Framework or sooner if required.

Draft Only

12.12 Volunteer Involvement Policy	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.12
Originating Officer	Volunteer Development & Program Coordinator – Lucy Camp
Corporate Manager	Manager People and Culture - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison

REPORT OBJECTIVE

For Council to consider and adopt the updated Volunteer Involvement Policy (previously called the Volunteer Policy).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Volunteer Involvement Policy 2025 has been reviewed and updated to reflect the evolving nature of volunteering, changes to relevant legislation, and to align with the recently refreshed National Standards for Volunteer Involvement. It builds upon the foundation of the 2012 policy while introducing contemporary principles including inclusivity, tailored role design, and improved program governance.

The revised policy clearly outlines the rights and responsibilities of both Council and volunteers, reinforces Council's duty of care under the Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA), and ensures risk management, insurance coverage, and role clarity are effectively managed. This update also introduces clearer roles for staff managing volunteer programs and a structured approach to continuous improvement in volunteer engagement.

By adopting this policy, the City of Marion affirms its commitment to building strong community connections, supporting civic participation, and valuing the diverse contributions of volunteers across council.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Adopts Volunteer Involvement Policy 2025 (Attachment 1).**

GENERAL ANALYSIS – Key enhancements in the Volunteer Involvement Policy 2025

Area	2012 Policy	2025 Policy
Scope	Focused on – employees & registered volunteers Constructive Culture Links	Same focus with the addition of two groups the policy does not apply to: • Work Cover Placements • Council Members in their capacity as Council Members Constructive Culture Links – removed as old terminology General Principle remains the same
Standards	General references	Fully aligned to all 8 **National Volunteer Standards**

Risk & Insurance	General statement	Explicit coverage, including insurance limitations for people aged 90 and above and risk management frameworks
WHS Obligations	Referenced outdated OHS & Welfare Act	Fully integrated: volunteers recognised as 'workers' under Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)
Role Design	Created to align to the needs of the role	Where necessary, co-created with volunteers to provide them with tailored, meaningful roles (for example to support people living with disability)
Rights & responsibilities	Old version	Updated language to better reflect volunteer engagement with removal of employment related language (i.e. position description to role description, and probation period to settling in period).
Inclusion & Equity	Not formally addressed	Strong emphasis on equitable recruitment, accessibility, and recognition of diversity
Program Governance	Focused on delivery	Strengthened focus on sustainability, evaluation, and reporting

DISCUSSION

The 2012 Volunteer Policy required updating to better reflect the volunteer landscape which has evolved significantly over the last 13 years. Key drivers for the policy update include:

- Alignment with the National Standards for Volunteer Involvement (Volunteering Australia) refreshed in early 2024
- Alignment with the strategic objectives of the Volunteering Strategy 2023-2033 (Volunteer Australia)
- Expanded legislative compliance, including WHS and insurance
- A growing focus on diversity, equity and inclusion

Following feedback received from Members at the Forum, their concerns were addressed in the final draft of this policy. (attachment 1)

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1. Volunteer Involvement Policy 2025.FINAL DRAFT TRACKED CHANGES
Attachment 2. Volunteer Involvement Policy 2025.CLEAN COPY

Volunteer Involvement Policy

1. Rationale

The City of Marion is committed to providing a comprehensive volunteer management framework to support the involvement of volunteers, aligning to their skills, talents, and availability. The City of Marion has a legislative obligation as the provider of an extensive range of services, including *Commonwealth Home Support Programme (CHSP)* to have required policy and procedures in place.

2. Policy statement

The City of Marion recognises that volunteering is a two-way relationship. We greatly value the contributions of volunteers and recognise the benefits and positive impacts they make across the City of Marion. Council volunteers strengthen our connection with local communities and increases our capacity to deliver services.

Volunteering provides people with strong social connections while building the capacity and resilience of our community. The City of Marion is committed to providing innovative opportunities and supporting all volunteers across our organisation through inclusive and equitable practices.

3. Objectives

The objective of this policy is to outline the responsibilities of City of Marion workforce with respect to volunteer involvement including planning, recruitment, onboarding and supervision; and the rights and responsibilities of the City of Marion and volunteers.

4. Policy scope and implementation

SCOPE

This policy is relevant to everyone who works and volunteers for the City of Marion, especially those who supervise and/or work with volunteers. It applies to registered volunteers within the City of Marion volunteer programs. It includes any group or program facilitated by the City of Marion workforce.

This policy does not apply to:

- Volunteers engaged by other organisations to carry out voluntary tasks on behalf of City of Marion
- Work Cover Placements
- Individuals undertaking student placements, work experience or internships
- ~~Elected~~ Council Members in their capacity as ~~Elected~~ Council Members
- Reference Group participants
- Advisory Committee members.

Volunteer Involvement Policy

CITY OF MARION

IMPLEMENTATION

The City of Marion recognises through its Strategic Management Framework that volunteer involvement is a vital component in achieving its vision to build community capacity; improving health and wellbeing; creating pathways to paid work and in the delivery of effective and relevant service provision.

Volunteering promotes civic participation and encourages local people to be active, shape, contribute, and make a difference to their local community. Volunteering provides opportunities for group and personal development through service to the community. It can help forge sustainable links with the community benefiting all stakeholders. The City of Marion's volunteer program is designed to complement, not replace, the roles of paid staff.

City of Marion recognises that volunteers can bring unique talents and professional experiences and commits to recognising these through co-creation of meaningful and tailored volunteer roles.

Volunteer roles will be developed in support of objectives and strategies identified in the *City of Marion Strategic Plan*. Volunteer involvement will be managed in accordance with the *National Standards for Volunteer Involvement*.

National Standards for Volunteer Involvement

Standard 1	Volunteering is embedded in leadership, governance and culture
Standard 2	Volunteer participation is championed and modelled
Standard 3	Volunteer roles are meaningful and tailored
Standard 4	Recruitment is equitable and diversity is valued
Standard 5	Volunteers are supported and developed
Standard 6	Volunteer safety and wellbeing is protected
Standard 7	Volunteers are recognised
Standard 8	Policies and practices are continuously improved

4.1. Rights and responsibilities

Both the City of Marion and volunteers have rights and responsibilities to uphold in accordance with the National Standards for Volunteer Involvement.

City of Marion Rights

The City of Marion has the right to:

- Recruit volunteers based on their competency for the role and refuse any potential volunteer a position for which they are deemed unsuitable.
- Expect volunteers to complete tasks within the parameters of the volunteer role description, and complete the tasks assigned to them within the agreed time-frames and standards.
- Evaluate the performance of volunteers, reassign volunteers who are deemed unsuitable, or terminate a volunteer's involvement.
- Require volunteers to undergo a settling in period of three months.
- Require volunteers to undergo appropriate training.
- Require a volunteer to conduct themselves in a manner that is consistent with the image of the City of Marion and specified in the *Volunteer Code of Conduct*
- Request the return of all council property when leaving their volunteer role. This may include name badges, uniforms, access keys or any other items or resources provided by the City of Marion specific to the volunteer role.

City of Marion Responsibilities

The City of Marion has a responsibility to:

- Ensure all volunteers in 'Prescribed Positions' have a satisfactory DHS Working with Children Check prior to commencement.
- Ensure all volunteers have satisfactory background checks, appropriate to their role, prior to commencement.
-
- Ensure all volunteer induction and on-boarding forms are completed.
- Ensure that expectations and parameters are known, understood and maintained.
- Provide a clear outline of duties in a written role description.
- Ensure volunteers have adequate skills to carry out the tasks required of them.
- Provide ongoing support and supervision.
- Ensure volunteers are adequately insured in accordance with the *City of Marion's Risk Management Policy.*
- Ensure volunteers understand the limitations to the LGRS voluntary workers personal accident insurance from the age of 90.

- Provide a safe and healthy workplace for everyone and to adhere to the principles outlined in the *Work Health and Safety Act (SA) 2012.*
- Maintain confidentiality relating to volunteers and information given to the City of Marion by volunteers.
- Ensure all volunteer programs have sufficient resources and supervision to achieve their outcomes.
- Ensure any new volunteer roles or programs undertaken are within City of Marion's current and future capacity to supervise and resource.
- Recognise the contribution volunteers play in making the City of Marion a better place.

Volunteer Rights

Volunteers have the right to:

- Be interviewed and recruited as a volunteer in accordance with equal opportunity and anti-discrimination legislation.
- A meaningful and tailored role which matches their skills, abilities, interests and availability which is clearly outlined in a role description.
- Receive appropriate orientation and ongoing training to assist with their role.
- Designated staff to provide support relating to their role and to receive ongoing support and direction from their volunteer manager and the volunteer development and program coordinator.
- A copy of the Volunteer Involvement Policy and other policies and procedures that affects their involvement.
- Be consulted, valued and welcomed, regarding ideas and suggestions for improvements to the volunteer experience.
- Opportunities to contribute to the decision-making process, where appropriate.
- Be covered by appropriate insurance while carrying out their specified duties for the City of Marion.
- A healthy and safe work environment.
- Access to and awareness of a grievance procedure and to have complaints or grievances heard by an appropriate supervisor.
- Receive recognition for their contribution to the community.
- Receive reimbursement for pre-approved out of pocket expenses.
- Be treated with respect and recognised as a valued member of the team.
- Have their confidential and personal information dealt with in accordance with the *Privacy Act 1988*.

- Not to fill a position previously held by a paid worker nor do the work of paid staff during industrial disputes.

Volunteer Responsibilities

Volunteers have a responsibility to:

- Always adhere to the Volunteer Code of Conduct.
- Attend orientation and mandatory training as required for the role.
- Adhere to the policies and procedures of City of Marion.
- Be aware of their duty of care and the City of Marion's Work Health and Safety policies and procedures.
- Undertake the roles and duties as outlined in their role description, and within the boundaries of the outlined tasks which suit their skills and abilities.
- Fulfil agreed commitments or re-negotiate commitments if necessary.
- Be punctual and reliable and inform their supervisor if unable to attend.
- Maintain confidentiality always.
- Respect the rights of fellow workforce members including volunteers and to participate as a member of the team.
- Be accountable for their actions.
- Behave in an ethical and conscientious manner.
- Seek assistance, guidance and information on any aspects of their role or activities which are unclear.
- Return all property of City of Marion when leaving their volunteer role. This may include name badges, uniforms, access keys or any other items or resources provided by council specific to the volunteer role.

4.2. Risk management and insurance

The City of Marion Risk Management framework includes volunteers to ensure exposure to liabilities resulting from volunteer involvement is managed appropriately.

Public liability and personal accident insurance is provided to City of Marion registered volunteers while undertaking approved volunteer roles.

Volunteer personal accident insurance coverage is significantly reduced from the age of 90. Volunteers can continue in their role from this age and procedures are in place to notify them of this during induction and three months prior to turning 90.

4.3. Work health and safety

Volunteers are classed as 'workers' under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)*. Volunteers have the same rights and responsibilities concerning the provision of a safe working environment and safe work practices as employees.

The City of Marion is committed to ensuring that all volunteers are adequately trained to perform volunteering roles in a safe manner.

4.4. Managers of volunteers

Volunteer Managers are responsible for the general management, support and resourcing of the volunteer program. Volunteer Managers must be aware of, and implement, policy and procedures relevant to their volunteer program; and are responsible for addressing any gaps or concerns recognised within it in consultation with the Volunteer Development and Program Coordinator.

Volunteer Managers will work with People Leaders and the Volunteer Development and Program Coordinator to ensure volunteer needs and the organisational requirements have been met.

Volunteer Managers are to be provided with sufficient time and resources to engage with and provide appropriate support to volunteers involved in their programs.

4.5. Volunteer development and program coordinator

The Volunteer Development and Program Coordinator is responsible for the design and implementation of the council's volunteer management framework in consultation with the Volunteer Managers Group and other relevant stakeholders such as Risk and Organisational Development and volunteers as required.

The Volunteer Development and Program Coordinator is responsible for annual recognition events and overall management and continuous improvement of the volunteer programs.

The Volunteer Development and Program Coordinator will work with key stakeholders such as People Leaders, Volunteer Managers and volunteers to ensure volunteer needs and the organisational requirements have been met.

4.6. Program management

In the development and continuation of the volunteer program, the City of Marion will ensure that the capacity to resource and manage volunteers in their roles has been addressed. The City of Marion will:

- Continuously look at improvement of the volunteer management framework to ensure best practice in volunteer management is aligned to the National Standards for Volunteer Involvement.
- Commit adequate financial, human, physical, and time resources required to successfully run its volunteer programs.
- Review the volunteer management framework and its documented processes on a regular basis to ensure its sustainability, relevance, and alignment to Council requirements and the National Standards for Volunteer Involvement.
- Research current and future volunteering trends. Including data related to trends within the City of Marion volunteer programs collected from the volunteer management system and the annual volunteer survey.
- Report to City of Marion any outcomes or issues presented through this report.

Volunteering is:

- Of benefit to the community and the volunteer
- Of the volunteer's own free will and without coercion
- For no financial payment
- In designated volunteer positions only
- To complement the role of employees, enhancing and extending our service delivery
-
- Should not be exploitative or used to replace paid employment.

Volunteers in City of Marion volunteer programs will have specific role descriptions for tasks that enhance council's services to the community, usually taking place within the City of Marion.

Volunteer roles are designed and negotiated with volunteers, considering their needs and interest while contributing to the City of Marion's strategic direction and values, purpose, goals and objectives.

5. Definitions

Term	Definition
National Standards for Volunteer Involvement	Best practice framework which guides volunteer involvement and developed by Volunteering Australia.
Volunteering	Time willingly given for the common good and without financial gain.
Volunteer Management Framework	The policies, procedures, Standard Operating Procedures, resources and software that facilitate recruitment, support, management and retention of volunteers.
Volunteer Management System	The volunteer management software, Better Impact.
Workforce	All employees and volunteers of the City of Marion.

6. Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Manager, People and Culture	• Ensure all aspects of this Volunteer Involvement Policy are aligned to the Volunteer Program Action Plan. • Ensure the City of Marion workforce is aware of and understands their responsibility with the involvement of volunteers.
Volunteer Managers	• Adhere to the principles of this policy.
Volunteer Program and Development Coordinator	• Ensure the policy is communicated to all registered volunteers, Volunteer Managers and the City of Marion workforce. • Ensure the policy is incorporated into the volunteer onboarding process.

7. References

City of Marion

- Volunteer from 90 procedure
- Volunteer Exit and Transition Procedure
- Volunteer Orientation Handbook
- Volunteer Code of Conduct
- WHS Wellbeing Policy
- Diversity Equity Inclusion and Belonging Policy
- Diversity Equity Inclusion and Belonging Action Plan
- Respect at Work Policy

Other

- National Standards for Volunteer Involvement
- Volunteering Australia
- Commonwealth Home Support Programme (CHSP)
- Privacy Act 1988
- Local Government Act 1999
- Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)
- Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017
- Volunteer Protection Act 2001
- Volunteer Protection Regulations 2019
- Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (SA)
- Council Volunteers LGRS Insurance, Personal Accident Cover
- SA State Records Act 1997
- SA Local Government Act 1999

8. Review and evaluation

This Policy will be reviewed by the Volunteer Development and Program Coordinator every four years or sooner if required.

Volunteer Involvement Policy

1. Rationale

The City of Marion is committed to providing a comprehensive volunteer management framework to support the involvement of volunteers, aligning to their skills, talents, and availability. The City of Marion has a legislative obligation as the provider of an extensive range of services, including *Commonwealth Home Support Programme (CHSP)* to have required policy and procedures in place.

2. Policy statement

The City of Marion recognises that volunteering is a two-way relationship. We greatly value the contributions of volunteers and recognise the benefits and positive impacts they make across the City of Marion. Council volunteers strengthen our connection with local communities and increases our capacity to deliver services.

Volunteering provides people with strong social connections while building the capacity and resilience of our community. The City of Marion is committed to providing innovative opportunities and supporting all volunteers across our organisation through inclusive and equitable practices.

3. Objectives

The objective of this policy is to outline the responsibilities of City of Marion workforce with respect to volunteer involvement including planning, recruitment, onboarding and supervision; and the rights and responsibilities of the City of Marion and volunteers.

4. Policy scope and implementation

SCOPE

This policy is relevant to everyone who works and volunteers for the City of Marion, especially those who supervise and/or work with volunteers. It applies to registered volunteers within the City of Marion volunteer programs. It includes any group or program facilitated by the City of Marion workforce.

This policy does not apply to:

- Volunteers engaged by other organisations to carry out voluntary tasks on behalf of City of Marion
- Work Cover Placements
- Individuals undertaking student placements, work experience or internships
- Council Members in their capacity as Council Members
- Reference Group participants
- Advisory Committee members.

Volunteer Involvement Policy

CITY OF MARION

IMPLEMENTATION

The City of Marion recognises through its Strategic Management Framework that volunteer involvement is a vital component in achieving its vision to build community capacity; improving health and wellbeing; creating pathways to paid work and in the delivery of effective and relevant service provision.

Volunteering promotes civic participation and encourages local people to be active, shape, contribute, and make a difference to their local community. Volunteering provides opportunities for group and personal development through service to the community. It can help forge sustainable links with the community benefiting all stakeholders. The City of Marion's volunteer program is designed to complement, not replace, the roles of paid staff.

City of Marion recognises that volunteers can bring unique talents and professional experiences and commits to recognising these through co-creation of meaningful and tailored volunteer roles.

Volunteer roles will be developed in support of objectives and strategies identified in the *City of Marion Strategic Plan*. Volunteer involvement will be managed in accordance with the *National Standards for Volunteer Involvement*.

National Standards for Volunteer Involvement

Standard 1	Volunteering is embedded in leadership, governance and culture
Standard 2	Volunteer participation is championed and modelled
Standard 3	Volunteer roles are meaningful and tailored
Standard 4	Recruitment is equitable and diversity is valued
Standard 5	Volunteers are supported and developed
Standard 6	Volunteer safety and wellbeing is protected
Standard 7	Volunteers are recognised
Standard 8	Policies and practices are continuously improved

4.1. Rights and responsibilities

Both the City of Marion and volunteers have rights and responsibilities to uphold in accordance with the National Standards for Volunteer Involvement.

City of Marion Rights

The City of Marion has the right to:

- Recruit volunteers based on their competency for the role and refuse any potential volunteer a position for which they are deemed unsuitable.
- Expect volunteers to complete tasks within the parameters of the volunteer role description, and complete the tasks assigned to them within the agreed time-frames and standards.
- Evaluate the performance of volunteers, reassign volunteers who are deemed unsuitable, or terminate a volunteer's involvement.
- Require volunteers to undergo a settling in period of three months.
- Require volunteers to undergo appropriate training.
- Require a volunteer to conduct themselves in a manner that is consistent with the image of the City of Marion and specified in the *Volunteer Code of Conduct*
- Request the return of all council property when leaving their volunteer role. This may include name badges, uniforms, access keys or any other items or resources provided by the City of Marion specific to the volunteer role.

City of Marion Responsibilities

The City of Marion has a responsibility to:

- Ensure all volunteers in 'Prescribed Positions' have a satisfactory DHS Working with Children Check prior to commencement.
- Ensure all volunteers have satisfactory background checks, appropriate to their role, prior to commencement.
- Ensure all volunteer induction and on-boarding forms are completed.
- Ensure that expectations and parameters are known, understood and maintained.
- Provide a clear outline of duties in a written role description.
- Ensure volunteers have adequate skills to carry out the tasks required of them.
- Provide ongoing support and supervision.
- Ensure volunteers are adequately insured in accordance with the *City of Marion's Risk Management Policy.*
- Ensure volunteers understand the limitations to the LGRS voluntary workers personal accident insurance from the age of 90.

- Provide a safe and healthy workplace for everyone and to adhere to the principles outlined in the *Work Health and Safety Act (SA) 2012.*
- Maintain confidentiality relating to volunteers and information given to the City of Marion by volunteers.
- Ensure all volunteer programs have sufficient resources and supervision to achieve their outcomes.
- Ensure any new volunteer roles or programs undertaken are within City of Marion's current and future capacity to supervise and resource.
- Recognise the contribution volunteers play in making the City of Marion a better place.

Volunteer Rights

Volunteers have the right to:

- Be interviewed and recruited as a volunteer in accordance with equal opportunity and anti-discrimination legislation.
- A meaningful and tailored role which matches their skills, abilities, interests and availability which is clearly outlined in a role description.
- Receive appropriate orientation and ongoing training to assist with their role.
- Designated staff to provide support relating to their role and to receive ongoing support and direction from their volunteer manager and the volunteer development and program coordinator.
- A copy of the Volunteer Involvement Policy and other policies and procedures that affects their involvement.
- Be consulted, valued and welcomed, regarding ideas and suggestions for improvements to the volunteer experience.
- Opportunities to contribute to the decision-making process, where appropriate.
- Be covered by appropriate insurance while carrying out their specified duties for the City of Marion.
- A healthy and safe work environment.
- Access to and awareness of a grievance procedure and to have complaints or grievances heard by an appropriate supervisor.
- Receive recognition for their contribution to the community.
- Receive reimbursement for pre-approved out of pocket expenses.
- Be treated with respect and recognised as a valued member of the team.
- Have their confidential and personal information dealt with in accordance with the *Privacy Act 1988*.

- Not to fill a position previously held by a paid worker nor do the work of paid staff during industrial disputes.

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Volunteers have a responsibility to:

- Always adhere to the Volunteer Code of Conduct.
- Attend orientation and mandatory training as required for the role.
- Adhere to the policies and procedures of City of Marion.
- Be aware of their duty of care and the City of Marion's Work Health and Safety policies and procedures.
- Undertake the roles and duties as outlined in their role description, and within the boundaries of the outlined tasks which suit their skills and abilities.
- Fulfil agreed commitments or re-negotiate commitments if necessary.
- Be punctual and reliable and inform their supervisor if unable to attend.
- Maintain confidentiality always.
- Respect the rights of fellow workforce members including volunteers and to participate as a member of the team.
- Be accountable for their actions.
- Behave in an ethical and conscientious manner.
- Seek assistance, guidance and information on any aspects of their role or activities which are unclear.
- Return all property of City of Marion when leaving their volunteer role. This may include name badges, uniforms, access keys or any other items or resources provided by council specific to the volunteer role.

4.2. Risk management and insurance

The City of Marion Risk Management framework includes volunteers to ensure exposure to liabilities resulting from volunteer involvement is managed appropriately.

Public liability and personal accident insurance is provided to City of Marion registered volunteers while undertaking approved volunteer roles.

Volunteer personal accident insurance coverage is significantly reduced from the age of 90. Volunteers can continue in their role from this age and procedures are in place to notify them of this during induction and three months prior to turning 90.

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Volunteers are classed as 'workers' under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)*. Volunteers have the same rights and responsibilities concerning the provision of a safe working environment and safe work practices as employees.

The City of Marion is committed to ensuring that all volunteers are adequately trained to perform volunteering roles in a safe manner.

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Volunteer Managers are responsible for the general management, support and resourcing of the volunteer program. Volunteer Managers must be aware of, and implement, policy and procedures relevant to their volunteer program; and are responsible for addressing any gaps or concerns recognised within it in consultation with the Volunteer Development and Program Coordinator.

Volunteer Managers will work with People Leaders and the Volunteer Development and Program Coordinator to ensure volunteer needs and the organisational requirements have been met.

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The Volunteer Development and Program Coordinator is responsible for annual recognition events and overall management and continuous improvement of the volunteer programs.

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In the development and continuation of the volunteer program, the City of Marion will ensure that the capacity to resource and manage volunteers in their roles has been addressed. The City of Marion will:

- Continuously look at improvement of the volunteer management framework to ensure best practice in volunteer management is aligned to the National Standards for Volunteer Involvement.
- Commit adequate financial, human, physical, and time resources required to successfully run its volunteer programs.
- Review the volunteer management framework and its documented processes on a regular basis to ensure its sustainability, relevance, and alignment to Council requirements and the National Standards for Volunteer Involvement.
- Research current and future volunteering trends. Including data related to trends within the City of Marion volunteer programs collected from the volunteer management system and the annual volunteer survey.
- Report to City of Marion any outcomes or issues presented through this report.

Volunteering is:

- Of benefit to the community and the volunteer
- Of the volunteer's own free will and without coercion
- For no financial payment
- In designated volunteer positions only
- To complement the role of employees, enhancing and extending our service delivery
- Should not be exploitative or used to replace paid employment.

Volunteers in City of Marion volunteer programs will have specific role descriptions for tasks that enhance council's services to the community, usually taking place within the City of Marion.

Volunteer roles are designed and negotiated with volunteers, considering their needs and interest while contributing to the City of Marion's strategic direction and values, purpose, goals and objectives.

5. Definitions

Term	Definition
National Standards for Volunteer Involvement	Best practice framework which guides volunteer involvement and developed by Volunteering Australia.
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Volunteer Management System	The volunteer management software, Better Impact.
Workforce	All employees and volunteers of the City of Marion.

6. Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Manager, People and Culture	• Ensure all aspects of this Volunteer Involvement Policy are aligned to the Volunteer Program Action Plan. • Ensure the City of Marion workforce is aware of and understands their responsibility with the involvement of volunteers.
Volunteer Managers	• Adhere to the principles of this policy.
Volunteer Program and Development Coordinator	• Ensure the policy is communicated to all registered volunteers, Volunteer Managers and the City of Marion workforce. • Ensure the policy is incorporated into the volunteer onboarding process.

7. References

City of Marion

- Volunteer from 90 procedure
- Volunteer Exit and Transition Procedure
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Other

- National Standards for Volunteer Involvement
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- Privacy Act 1988
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- Volunteer Protection Act 2001
- Volunteer Protection Regulations 2019
- Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (SA)
- Council Volunteers LGRS Insurance, Personal Accident Cover
- SA State Records Act 1997
- SA Local Government Act 1999

8. Review and evaluation

This Policy will be reviewed by the Volunteer Development and Program Coordinator every four years or sooner if required.

12.13 Publications Policy	
Report Reference	GC250722R12.13
Originating Officer	Manager Customer Experience and Engagement – Nick Marwe
Corporate Manager	N/A
General Manager	General Manager Corporate Services – Tony Lines

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To seek endorsement for the updated Publications Policy (Attachment 1).

REPORT HISTORY

Report Reference	Report Title
FORUM250701R1.3	Policy Review 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Minor updates have been made to the Publications Policy to clarify expectations around the accuracy, quality and approval of Council publications. The policy reinforces appropriate use of the City of Marion logo and letterhead, outlines consent requirements for using personal images, and confirms roles and responsibilities for staff and Council Members. These changes aim to maintain clear, professional and consistent communication with our community.

This draft updated policy, as well as a version showing tracked changes, was considered by Members at the Forum on 1 July 2025. No further changes have been made to the document since then.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Endorses the updated Publications Policy included in Attachment 1.**

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Publications Policy Draft 2025 Review General Council [**12.13.1** - 5 pages]

Publications Policy

1. Rationale

Council uses digital and non-digital publications to keep its community and stakeholders informed of policies, initiatives, activities, and news impacting the City of Marion. The community and stakeholders rely upon information in Council publications. It is vital that council publications are of a consistently high quality and standard.

2. Policy statement

Publications to the community and stakeholders contain information and statements that are accurate and appropriate; comply with applicable law; and reflect contemporary community standards and attitudes. Publications are of a consistently high quality and standard.

3. Objectives

The primary objective of the policy is to ensure the accuracy, quality, and consistency of all publications to the community and stakeholders.

4. Policy scope and implementation

Scope

This policy applies to all publications to the community and stakeholders including electoral material. All City of Marion staff and Council Members must comply with this Policy.

This policy does not apply to publications under the City Limits Publication Policy.

Implementation

4.1. Council publications

General principles

Council publications must contain information and statements that:

- comply with all applicable laws and council policy and procedure
- are factually correct and accurate
- are free from copyright infringement
- are consistent with contemporary community standards and attitudes.

Council publications must not contain:

- an official announcement on behalf of the City or Marion unless authorised to do so
- confidential information or information subject to legal or professional privilege

- information or statements that may defame any person or group or expose the City of Marion to any potential legal action, including breach of privacy or copyright infringement.

Use of the City of Marion logo and Council letterhead

The City of Marion logo and Council letterhead are used for official council business only. City of Marion staff and Council Members are not permitted to use the logo or Council letterhead for personal communications (e.g. emails or correspondence containing personal views or opinions).

Council branding and styling

Council publications comply with City of Marion branding and style guidelines. Approved document templates are used (where available) to ensure a consistent brand, overall look, and quality to council publications.

Copyright

The City of Marion retains the intellectual property rights to any original material contained in council publications including but not limited to text, images, videos, graphics, drawings, plans, manuals. Written permission must be obtained from the Chief Executive Officer (or delegate) to use or reproduce any copyright material.

Permission to use personal images

Council uses its best endeavours to obtain a person's written consent prior to using any photographs or video footage containing their personal image in council publications. A person may revoke their consent in writing by requesting that council cease using photographs or video footage containing their personal image. Council will comply with the request.

4.2. Council Member publications

Council Members may produce publications containing information about council services, facilities, and initiatives, as well as the work of individual Council Members in representing their Wards.

Council Member publications must comply with the requirements of the General Principles in Section 4.1 of this Policy as well as the Elected Members Code of Conduct. Council Members are not permitted to use the City of Marion logo in their publications.

Content submitted to the City of Marion for council publications may be edited if, in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer, it does not comply with the requirements of this Policy. Council will consult with the Council Member about any proposed edits and/or provide the Council Member with an opportunity to resubmit content prior to publication.

Publications Policy

Council Members must clearly state any personal views in any council and member publications.

4.3. Electoral material

The publication of electoral material occurs in accordance with the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* and associated regulations.

Caretaker period

Council and Council Members comply with the requirements of the Caretaker Policy when producing publications.

Election comments

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for any comments about local, state, and federal government elections that are made in Council Publications. An authorisation statement to this effect must be included in the relevant Council Publication.

5. Definitions

Term	Definition
Council image	Any photograph, video, audio file, graphic design, plan, sign, or chart produced or commissioned by the council and used digitally or non-digitally.
Council Member publication	Any publication that displays the name of a Council Member and is used for council business is deemed to be a Council Member publication.
Council publication	Any publication (in digital or non-digital form) that exhibits the City of Marion logo in any form is deemed to be a council publication. Examples include but are not limited to: policies and procedures; manuals; letters; emails; magazines; flyers and newsletters; marketing and promotional material; website content; social media.
Electoral material	An advertisement, notice, statement, or representation calculated to affect the results of an election or poll.

Publications Policy

6. Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Chief Executive Officer	• Review and accept ultimate responsibility for election comments in council publications. • Approve edits to Council Member publications to ensure they comply with this Policy. • Provide approval for a person or group to use or reproduce City of Marion copyright material.
Council Members	• Ensure all publications comply with the requirements of this Policy and are submitted to the Chief Executive Officer for review prior to publication. • Not use the City of Marion logo on their publications. • Use council letterhead for official business only. • Obtain permission from the Chief Executive Officer prior to using any City of Marion copyright material.
Council Staff	• Ensure all council publications comply with the requirements of this Policy. • Obtain a person's written consent prior to using any photographs or video footage containing their personal image. • Use council letterhead for official business only.

7. References

City of Marion

- Caretaker Policy
- City Limits Publications Policy
- Elected Member Code of Conduct
- Privacy Policy
- Social Media Policy

Other

- Copyright Act 1968

Publications Policy

- Defamation Act 2005
- Local Government Act 1999
- Local Government (Elections) Act 1999

8. Review and evaluation

This Policy will be reviewed by Council every 4 years in accordance with the City of Marion Policy Framework or sooner if required.

13 Corporate Reports for Information/Noting

13.1 SRWRA Board Meeting 23 June 2025 - Constituent Council Information Report	
Report Reference	GC250527R13.1
Originating Officer	General Manager City Services – Angela Allison
Corporate Manager	- N/A
General Manager	General Manager City Services - Angela Allison

REPORT HISTORY

This Standing Report follows each SRWRA Board meeting to provide an update of matters considered by the SRWRA Board.

REPORT OBJECTIVE

Present the Constituent Council Information Report from SRWRA Board Meeting, 23rd June 2025.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Southern Region Waste Resource Authority (SRWRA) is a regional subsidiary established by the Cities of Onkaparinga, Marion and Holdfast Bay (the "Constituent Councils"), pursuant to Section 43 of the Local Government Act 1999. The functions of SRWRA include providing and operating waste management services on behalf of the Constituent Councils.

In accordance with Section 4.5.2 of the SRWRA Charter, there shall be at least six ordinary meetings of the Board held in each financial year.

Furthermore, Section 4.5.11 states that prior to the conclusion of each meeting of the Board, the Board must identify which agenda items considered by the Board at that meeting will be the subject of an information report to the Constituent Councils.

In accordance with the above, the Information Report from the Board Meeting held on 23rd June 2025. is provided for Members' information.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Notes the Constituent Council Information Report from SRWRA Board Meeting, 23rd June 2025.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Constituent Council Information Report(1) [**13.1.1** - 3 pages]

SRWRA
Southern Region Waste Resource Authority

Constituent Council Information Report – Public

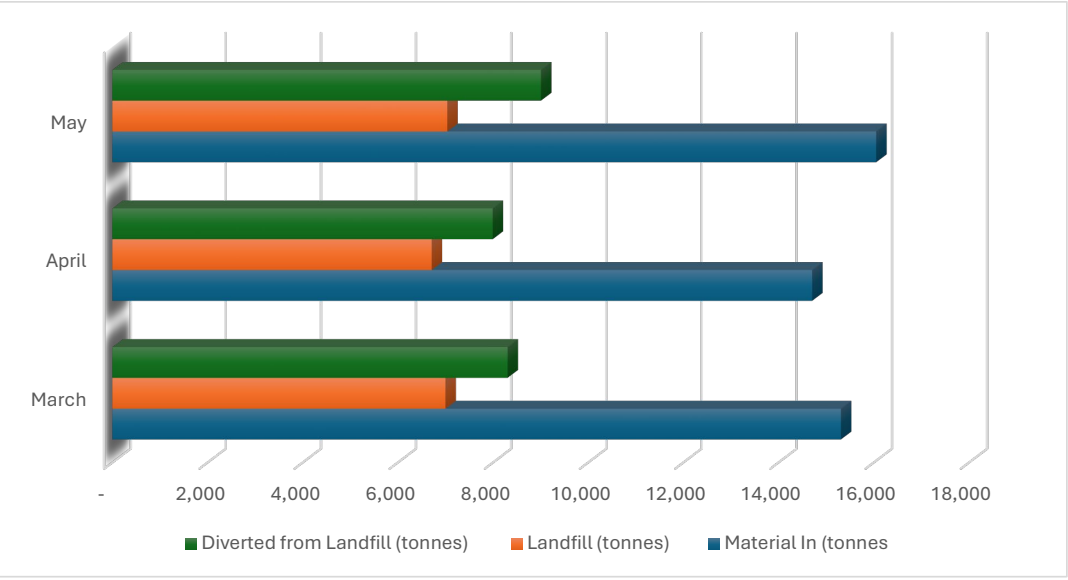
Board Meeting: 23 June 2025

Report By: Acting Chief Executive Officer

In accordance with Section 4.5.11 of the Southern Region Waste Resource Authority Regional Subsidiary Charter - 2025, the SRWRA Board identified the following Agenda Items to be the subject of a Public Information Report to the Constituent Councils (Cities of Onkaparinga, Marion and Holdfast Bay).

SRWRA STATISTICS			
Month	Total Tonnes Received	Tonnes to Landfill	Diversion Rate (%)
MARCH	15,314	7,004	54
APRIL	14,711	6,714	54
MAY	16,055	7,043	56

Tonnage data reflects all incoming waste material to SRWRA, including landfill volumes.



Constituent Council Information Report – Public

FIRE & INCIDENT REPORTING

	Incidents Reported	Incidents Reported with Injury
2024	75	5
2025 *(YTD)*	28	2

WHS incidents increased from the previous month and remained constant when compared to May 2024. With the very low injury numbers per hours worked, SRWRA has not identified any injury trends or patterns of injury within the workgroup.

2025 *(YTD)*	Fires	Hot Spots
Landfill	1	6

Landfill fire incidents remained constant from the previous month and showed a decrease when compared to May 2024. Through provision of additional infrastructure around the site and investment in emergency management worker competencies, SRWRA continues to see positive improvement with internal emergency response processes, directly contributing to the reduction of incident severity for each reported occurrence in the year to date.

Report Name	Report Summary
Draft Budget FY26 and Business Plan &	The SRWRA Draft Budget for FY26 and Business Plan was tabled for adoption, following circulation to the Constituent Councils for feedback. The adopted budget forecasts a revised surplus of $1.212 million with capital expenditure of $6.7 million. The revised surplus contained within the updated draft presented, was due to incorporating a provision of $200k for additional landfill amortisation expense due to the revaluation of landfill post-closure obligations and liabilities undertaken in financial year 2025.
Draft Long Term Financial Plan	The Board discussed an updated draft Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP), with the LTFP demonstrating the Authority will have capacity to meet current landfill liabilities. Having considered the LTFP, the Board resolved to provide distributions to Constituent Councils in future years, in line with their equitable interest.
Policy Review – Treasury Management, Prudential Management and Corporate Governance Manual	SRWRA undertakes regular policy reviews in line with scheduled document review dates and legislative, governance or organisational change. The Treasury Management, Prudential Management policies and the Corporate Governance Manual have been reviewed and were presented in an updated document to the Board.

Constituent Council Information Report – Public

Les Perry Memorial Grant	SRWRA has undertaken a review of the Les Perry Memorial Grant that is offered to schools within our Constituent Council areas. Council Waste Education Officers provided valuable feedback on how the grant program could be updated to further support pre-schools and primary schools in waste minimisation and recycling initiatives. As part of this program update, a budget allocation of $50,000 has been committed for the FY2025 grant program and the grant criteria expanded to include kindergartens, pre-schools and early learning centres within Constituent Council areas. The updated grant program will be circulated to councils in July 2025 and promoted via the SRWRA website; we appreciate the ongoing support of council Waste Education Officers in promoting the grant program within their council areas.
SRWRA Representative - Audit & Risk Committee	The term of the SRWRA Board presentative and proxy to the Audit & Risk Committee expire on 1 September 2025. The Board appointed Roberto Bria as their representative and John Smedley as the proxy, for a two year period commencing September 2025; with membership of the Audit & Risk Committee made up of a SRWRA Board Member and three independent members nominated by Constituent Councils.
Draft Strategic Plan – 2026 to 2030	SRWRA's current Strategic Plan (2019 to 2026) is nearing completion and has served the Authority well. The Board workshopped a new draft Strategic Plan and approved it for distribution to Constituent Councils for feedback, with the aim of adopting the final version at its meeting in September 2025.
Chief Executive Officers Report	The Acting CEO outlined recent key activities, including an update on the CEO recruitment process, with interviews for shortlisted candidates to occur in the coming weeks. The EPA conducted a drone survey of the SRWRA site as part of a waste audit, providing positive feedback on the landfill's condition, waste coverage and litter management.
Internal Audit	SRWRA will commence their internal audit program with an assurance mapping exercise in June 2025, to support development of a risk based, three-year internal audit program for the Authority, overseen by the Audit & Risk Committee.
Emergency Services Site Tour	A site tour was undertaken for Emergency Services personnel to familiarise themselves with the SRWRA site, including the location of water access points. The tour provided CFS and MFS representatives with an opportunity to gain an understanding of the site layout and operations in a non-emergency situation.

13.2 WHS Monthly Report	
Report Reference	GC250722R13.2
Originating Officer	Unit Manager WHS – Mark Jentsch
Corporate Manager	Manager People and Culture - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To report to Council the Work Health and Safety performance for the 2024/25 financial year.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Marion continues to uphold its commitment to health, safety, and wellbeing (HSW) through proactive reporting, cultural engagement, and performance monitoring. This report outlines key metrics and trends for the 2024/25 financial, with comparisons to the previous year.

Key Highlights

◈ Hazard & Near Miss Reporting

- Hazard Reports: 34 incidents (Increase from 30 in 2023/24)
- Report Only (Near Misses): 59 incidents (Increase from 36 in 2023/24)
- Insight: Increased reporting reflects a stronger safety culture and proactive risk management.

◈ Lost Time Injuries (LTIs)

- Total LTIs (2024/25): 4 incidents (Increase from 2 in 2023/24)
- Common Mechanisms: Muscular stress, crush injuries, insect bites
- Injury Types: Lower back pain, torn calf muscle, swelling, fractured thumb

◈ Frequency Rates

- Current LTIFR: 5.9 (Target: 2.34) – Above target
- Rolling LTIFR: Trending upward, peaking at 4.93 in June
- Rolling TRIFR: Stable around 11, indicating consistent recordable incident rates

Conclusion

While proactive reporting has improved, the rise in LTIs and frequency rates highlights areas for continued focus. Strengthening preventative measures and targeted interventions will be key to achieving performance targets and sustaining a safe workplace culture.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Notes this report**

DISCUSSION

Hazard and Near Miss Reports (Reporting to 30 June 2025)

Historical statistics inform us that when there is a healthy culture of proactive Hazard/Near Miss Reporting, there is a consequential reduction in injuries to workers. Hazards and Report Only (Near Misses) are reported to date for this financial year and are outlined in Tables 1 & 2. They can be compared against those reported last financial year which are outlined in Table 3 & 4.

Table 1: Hazard Reports - Financial Year 2024/25

Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Total	Ave
1	5	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	6	**34**	**2.8**

Table 2: Report Only - Financial Year 2024/25

Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Total	Ave
6	5	16	4	2	2	1	2	9	6	4	2	**59**	**4.9**

Table 3: Hazard Reports - Financial Year 2023/24

Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Total	Ave
3	0	3	1	5	2	2	5	3	0	5	1	**30**	**2.5**

Table 4: Report Only - Financial Year 2023/24

Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Total	Ave
1	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	3	6	6	3	**36**	**3**

Lost Time Injuries Reported (Skytrust reporting data)
Lost Time Injuries (LTI's) are those injuries where a whole work day or shift has been lost due to a workplace injury. LTI's reported to date for this financial year are presented in Table 5 and can be compared against those reported last financial year which are presented in Table 6.

Table 7 provides descriptions of the LTI's for the current financial year.

Table 5: Number of LTI's per month - Financial Year 2024/25

Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Total
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	**4**

Table 6: Number of LTIs per month - Financial Year 2023/24

Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Total
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	**2**

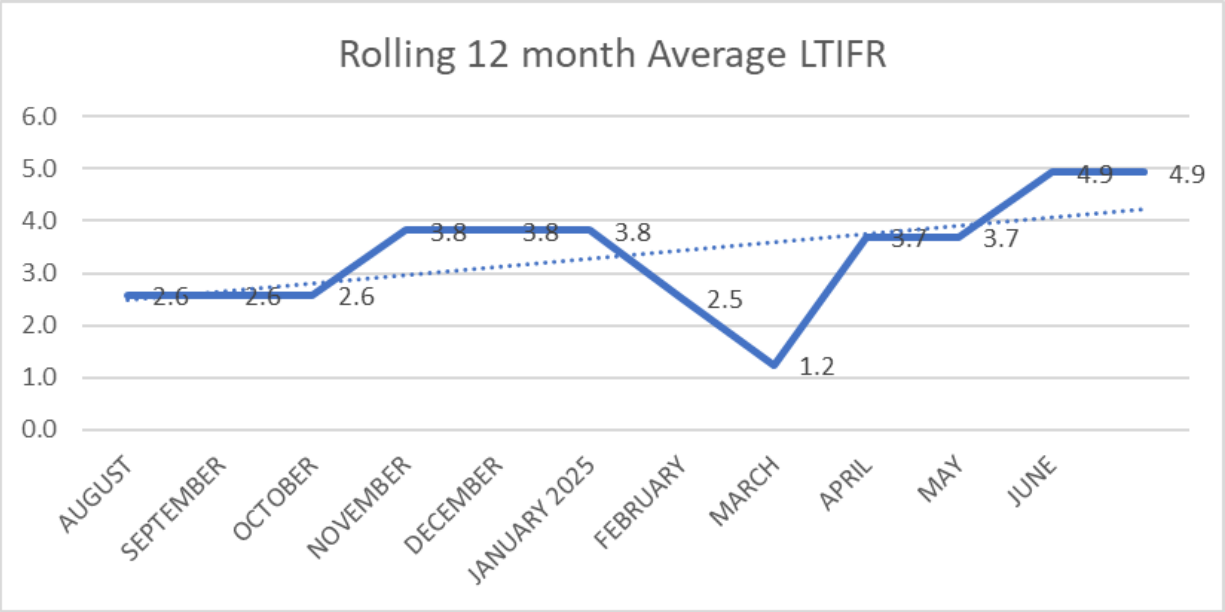
Table 7: Outline of LTIs reported - Financial Year 2024/25

No.	Description of Incident	Mechanism of Injury	Injury Description
1	Using quick cut in order to cut down SEP pit for new surround.	Muscular Stress while handling object other than lifting carrying putting down	Pain in lower back
2	Worker was exiting truck during wet conditions, maintained 3 points of contact and as he stepped onto the ground a loud 'pop' was heard in their lower leg/calve.	Muscular stress	Torn calf muscle
3	Stung or bitten on the chest while chipping branches.	Insect bite	Swelling around site of bite
4	Crushed thumb in leaf of folding table during hard waste collection	Crush between moving parts	Fractured thumb

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (Skytrust reporting data)
The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) is a measure of the occurrence of Lost Time Injuries per million hours worked. The current financial year LTIFR is 5.9; tracking above the annual target of 2.34.

Rolling Average Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (Skytrust reporting data)
Rolling Average LTIFR is a measure of the LTIFR trend over rolling 12 month reporting period.

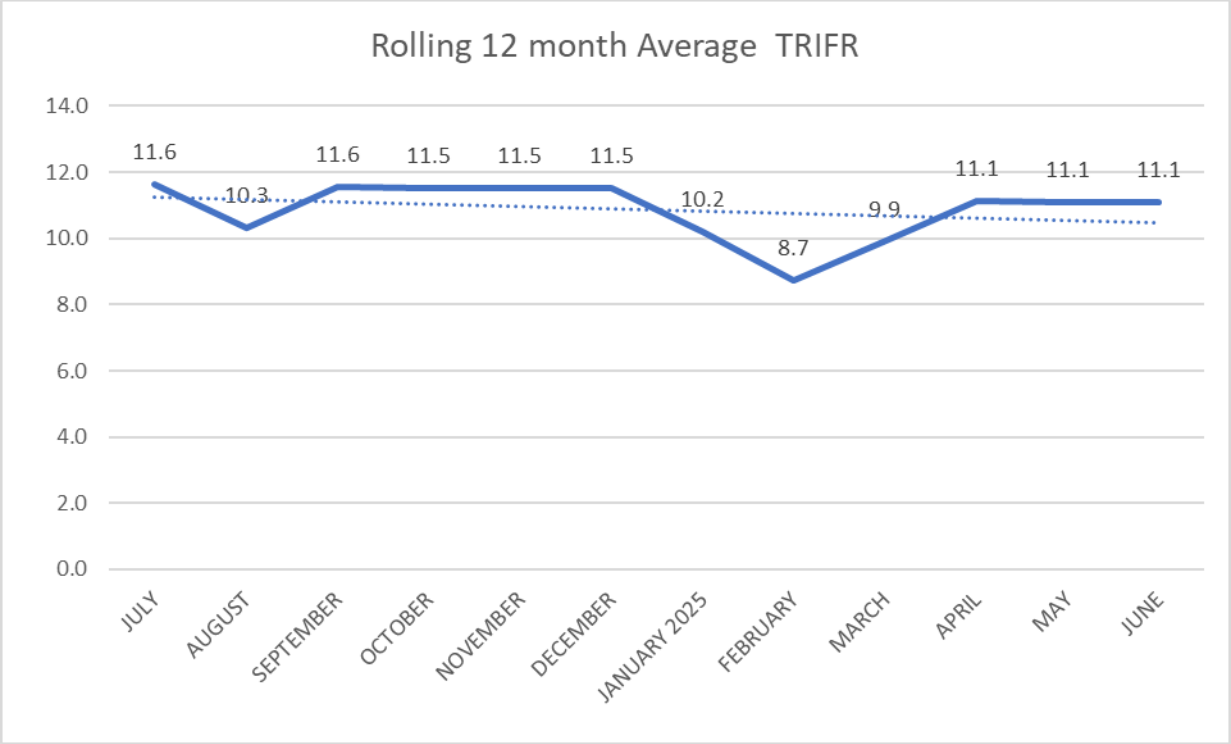
Figure 1: Rolling LTIFR over 12 months



Rolling Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (SkyTrust reporting data)

Total Recordable Incidents include fatalities, LTI's and incidents resulting in the employee receiving medical treatment and/or is certified as only fit to undertake suitable duties. The Rolling Total Recordable Incident Frequency Rate (TRIFR) provides analysis of the TRIFR over the last 12 months.

Figure 2: Rolling TRIFR over 12 months



ATTACHMENTS

Nil

13.3 Hazelmere Reserve	
Report Reference	GC250722R13.3
Originating Officer	Unit Manager Property Strategy & Delivery – Geoff Norris
Corporate Manager	Manager City Property - Mark Hubbard
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Ben Keen

REPORT HISTORY

GC240326F11.2	Hazelmere Reserve and Morphettville Tennis Club
FORUM230516R1.7	Tennis and Netball (Confidential)
FORUM240206R1.4	Infrastructure Options – Wesley Netball Club and Morphettville Park Tennis Club

REPORT OBJECTIVE

Provide an update on the status of the Hazelmere Reserve netball facility projects.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A draft concept design has been developed for the Hazelmere Reserve Netball Courts, which consists of three newly built netball courts on the location of the current netball and tennis courts at Hazelmere Reserve, plus new sports court lighting, fencing and a new pavilion to the south of the courts with toilet, shelter, storage and kitchenette facilities.

The project will be split into two stages with the courts construction to be undertaken in 2026-27 and the pavilion construction rescheduled to be undertaken in 2027-28. Staff will be applying for grants to support the delivery of the project across 2025-26 and 2026-27 for respective stages of this project.

Council may elect to add this project to its advocacy strategy leading into the 2026 state elections.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Notes the report.**

DISCUSSION

At the General Council meeting on 26 March 2024, Council approved the renewal of the existing netball courts at Hazelmere Reserve and the construction of a pavilion to support the Wesley Uniting Netball Club.

A draft concept design has been developed for the Hazelmere Reserve Netball Courts, which consists of three newly built netball courts on the location of the current netball and tennis courts at Hazelmere Reserve, plus new sports court lighting, fencing and a new pavilion to the south of the courts with toilet, shelter, storage and kitchenette facilities.

At the 13 May 2025 Confidential Council meeting, Council considered the CoMBAS Implementation Guide 2025/26 – 2034/35 and it was approved that the project would be split into two stages with the courts construction to be undertaken in 2026-27 and the pavilion construction to be undertaken in 2027-28.

Given these works are scheduled to be delivered in two stages across 2026-27 and 2027-28, a grant was not submitted in the 2024-25 Community Recreation and Sports Facilities Program as the delivery timeframes did not align. External funding will be sought via future grant programs that better align to the project delivery timeframes, and a future report will be presented to Council by mid-2026 to inform Members of outcomes of the pursuit of grant funding.

Further, there is an opportunity for Council and the Club to advocate for funding commitments in the lead up to the 2026 state government elections.

It is noted that the intention is for community consultation to be undertaken prior to progressing with this project, and that a consultation and engagement plan will be developed as part of future reporting to Council when considering whether to progress the delivery of the project.

ATTACHMENTS
Nil

14 Workshop / Presentation Items

15 Motions With Notice

16 Questions With Notice

17 Motions Without Notice

18 Questions Without Notice

19 Other Business

20 Meeting Closure

Council shall conclude on or before 9.30pm unless there is a specific motion adopted at the meeting to continue beyond that time.